









Department of Finance Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending March 31, 2004



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The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The Report on Plans and Priorities provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The Departmental Performance Report provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring Report on Plans and Priorities.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

In the spring of 2000, the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document "Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada". This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a "citizen focus" shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the Government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens on behalf of ministers. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective performance reporting (provided in the *Guide to Preparing the 2004 Departmental Performance Report*: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/03-04/guidance/table-of-contents_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department's performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments and agencies strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance reports of organisations according to the established principles, and provide comments to departments and agencies to help them improve in their next planning and reporting cycle.

This report is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp

Comments or questions can be directed to:
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Department of Finance Canada

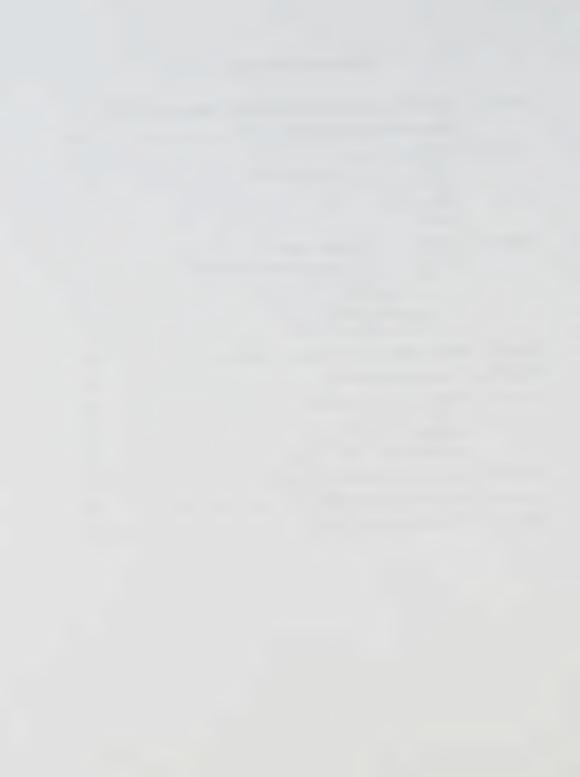
Departmental Performance Report

For the period ending March 31, 2004

Ralph Goodale Minister of Finance Departmental Performance Report

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PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS — DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE CANADA

The Department of Finance Canada (the Department) is actively involved in the government's policy and legislative agenda by helping to develop and implement economic, social and financial sector policies and programs. Departmental responsibilities include preparing the federal budget, developing tax and tariff policy and legislation, managing federal borrowing on financial markets, administering major transfers of federal funds to provinces and territories, developing regulatory policy for the country's financial sector, and representing Canada within international financial institutions.

The 2004 budget, tabled in the House of Commons on March 23, 2004, built on the government's investments in health, learning, and communities. It also emphasized fiscal prudence through commitments to continue to use the Contingency Reserve to reduce debt if not needed for unforeseen circumstances. In addition, the government restored \$1 billion in economic prudence as part of budget planning for both 2004–05 and 2005–06. It is this prudence that enabled the government and Canadians to respond to the extraordinary challenges imposed by the SARS and BSE crises, through measures such as \$1 billion in direct assistance to agricultural producers. The government recorded its seventh consecutive balanced budget in 2003–04, a record that is unmatched in Canadian history. It has also reduced Canada's federal debt by more than \$61 billion since 1996–97 and placed our debt-to-GDP ratio on a permanent downward track.

Keeping Canada's fiscal house in order was a vital task during 2003 as the country faced numerous shocks that required direct assistance from the government. The SARS outbreak, the single case of BSE found among Alberta cattle and severe weather-related problems across the country all required significant financial responses to provide assistance to the affected regions. In total, the government committed approximately \$440 million to support the efforts to combat SARS, while another \$500 million was made available to support those affected by the export ban on live Canadian cattle to the United States as a result of BSE.

Responsible financial management was a key objective over the past year. On December 16, 2003, for example, the Minister of Finance and the President of the Treasury Board announced an extensive review of government spending and measures to ensure the provision of a \$2 billion transfer in additional health care funding to the provinces and territories. Moreover, Budget 2004 took steps to improve expenditure control by securing \$1 billion a year from existing spending, as well as identifying at least \$3 billion in annual savings within four years for new investments in Canadian priorities. As well, the government announced in Budget 2004 that it would sell its remaining shares of Petro-Canada before the end of the calendar year. A portion of the proceeds from this sale will be used to help develop new technologies to address environmental challenges.

To keep Canadians informed of the country's economic and fiscal progress, the Minister of Finance provided an economic and fiscal update to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance on November 3, 2003. In addition, the Department published the *Debt Management Report 2002–03* on February 16, 2004, as well as the *Debt Management Strategy 2004–05* on March 30, 2004.

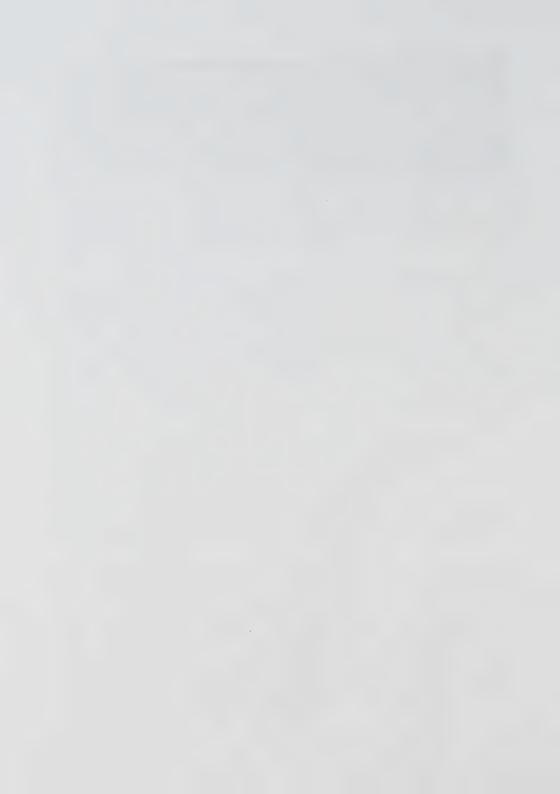
In 2003–04 Canada was an active member of many international organizations, with the Department playing a key role in managing Canadian activities with a number of these, including the G-7 and G-20 and international financial institutions. The Department organized and supported the Minister's attendance at G-7 meetings in Deauville, France; Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Boca Raton, Florida; and Washington, D.C. The Department also planned and supported the Minister's participation in meetings of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) Finance Ministers in Phuket, Thailand, and G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Morelia, Mexico.

As part of the government's efforts to advance relations with our largest trading partner, the Department also organized several ministerial visits to the United States and established a new bilateral process between Canada's Minister of Finance and the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. As well, the Department played a principal role in advancing Canada's contribution to the goals of international development. Two significant announcements included the contribution of \$75 million to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), Trust Fund; and the appointment of Canada's Minister of Finance to the new Commission for Africa. Both of these initiatives represent sustained leadership by Canada in the field of international development as well as continued progress toward the G-8 Africa Action Plan announced during the summit in Kananaskis, Alberta in 2002.

Throughout the year the Department continued its efforts to seek progress on reforming and streamlining Canada's system of securities regulation. In December 2003 the Minister received the final report from the Wise Persons' Committee (WPC), an independent body formed to recommend the securities regulatory structure that would best meet Canada's needs. The recommendation of the Wise Persons' Committee in favour of a single Canadian securities regulator has received broad support from market participants. In the 2004 budget, the Government of Canada stated that it would work with provincial and territorial governments to make progress in this important area.

There were a number of important changes to the tax system during the fiscal year. A substantial reform of the application of the income tax system to the resource sector was implemented. These changes extended the 21 per cent general corporate tax rate to the resource sector over a five-year period so that all sectors will face the same statutory rate, while making improvements to the tax structure for the sector. The 2004 budget also proposed a number of changes to improve the fairness and efficiency of the tax system. These included measures to encourage saving for education for low-income families; to make the tax system fairer for persons with disabilities and caregivers; and to encourage investment and small business. Budget 2004 also implemented the commitment made in the Speech from the Throne to fully rebate the goods and services tax (GST) paid by municipalities, effective February 1, 2004.

The Department made progress in every area of its Human Resources (HR) Plan, and a third Town Hall meeting was held on September 9, 2003, to provide employees with an opportunity to discuss key elements of the HR Plan. For the third consecutive year, the Department also ran its successful university recruitment program, and again succeeded in achieving an acceptance rate in the range of 80 per cent for offers to economists and policy analysts. A total of 41 departmental employees involved in the program received the prestigious Head of the Public Service Award in recognition of the Department's efforts to recruit and support exceptional young Canadians.



Section I: Minister's Message and Management Representation Statement



The Honourable Ralph Goodale, P.C., M.P.

During 2003–04, Canadians in all regions of the country faced a number of unusual challenges. These included the SARS outbreak and a major power outage in Ontario, forest fires in British Columbia, the discovery of a single case of BSE among Alberta cattle, as well as the damage caused by Hurricane Juan, which struck both Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island These unforeseen events took their toll on the economy. As if that were not enough, the Canadian dollar rose by approximately 20 per cent against the U.S. dollar on international currency markets, requiring significant adjustments by Canadian exporters.

Despite all of these shocks, the Canadian economy grew by 1.7 per cent in 2003. Moreover, 271,000 new jobs were created with the majority being full-time positions. At the same time, the Government of Canada was able to provide significant financial assistance for those who were affected by these economic shocks while keeping the government's books balanced.

These achievements would not have been possible without sound economic and fiscal policies, which are founded on the following four key pillars:

- Sound fiscal management: Since balancing its budget in 1997–98, the government has
 recorded seven consecutive balanced budgets and reduced Canada's federal debt by
 more than \$61 billion;
- Stable inflation: Inflation remained within the one-to-three per cent target range
 jointly set by the Bank of Canada and the government. As a result, consumers and
 businesses have been able to make financial decisions based on a stable and
 predictable financial environment.
- Improving the well-being of Canadians: The government's five-year, \$100 billion tax reduction program, introduced in 2000, continued to reduce corporate and personal income taxes to create jobs and stimulate investment in Canada. At the same time, the government invested in improvements in Canada's health care system, the environment, research and innovation, as well as education and training opportunities for Canadians from all walks of life.

- Free and fair trade: The government has actively pursued trade liberalization through the World Trade Organization (WTO) and has sought to broaden our country's links with other nations. At the same time, when other countries have attempted to use unfair or dishonest tactics that hurt Canadian interests, the government has responded vigorously. It has also provided support to Canadian industries and producers when they are injured by trade decisions that take place outside our borders, such as the ban of exports of live Canadian cattle as a result of the single case of BSE found in Alberta.
- Prudent Investments: The government has made strategic investments in programs and services aimed at strengthening the Canadian economy and improving the quality of life for its citizens. These investments have included increased funding for health care, education, national security and defence.

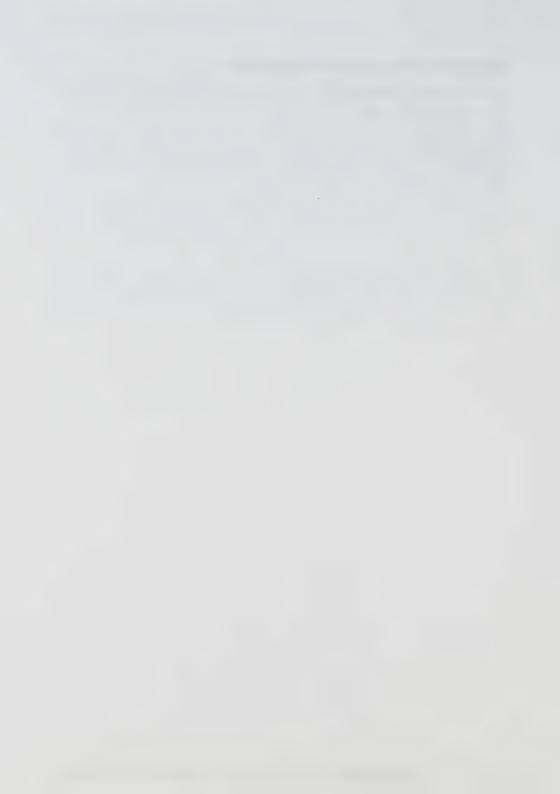
Canada is poised to benefit from the global economic resurgence that is already underway and is forecast to enjoy stronger economic growth in 2004 and beyond. The Department of Finance and its employees will continue to work to ensure that Canada's economy can respond to both domestic and global challenges.

Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2003–04 departmental performance report (DPR) for the Department of Finance Canada.

This report has been prepared based on the reporting principles and other requirements in the 2003–04 Departmental Performance Reports Preparation Guide and represents, to the best of my knowledge, a comprehensive, balanced, and transparent picture of the organization's performance for fiscal year 2003–04.

Kevin G. Lynch Sous-ministre



Summary of Departmental Performance

1. Progress and performance against RPP commitments

For detailed information on the following table please refer to Section III: Performance by Strategic Outcome.

Strategic Outcome	Fiscal Advantage for Canada
Priority	Performance
A prudent fiscal planning framework	The government recorded its seventh consecutive balanced budget in 2003-04.
A fair, efficient, and competitive tax system	Progress is continuing: implementation of elements of the Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan; some Budget 2003 measures came into force; Budget 2004 announced further steps.
A stable, low-cost debt structure and a well-functioning Government of Canada securities market	The government had successful bond auctions. There was an orderly adjustment towards 2007-08 target of 60% fixed-rate debt. Continued support for liquidity of benchmark issues. Improved transparency on debt program.
An effective retail debt program	There was continued innovation and cost reduction. The program is being reviewed.

Strategic Outcome	Economic Advantage for Canada Performance	
Priority		
Support for research and development	The government has increased its investments in university and hospital-based research, and there is support for the commercialization of publicly-funded research.	
Ensure that corporate governance standards for Canadian corporations continue to be among the strongest in the world	There is continued progress in strengthening corporate governance framework.	
A leading-edge financial services sector that is internationally competitive, safe and sound, and responsive to business and consumer needs and financial markets that meet the needs of issuers and providers of capital	The government accepted the Wise Persons' Committee's conclusions and has called up governments to work collaboratively to establish a single securities regulator. Submissions related to bank mergers have been received and reviewed. The efficiency of the delivery of federal financial services regulation is being reviewed.	
Programs that facilitate the adaptation of all sectors to the knowledge-based economy	The government continues to strengthen its support for private sector innovation by increasing funding for business R&D, strengthening venture capital markets, and improving business framework policies.	
A tax system that promotes jobs, growth, entrepreneurship, and innovation	Progress is continuing: implementation of elements of the Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan; some Budget 2003 measures came into force; Budget 2004 announced further steps.	

Strategic Outcome	Social Advantage for Canada	
Priority	Performance	
Support for the continuing renewal of the Canadian health care system	The government confirmed an additional \$2 billion for the provinces and territories for health, established a new Canada Public Health Agency and provided an additional \$100 million to Canada Health Infoway.	
Transfer programs to the provinces and territories	Budget 2004 confirmed measures to renew the Equalization Program for five years and committed an additional \$210 million to the Territorial Formula Financing Agreements.	
Support for Canadians to upgrade their skills and learning	Budget 2004 included significant enhancements to the Canada Student Loan Program, the introduction of the Canada Learning Bond that is designed to kick-start education savings for children in low-income families, and enhancements to the Canada Education Savings Grant program.	
Sustainability of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP)	Consultations began with the provinces to set the parameters of the next triennial financial review of the CPP.	
Increase support for families with children	Budget 2003 announced further enhancements to the child benefit system.	
Review of the Employment Insurance premium rate-setting mechanism	Consultations on a new rate-setting mechanism for Employment Insurance premiums were completed.	

Strategic Outcome	Global Advantage for Canada
Priority	Performance
More efficient and secure borders	Implementation of the Smart Borders agenda continues.
Ensure that Canada's financial system is secure and meets international standards for combating financial abuses and terrorist financing activities	Implementation of revised international standards continues
Promote reforms to increase global growth and financial stability	Promoted G-7 Agenda for Growth and strategic review of International Financial Institutions.
A stronger international trading system and enhanced security of access for Canadian exports in major foreign markets	Co-led market access negotiations for Doha.
Contribute to the government's implementation strategy for meeting commitments under the Kyoto Protocol	A number of initiatives including the commitment of funds from the sale of the government's shares in Petro-Canada to develop environmental technologies.
Support opportunities for Canadian trade and investment	Revised the Foreign Investment Protection Agreement model.

2. Parliamentary Committee Recommendations

The Standing Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce tabled the following report in December 2002:

Competition in the Public Interest: Large Bank Mergers in Canada

The Standing Committee on Finance presented in the House of Commons on March 27, 2003, the following report:

Report 3: Study on the Bank Mergers

The government's response to the recommendations made therein is as follows:

Response of the Government to Large Bank Mergers in Canada: Safeguarding the Public Interest for Canadians and Canadian Businesses, a Report of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance; and Competition in the Public Interest: Large Bank Mergers in Canada, a Report of the Standing Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts presented in the House of Commons on April 10, 2003, the following report:

Report 12: Public Accounts of Canada 2001-2002

The government's response to the recommendations made therein can be found in the following document:

12th Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (Public Accounts of Canada, 2001-2002)

The Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills Development, Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities presented to the House of Commons June 12, 2003, the following report:

Report 5, Listening to Canadians: A First View of the Future of the Canada Pension Plan (Disability) Program

The government's response to the recommendations made therein can be found in the following document:

Fifth report of the Standing Committee on Human Resources Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities, "Listening to Canadians: A First View of the Future of the Canada Pension Plan Disability Program"



Section II: Performance Context

Mandate, Mission, and Strategic Outcomes

Mandate

The Department is committed to making a difference for Canadians by helping the government develop and implement economic, social, security, and financial sector policies and programs that foster strong and sustainable economic growth, emphasizing fiscal, economic, social, and security objectives.

The Department serves as the government's primary source of analysis and advice on the economic, fiscal, and tax implications of key government priorities. Its responsibilities include preparing the federal budget, developing tax and tariff policy and legislation, managing federal borrowing on financial markets, administering major transfers of federal funds to the provinces and territories, developing regulatory policy for the country's financial sector, and representing Canada within international financial institutions.

Mission

The Department's mission is to support the Minister of Finance and the Minister of State (if one has been appointed) by providing the best possible analysis and policy advice on economic, social, and financial issues; by implementing government decisions in a timely and efficient manner; and by communicating government decisions in the clearest way possible, within and outside government. Its mission is also to act as an effective conduit for the views of participants in the economy from all parts of Canada and to maintain high-quality support systems and development programs to carry out the Department's functions.

Strategic Outcomes

The Department's policies and programs are directed at creating a Canadian advantage in an uncertain world through the pursuit of the following four strategic outcomes:

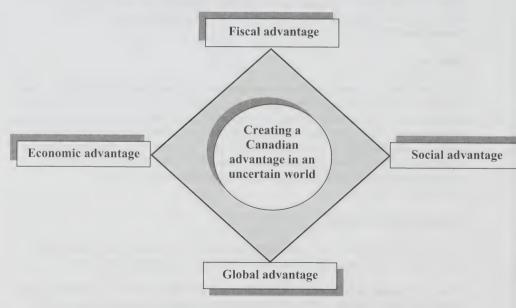
A fiscal advantage for Canada — Canada's fiscal structure affects the conditions under which its economy operates. Thus, the Department's aim is to maintain a stable and enduring fiscal structure to help ensure that Canada is in the best position to capitalize on both domestic and global economic opportunities.

An economic advantage for Canada — The way economies operate and how jobs are created are in the midst of change. In order to succeed, Canada must not only advance new technologies but must also develop innovative ways of financing them in all sectors of the economy. The Department wants to ensure that the policies and programs adopted provide appropriate support for research and development, entrepreneurship, innovation, and risk taking. The Department also wants to ensure that its programs and policies

provide Canadians with the skills and knowledge necessary for the knowledge-based economy.

A social advantage for Canada — To better succeed in the knowledge-based economy, countries need highly skilled, innovative workers. The quality of communities, health care, education, the social safety net, and the equality of opportunity all contribute to the creation and maintenance of such a workforce. One of the Department's objectives therefore is to focus on key social programs and the values they represent to support and sustain Canadian society and, in turn, to bolster Canada's economic advantage.

A global advantage for Canada — Improving and sustaining our nation's living standards and quality of life in an increasingly competitive and integrated global economy continue to be key departmental objectives. This includes maintaining secure and open borders, working to strengthen global growth and stability, advancing Canada's trade and investment interests, and contributing to the government's implementation strategy for meeting its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.



These four strategic outcomes — a fiscal advantage for Canada, an economic advantage for Canada, a social advantage for Canada, and a global advantage for Canada — are consistent with the following objectives set by the government in the 2002 Speech from the Throne (http://www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/sft-ddt/sft.htm):

- put in place the health care system to meet the needs of Canadians today and in the future:
- help children and families break out of poverty and ensure all children have a good start in life;

- improve the life chances for Aboriginals;
- u build a healthy environment and tackle the challenge of climate change;
- □ make Canada a magnet for talent and investment a world leader in innovation and learning;
- build competitive cities and healthy communities;
- strengthen the partnership between government and citizens;
- protect the security of Canadians; and
- promote our interests and our values on the world stage.

Key Partners and Clients

Much of the work that the Department undertakes involves consultation and collaboration with partners in both the public and private sectors. Its primary partners include the following:

Departments, agencies, and Crown corporations — The Department plays an active role in encouraging co-ordination and harmony among all federal initiatives that affect the economy, the financial sector, and financial markets.

Provincial and territorial governments — The Department works toward improved co-operation on transfers, fiscal policy, taxation, financial sector regulation and supervision, and other issues of concern to all governments and works with the provinces and territories as the joint stewards of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) to ensure that it remains financially secure and stable.

Financial market participants — The Department works with market participants to maintain a well-functioning market for Government of Canada securities and to ensure that investors in Canadian government debt are well-informed of financial and economic developments. It also works with capital market participants to help ensure liquid capital markets and market integrity.

International economic and financial community — The Department develops Canada's policy with respect to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); negotiates double taxation treaties with Canada's treaty partners; and represents Canada in a broad range of official international forums, such as those of the G-7, G-20, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and Western Hemisphere Finance Ministers (WHFM) groups.

The Department's clients include the following:

The government, Cabinet, and the Treasury Board — The Department provides analysis, advice, and recommendations regarding economic and financial affairs. It is also responsible for providing instructions for the drafting of legislation in these areas.

Parliament and parliamentary committees — The Department acts as the primary sponsor of bills on taxation and financial matters and steers them through the parliamentary process. The Department also provides support to the Minister in the fulfillment of his parliamentary responsibilities.

Financial institutions and markets — The Department ensures that the legislative and regulatory framework allows financial institutions to provide competitive services to clients and to compete effectively at home and abroad, empowers and protects consumers of financial services, and enables institutions to generate the financing necessary for Canadian businesses to grow and prosper.

The public and Canadian interest groups — The Department supports an expanded program of public information and consultation. This includes responding to requests for information and providing facts to Canadians on key economic, fiscal, and tax issues to facilitate wide participation in a more open, broad-based consultation process.

International trade community — The Department is responsible for Canada's import policy, including the *Customs Tariff*, trade remedy legislation, and trade in financial services, and it participates in international trade forums, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), and in related negotiations as they concern trade, import policy, services, and investment issues.

Managing Risk

External Risk

The Department is involved in a broad range of issues and functions related to economic, security, and social policy development and implementation. Its activities are undertaken in the context of a rapidly changing, technology-driven global economy in which Canada faces increasing competition. The Department must also respond to economic uncertainties among Canada's major trading partners and must recognize the cyclical nature of the Canadian economy itself. These factors create additional pressures in the decision-making process. As well, the Department must also manage the financial risks associated with Canada's debt and the country's annual borrowing program.

The Department has long recognized the existence of all of these risk factors and has taken active steps to mitigate their effect on the development and implementation of public policy.

The Department holds extensive consultations not only within the federal government, but also with provincial governments, the private sector, and the Canadian public. It also participates in international meetings that serve as forums for exchanging views and ideas and forging consensus on measures to strengthen global economic growth, promote financial stability, and reduce poverty.

Internal Risk

Given the Department's active involvement in the government's policy, internal audit and legislative agenda, there has been a significant increase in demand for analysis and advice in such policy areas as taxation, financial sector regulation, social and trade issues, and economic development. Employee recruitment and retention, coupled with strong development and in-house learning opportunities, are crucial to ensuring that the Department can meet this challenge successfully.

The Department recognizes that its employees, and the culture and environment in which they work, are its most important assets. As such, it has developed and is implementing a Human Resources (HR) Plan with the objective of making the Department the workplace of choice within the federal Public Service. Launched in September 2000, the HR Plan has continued to evolve to meet the needs of the Department and its employees, who receive regular updates on initiatives outlined in the Plan. To reflect the growing importance of succession planning, a champion was named to further develop the succession planning process, and during the fall and winter of 2003–04 special emphasis was placed on identifying replacement capability at EX levels.

The Department has also continued to take action in the area of employee recruitment. Its success in setting a standard for innovative recruitment in the Public Service was recognized in December 2003 when the Department received the Head of the Public Service Award in the Valuing and Supporting People Category – a distinguished award shared among 41 colleagues who participated in the 2001–02 and 2002–03 university recruitment committees. Its success was further validated by an extension of the Department's delegated authority to conduct its own university recruitment.

In 2003–04, the Department again succeeded in achieving an acceptance rate in the range of 80 per cent of its offers to economists and policy analysts. A lower number of target recruits required adjustments to the process for efficiency, but did not deter broad participation in the campaign – notably from committee members, first-round recruiters, ambassadors, and hiring managers – nor the effort to seek out the "best and the brightest" across Canada. In total, the process resulted in 13 new hires: 10 economists and policy analysts and three tax legislation officers.

Resources

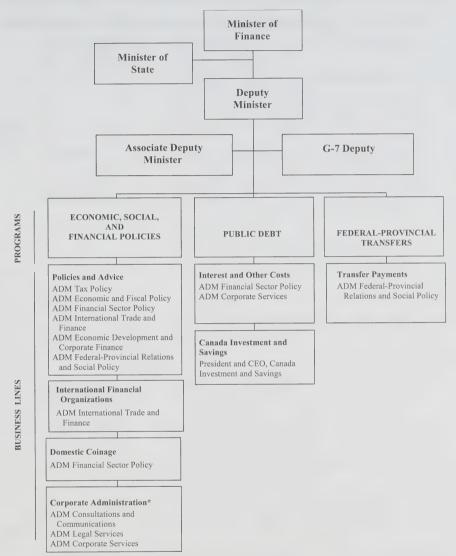
In 2003–04, the Department's expenditures amounted to \$69.5 billion, including \$35.9 billion under the Public Debt Program and \$32.4 billion under the Federal-Provincial Transfers Program. The cost of running the Department, namely the payment of salaries and wages and the purchase of goods and services, was \$82.8 million.

The Department's workforce totals 1,039¹ employees. Of this total, economists and policy analysts represent 32.7 per cent and managers 14.5 per cent. Among our population

- \Box the average age is 41.4;
- □ 72.2 per cent have the capability of operating in both English and French;
- □ 50.3 per cent are women;
- □ 36.1 per cent have identified French as their first official language; and
- □ 9.6 per cent have identified themselves as belonging to a visible minority.

^{1.} The Department of Finance Canada is in a unique position: the staff members of its Corporate Services Branch (CSB) are employees of the Department, but they provide services to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS) as well. As a result, in some instances the Department will report the resources of the Corporate Services Branch on a shared basis. Historical resource allocations were made using a 45 per cent and 55 per cent split between the Department and TBS respectively. Resource allocations for new initiatives are made based on the cost of the services provided to support these new initiatives. The financial information contained in the tables presented in Appendix C of this report reflects this allocation method. For the purpose of presenting a demographic profile of the Department of Finance Canada, however, all CSB employees are included.

Program, Business Line, and Organization Chart



^{*}This business line also includes departmental management.

This organizational structure shows the positions responsible for each of the Department's business lines. For further information on our programs and business lines, please see Appendix E.



Section III: Performance by Strategic Outcome **Performance Measurement and Reporting Framework**

ACTIVITIES

How the Department carries out its work

- Advises on economic, social, security, taxation and fiscal matters; develops policy options
- Negotiates agreements and treaties
- Delivers retail and wholesale debt programs; manages reserves and cash
- Produces legislation and regulations
- Represents Canada at international meetings and institutions
- Consults with provinces and territories and various stakeholders
- Provides transfer payments to provinces and territories



The goods and services that the Department produces

- Information and advice to support the fiscal framework produced in accordance with professional standards and quality management systems (e.g., Fiscal Monitors and Annual Financial Report)
- International agreements and communiqués on economic and fiscal
- Negotiations and consultations undertaken in a fair, open, and transparent manner
- Payments to provinces and territories
- The annual federal budget and economic updates
- Debt programs delivered transparently and efficiently
- Legislation, regulations, and economic documents

IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES

The Department's role is supported and maintained

- Clients and stakeholders view information and advice as relevant and useful
- Issues of national or international scope are advanced in light of opinions and recommendations put forward



climate is improved

- Reduced national debt and debt costs
- Low-inflation environment
- A fairer, more efficient and competitive tax system
- Altered target debt structure to lower future debt costs
- Adjusted debt programs to maintain well-functioning markets
- Increased level of research and development
- Increased competition and security in the financial sector
- Progress on international financial and economic reforms
- Well-functioning capital markets
- Efficient system of transfers to the provinces and territories
- Increased assistance to Canadians in upgrading their skills
- Better understanding abroad of Canada's trade and investment interests
- Increased efforts to promote sustainable development



Fiscal, economic, social, and global advantages for Canada

- Canada is positioned to capitalize on domestic and global economic opportunities with a competitive macroeconomic and tax environment, innovation, and human and financial capital
- Canadians have the skills and knowledge needed for the knowledge-based economy
- Key social programs and the values they represent help to support and sustain Canadian society and to bolster Canada's economic advantage
- Canada's trade and investment interests are advanced internationally





The above chart links the Department's outputs (i.e., the goods and services that it produces), to its strategic outcomes. This chart shows the difference that the Department of Finance Canada's efforts make for Canadians. More detailed performance information, as it pertains to each of the Department's strategic outcomes, is presented in the following sections.

A. A Fiscal Advantage for Canada

Objective

A sustainable fiscal structure to ensure that Canada is in the best position to capitalize on both domestic and global economic opportunities.

Maintaining a sustainable fiscal structure reduces the amount of money that the government must spend paying interest on its debt, which frees resources that can be used to address the priorities of Canadians. It reduces Canada's vulnerability to economic shocks outside our borders that drive up interest rates, and it will provide flexibility to the government in future years to address the pressures of an aging society.

Resources Used

Planned spending for 2003-04: \$37,681.2 million

Actual expenditures for 2003–04: \$36,018.4 million

(Includes both operating and statutory program expenditures; \$35,985.3 million are statutory program expenditures of which \$35,931.4 million is for costs under the Public Debt Program.)

Full-time equivalents (FTE): 297 notional allocation of FTEs

Key Partners

The Department works with the Bank of Canada (http://www.bankofcanada.ca/) to provide effective and efficient funds management services for the government. As fiscal agent for the government, the Bank of Canada provides treasury management services, conducts debt and foreign reserve management operations, and provides policy advice on funds management issues. The Department also works closely with the Canada Revenue Agency, which is responsible for the administration of federal taxes.

Management Practices

In preparing the fall Economic and Fiscal Update the Department of Finance Canada meets with the chief economists of the major chartered banks and four major private-sector economic forecasting firms to agree on a set of economic assumptions for planning purposes, which the four forecasting firms then use to develop input into the status quo fiscal projections of the budgetary balance for the current fiscal year.

In preparing the budget, the fiscal projections are updated by the Department of Finance Canada for the current fiscal year and for each of the next two years based on the results of the Department's most recent regular survey of 20 private-sector forecasters.

All of the update and budget information is available on the Department's Web site immediately upon release.

Performance Assessment

The Department's efforts were intended to promote a fiscal advantage for Canadians through the realization of the following priorities, as indicated in the 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities:

- a prudent fiscal planning framework;
- a fair, efficient, and competitive tax system;
- a stable, low-cost debt structure and a well-functioning Government of Canada securities market; and
- an effective retail debt program.

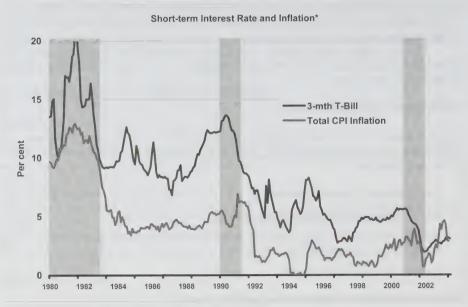
Did the Department achieve the planned results?

A prudent fiscal planning framework

In the 2004 Budget, presented on March 23, 2004, the government confirmed its commitment to balanced budgets in 2004–05 and 2005–06. To ensure that these targets would be met, the government included an annual \$3 billion contingency reserve and included economic prudence of \$1 billion for each of the next two years. The budget also set an objective of reducing the federal debt-to-GDP ratio to 25 per cent within the next ten years.

To build on the information provided in the budget, intermediate fiscal results for fiscal year 2003–04 were released in the monthly Fiscal Monitor and final audited results for the fiscal year will be published in the Annual Financial Report of the Government of Canada in the fall (tentatively scheduled for October 2004).

Combined with the policy of targeting low inflation, maintaining a sustainable fiscal structure played an important role in supporting the Canadian economy when it was hit by a series of significant shocks in 2003 through lower interest rates. The following chart shows how interest rates have fallen to very low levels.



* Shaded areas denote cyclical slowdowns and recessions.

A fair, efficient, and competitive tax system

In 2003–04, the Department implemented a number of measures to improve the fairness, efficiency and competitiveness of the tax system. This included measures previously announced in Budget 2000, the 2000 Economic Statement and Budget Update, and Budget 2003 that were scheduled to take effect in 2003–04, as well as new measures announced in Budget 2004.

Implementing Previously Announced Measures

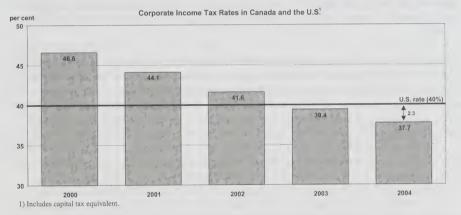
The \$100 billion Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan announced in 2000 and subsequent budgets introduced a number of measures to improve the fairness, efficiency, and competitiveness of the tax system. The implementation of these measures continued in 2003–04.

For 2004 the tax bracket thresholds rose to \$35,000, \$70,000 and \$113,804, respectively. These amounts went beyond indexation. Furthermore, on July 1, 2004, as set out in the plan, the income threshold at which the National Child Benefit (NCB) was fully phased out and the CCTB base benefit began to phase out increased to \$35,000, and the phase-out rate of the CCTB base benefit was reduced to 4 per cent from 5 per cent (to 2 per cent from 2.5 per cent for families with one child).

Below is a comparison of what taxes would have been in 2004 without the tax reduction plan:

- a typical two-earner family of four with a combined income of \$60,000 pays \$1,984 less net federal income tax a savings of about 35 per cent;
- a typical one-earner family of four with an income of \$40,000 pays \$2,003 less net federal income tax a savings of about 60 per cent; and
- a typical single-parent with one child and an income of \$25,000 receives additional net benefits of \$1,139.

In addition, under the Tax Reduction Plan, the general rate of corporate income tax was lowered from 28 per cent in 2000 to 21 per cent in 2004 (from 23 per cent in 2003). Canada's average (federal/provincial) corporate tax rate, including capital taxes, is now 2.3 percentage points below the average U.S. (federal/state) rate.



Note: Businesses will benefit further from corporate tax reductions after 2004 as the federal government is phasing out the federal capital tax by 2008 and reducing the federal resource income tax rate to 21% over the same period, increasing the advantage to 3.4 percentage points

Budget 2003, building on the Five-year Tax Reduction Plan, provided additional support for families with children by increasing the National Child Benefit (NCB) supplement and introducing a new Child Disability Benefit (CDB). The NCB supplement was increased by \$150 per year per child in July 2003, and will be increased by an additional \$185 in July 2005, and another \$185 in July 2006. The CDB took effect in July 2003 and began to be paid in March 2004, which included a retroactive payment for the period from July 2003 to March 2004.

Following an announcement in Budget 2003, the Technical Advisory Committee on Tax Measures for Persons with Disabilities was established in 2003 to advise the Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Revenue on ways to improve tax fairness for persons with disabilities and those who care for them. The Committee is scheduled to report in the fall of 2004.

To support savings and investment and to better meet the retirement savings needs of Canadians, including small business owners, Budget 2003 announced that the annual registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contribution limit would be increased from \$13,500 in 2002 to \$18,000 by 2006. The limit for 2004 is \$15,500. Corresponding increases apply to the benefit and contribution limits for registered pension plans (RPPs).

Budget 2003 also provided for an extension of the 21 per cent general corporate income tax rate to the resource sector over a five-year period, while also making improvements to the tax structure for this sector. The new tax structure will be simpler, foster competitiveness and will promote the efficient development of Canada's resource base.

Budget 2003 strengthened the Canadian advantage for investment by promoting entrepreneurship and small business through a number of tax changes, including an increase in the small business deduction limit (the amount of income that is eligible for the 12 per cent small business rate) to \$300,000 over four years. In addition, the *Budget Implementation Act*, 2003 legislated the elimination of the federal capital tax over five years, eliminating it for smaller corporations as early as 2004 and for all corporations by 2008.

The Department continues to administer the Tax Collection Agreements. Under these Agreements, the government administers personal income taxes for all provinces and territories, except Quebec, and corporate income taxes for all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta. Payments to provinces and territories under the Agreements are made in accordance with the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* and regulations.

Since 1997, the government has expressed its willingness to put into effect taxation arrangements with interested First Nations. The Department administers taxation agreements under which ten First Nations levy a tax on sales on their reserves of fuel, tobacco products, and alcoholic beverages. As well, eight First Nations have entered into personal income tax collection and sharing agreements, which are administered by the Department. In 2003, the government introduced legislation to provide the authority to interested First Nations to levy on their lands a First Nations Goods and Services Tax that is fully harmonized with the Federal Goods and Services Tax. Recently the government concluded Tax Administration Agreements with eight First Nations to impose a First Nations Goods and Services Tax on their lands. These Agreements will also be administered by the Department.

New Measures in 2003-04

Budget 2004, tabled in the House of Commons on March 23, 2004, proposed additional tax relief for persons with disabilities, caregivers and Canadians pursuing lifelong learning.

Budget 2004 acted on an early proposal of the Technical Advisory Committee on Tax Measures for Persons with Disabilities to reduce barriers to employment and education by creating a disability supports deduction. As a result of this deduction, income used to

pay for disability supports incurred for employment or education will not be taxed and will not affect income-tested benefits.

Budget 2004 also increased tax fairness for caregivers by allowing them to claim more of the disability-related and medical expenses they incur on behalf of dependants.

To facilitate the pursuit of job-related lifelong learning, Budget 2004 also proposed to allow students to claim the education tax credit for education related to current employment, when the costs are not reimbursed by the employers.

More effective tax rules for registered charities were also announced in Budget 2004. In response to the report of the Joint Regulatory Table of the Voluntary Sector Initiative, the government announced a new compliance regime, a more accessible appeals regime, and more transparency and accessibility to information. In addition, the government proposed a number of improvements to the disbursement quota rules to give charities greater flexibility to manage the gifts they receive, and to ensure that an appropriate proportion of charities' tax-assisted gifts and assets are devoted to charitable programs and services.

Budget 2004 proposed tax relief for members of the Canadian Forces and police forces who are deployed on high-risk international missions. Beginning in January 2004, these employees will not be taxed on their base salary while serving on these missions to the extent that it does not exceed the maximum rate of pay (approximately \$6,000 per month) earned by a non-commissioned member of the Canadian Forces.

Budget 2004 also builds on the Canadian tax advantage for investment established under the Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan and the 2003 Budget. Budget 2004 contains the following proposals to improve the competitiveness of the tax system:

- increasing the capital cost allowance (CCA) rate applying to computer equipment from 30 to 45 per cent and increasing the CCA rate applying to broadband,

 Internet and other data network infrastructure equipment from 20 to 30 per cent;
- accelerating the increase in the small business deduction limit by providing access to the full \$300,000 limit by 2005 rather than 2006;
- improving access to scientific research and experimental development (SR&ED) tax assistance by ensuring that small businesses that conduct SR&ED and raise funding from common investors not acting as a group have full access to the enhanced 35 per cent refundable SR&ED investment tax credit; and
- a extending the non-capital loss carry-forward period of all taxpayers to 10 years.

The 2004 budget also proposed a number of changes designed to improve the fairness of the income tax system. These include the introduction of a statutory prohibition on the deductibility for tax purposes of fines and penalties, the clarification of the application of the *Income Tax Act's* general anti-avoidance rule to income tax treaties, restrictions on the deductibility of patronage dividends by corporations other than co-operatives and credit unions, and rules to constrain the recognition of unused charitable donation deductions by a corporation where its control has changed hands.

In addition, Budget 2004 proposed to limit investment by pension funds in business income trusts and to apply a new withholding tax on certain distributions of Canadian mutual funds to non-resident investors. The proposals to limit investment by pension funds in business income trusts were suspended in May 2004 to allow for further consultations with stakeholders.

Significant actions taken during 2003–04, outside the context of the 2004 budget exercise, included the announcement of income tax modifications, as follows:

- limiting the tax benefits of charitable donations made under tax shelter and other arrangements;
- seeking to clarify the rules governing the deductibility of interest and other expenses for income tax purposes;
- proposing changes relating to the taxation of income of non-resident trusts and foreign investment entities;
- utightening the rules affecting the income tax treatment of amounts received or receivable by a taxpayer for granting a restrictive covenant;
- setting out explicit rules dealing with the limitation period applying to the collection of federal tax debts.

A stable, low-cost debt structure and a well-functioning Government of Canada securities market

To keep borrowing costs low, debt strategy operations and initiatives continued to focus on maintaining diversified sources of funding and a well-functioning market for Government of Canada securities. The Department's efforts in this area resulted in the following:

- continuation of the orderly adjustment of the fixed to floating ratio to the 2007–08 target of 60 per cent;
- the successful execution of regular, pre-announced government bond and treasury bill auctions in key maturity sectors of the wholesale market;
- active bond buyback operations to support the liquidity of Government of Canada bond issues; and
- improved transparency on debt program issues through expanded use of communications tools, including market consultations, departmental publications on debt management, and notices on the Bank of Canada's Web site.

Performance in the market for government securities is measured by the results of auctions in the primary market, and the level of liquidity and trading in the secondary market. The *Debt Management Report* (http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/dmr-e.html) was expanded in 2003–04 to include a section dedicated to debt, cash and reserves management measures.

An effective retail debt program

The government is assessing the Retail Debt Program in the context of a much improved fiscal situation and a broader array of investment opportunities for Canadians. The option of eliminating the Canada Savings Bond Program is not on the table as part of this review. The government is looking to update and improve its retail debt strategy, not to end Canada Savings Bonds. As part of the review, the consulting firm Cap Gemini Ernst and Young (CGEY) was hired to assess the performance of the program and make recommendations on strategic options for the future. The CGEY report is one element of the overall review of the Retail Debt Program. The report's conclusions are being assessed, as well as the views of Canadians on updating the Canada Savings Bonds Program.

While the program was being reviewed, 2003-04 saw continued innovation and cost reduction:

- Building on work to develop full on-line services to payroll customers, www.mybonds.gc.ca was launched in April 2003. The site exceeded objectives with nearly one in three participants registering for on-line redemptions and balance enquiries in the first year.
- A pilot initiative offered holders of Canada Savings Bonds Series 46 an automatic 10-year term extension upon maturity of this series. This initiative improved convenience for customers and increased retention from 46 per cent to 65 per cent.
- A new product, the Canada Investment Bond, was offered on a pilot basis through investment dealers. The pilot provided an opportunity to test the delivery of a non-certificated product through a new distribution portal using Canadian Depository Services. While this pilot will not be continued in 2004–05, lessons learned will guide future product development.
- Overall program expenditures were reduced for the fourth consecutive year, resulting in a 22 per cent decline in operational costs from 2000 to 2004.
- Annual post-campaign communication research showed positive results for the 2003–04 advertising campaign, with record high levels of recall for the Canada Savings Bonds television ads.

More information is available through the 2003–04 Canada Investment and Savings Annual Report available at www.csb.gc.ca.

B. An Economic Advantage for Canada

Objective

To create a more productive, innovative, and competitive Canada through policies and programs that provide appropriate support for research and development (R&D), entrepreneurship, innovation, and risk taking and to ensure that Canadians have the skills and knowledge necessary for the knowledge-based economy.

This includes making progress on the government's goals to encourage investment by ensuring that Canada has a modern and efficient securities regulatory system and improving the integrity and efficiency of Canada's capital markets. It also includes improving the policy framework for investments to boost research and innovation as well as for measures to promote entrepreneurship. Improving the tax system to enhance incentives to work, save, and invest is also part of this strategic outcome.

Resources Used

Planned spending for 2003–04: \$20.5 million Actual expenditures for 2003–04: \$23.8 million

FTEs: 205 notional allocation of FTEs

Key Partners

- Officials from the Department of Finance Canada regularly correspond and meet with organizations, groups, and individuals from all sectors of Canadian society, including other levels of government, private industry, and the non-profit sector to discuss their views, concerns, and proposals regarding Canada's economic policies and objectives.
- Officials from the Department of Finance Canada maintain regular contact with officials from the other central agencies—the Privy Council Office and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat—to exchange information, views, and recommendations on important economic issues.
- Officials from the Department of Finance Canada maintain regular contact with
 officials at Industry Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, and
 other departments and agencies to ensure that the programs, initiatives, and projects
 they undertake are both efficient and effective and are consistent with the
 government's overall economic objectives.
- Officials from the Department of Finance Canada work closely with officials from the Canada Revenue Agency to ensure that tax measures are being administered as intended and to learn of any issues that might require legislative remedies.
- The Department works in collaboration with other regulatory agencies, such as the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, the Financial Consumer

Agency of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Bank of Canada to assure the safety, soundness, and competitiveness of the financial sector, while also ensuring that consumers of financial services are adequately protected.

Management Practices

The Department has contributed to the Government On-Line initiative by making use of Internet technologies to enhance the effectiveness and transparency of its public consultations. Specific examples include the consultation process on co-operative banks and the consultation on corporate governance for financial institutions.

Performance Assessment

The Department's efforts were intended to promote an economic advantage for Canada through the realization of the following priorities:

- support for research and development;
- ensure that corporate governance standards for Canadian corporations continue to be among the strongest in the world;
- a leading-edge financial services sector that is internationally competitive, safe and sound, and responsive to business and consumer needs and financial markets that meet the needs of issuers and providers of capital;
- programs that facilitate the adaptation of all sectors to the knowledge-based economy; and,
- a tax system that promotes jobs, growth, entrepreneurship, and innovation.

Did the Department achieve the planned results?

Support for research and development

In every budget since fiscal balance was restored, the government has made key investments to increase Canada's performance in research and science and technology (S&T). In total, the government's expenditures on S&T are estimated at \$8.6 billion in 2003–04, the highest level ever. Budget 2004 invested an incremental \$325 million in 2003–04 and the next two years in support of research and innovation. Major initiatives included the following:

- investment of \$60 million in Genome Canada for health genomics;
- a \$90-million-per-year increase in funding for Canada's three federal granting councils, beginning in 2004–05; and
- a \$20 million-per-year increase in funding for the indirect costs associated with federally sponsored research through the granting councils beginning in 2004–05.

In addition, Canada's scientific research and experimental development (SR&ED) tax incentive program to promote spending on R&D is one of the most advantageous systems in the industrialized world. Investment tax credits are provided to qualifying current and capital expenditures at a general rate of 20 per cent and an enhanced rate of 35 per cent for smaller Canadian-controlled private corporations.

Canada's R&D investments as a percentage of gross domestic product stood at 1.84 per cent in 2003, a slight decline from 1.87 per cent the previous year but up significantly from 1.66 per cent in 1997. The decline in 2003 is linked to business R&D investments, which have not recovered from a fall in 2002, particularly in the research-intensive high-technology sector. Both the federal government and the higher-education sector continued to increase their investments in R&D in 2003 and are expected to continue doing so in future years. It can be anticipated that as private sector capital and research investments recover, the upward trend in Canada's R&D investments as a share of GDP will resume.

Canada placed 13th in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in this regard in 2001, the last year for which comparable international data exists. Canada's movement from 15th to 13th place reflects, in part, data revisions by Canada and other nations. The ultimate goal is to move to 5th in rank order by 2010.

Improve the policy framework for the commercialization of research

As part of its significant recent investments in R&D, the government has supported the ability of universities and research hospitals to engage in knowledge transformation and commercialization. For example, Budget 2004 committed the federal granting councils to triple their annual investments in programs directly supporting commercialization over the next three years. The budget also set aside \$50 million over five years, starting in 2004–05, for a pilot competitive fund for proposals designed to improve the capacity for commercialization in Canada's higher education sector. In addition, Budget 2004 set aside \$25 million over five years for a pilot program to encourage the commercialization of research conducted in non-regulatory federal laboratories, similar to the approach being taken for university-based research.

The commercialization performance of universities is generally measured by licensing, start-up companies, and revenues generated. While Canadian universities continue to receive less income from their commercialization investments than US institutions, they are increasingly allocating resources to commercialization activities and incorporating technology transfer goals to their strategic plans. As a result, Canadian universities have been steadily improving their performance in these areas in recent years. The licensing revenues generated by Canadian institutions fell from \$64.5 million in 2001 to \$51.5 million in 2002, but are still up considerably from \$35.5 million in 2000. Canadian institutions now hold upwards of 738 income-yielding licences or options and created 49 start-up companies in 2002.

The Federal Partners in Technology Transfer (FPTT) Initiative links 17 science-based departments and agencies actively engaged in the transfer and commercialization of the knowledge produced in government laboratories. In 2001–02, nearly three-quarters of FPTT member departments were engaged in the negotiation of agreements involving intellectual property rights to discoveries generated in their labs, over 60 per cent were managing Crown copyrights and nearly 40 per cent were assisting in the creation of spin-off ventures.

Ensure that corporate governance standards for Canadian corporations continue to be among the strongest in the world

Progress has been made in promoting sound corporate governance and disclosure practices in Canada. In September 2003, the Department published a document summarizing actions to date. (http://www.fin.gc.ca/toce/2003/fostering_e.html)

The Department brought attention to the progress being made as a result of Budget 2004 (http://www.fin.gc.ca/budget04/bp/bpc4ce.htm), noting that governments, regulators, and industry have undertaken initiatives to strengthen the framework for corporate governance and financial reporting for public companies. The Department has been recognized as having played a strong role in promoting corporate governance reforms.

The Department of Finance released a consultation paper on Canadian financial institution governance in January 2003. The paper sets out proposals to update the technical aspects of the governance framework in the statutes dealing with financial institutions, including the governance framework for policyholders. The period for submissions closed on March 31, 2003. The Department reviewed the submissions received and is now finalizing policy positions and determining how the issues relate to the broader corporate governance objectives.

A leading-edge financial services sector that is internationally competitive, safe and sound, and responsive to business and consumer needs and financial markets that meet the needs of issuers and providers of capital

Implementation of the policy framework for the financial services sector

Pursuant to the passage of Bill C-8 in the fall of 2001, about 140 regulations were steered through the regulatory process and passed by March 31, 2004. This was achieved through effective coordination, preparation and review of the regulations with the Department of Justice and the Privy Council Office, as well as with consultations with outside stakeholders. The Department will continue preparation and review work in the 2004–05 fiscal year for the last few outstanding regulations.

Competitive regulatory framework for Canada's financial institutions

In June 2003 the government released its response to the House and Senate Committee reports regarding bank mergers and the public interest. The response document posed a number of policy questions relating to competition and consolidation in the financial

services sector in Canada. The consultation period closed at the end of December 2003. The submissions received have been reviewed and the Department is working on the formulation of policy statements, with a view to releasing them in 2004.

Prior to budget 2004, the government began assessing how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of regulations related to federal financial services. In budget 2004, the government announced that it would be seeking views on how best to address any overlap in prudential, administrative and corporate services functions between the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, with a view to introducing any changes before the end of 2004.

Development of improved securities regulation

The report from the Wise Persons' Committee was released by the Minister on December 17, 2003. (http://www.fin.gc.ca/news03/03-064e.html) It called upon Canadian governments to collaborate in the establishment of a single Canadian securities regulator and a single Canadian securities law. The report's recommendations have received broad support from securities market participants and Canadian business. The report has mobilized opinion and focused discussions among provincial governments on options for improving securities regulation in Canada. The government accepted the Committee's conclusions in the 2004 Budget.

Develop a supportive environment for financing Canadian companies

In April and May of 2003, a series of seven capital markets roundtables was conducted across the country. These roundtables were organized with the objective of enabling the federal government to gather the views from a broad range of capital market players (e.g. issuers, suppliers of capital, intermediaries, venture capital firms) on current and future challenges facing Canada's capital markets, including developing a supportive environment for financing Canadian companies.

Pursuant to the roundtables, in Budget 2004, the government introduced the following measures to stimulate venture capital activity:

- The Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) and the Farm Credit Corporation (FCC) will receive an extra \$200 million and \$20 million respectively for investments in specific seed-stage and venture capital initiatives. Together, BDC and FCC have established targeted venture capital operations totalling \$400 million as at March 2004.
- Small businesses not acting as a group that conduct scientific research and
 experimental development (SR&ED) and raise funding from common investors (like
 venture capital investors) will be allowed to have full access to the enhanced SR&ED
 tax credit.

The government is continuing to monitor developments in both early stage and mid-market financing and is keeping the dialogue open with industry players. The goal remains to be one of the top three industrial countries for venture capital investment (per capita) and to match the US in initial public offering dollars raised (per capita) by 2010.

Programs that facilitate the adaptation of all sectors to the knowledge-based economy

As part of its significant recent investments in R&D, the government has supported the ability of Canadian firms to develop and adopt new technologies. For example, Budget 2004 provided an additional \$5 million per year to the Industrial Research Assistance Program to strengthen its support for the regional innovation and commercialization strategies. Through Budget 2004, the government also committed to purchasing \$250 million of Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) common shares to increase the amount of early-stage and late-stage venture capital available for innovative Canadian companies. Of this, \$100 million is for pre-seed and seed investment, \$100 million is to support the creation of specialized venture capital funds, and \$50 million is to invest directly in innovative start-up and early-stage companies. In addition, Budget 2004 invested \$20 million in Farm Credit Canada to provide venture capital financing for the agricultural and agri-food sector.

Evidence that the private sector is innovating and adopting new technologies is usually measured through indicators such as business R&D activity, capital formation, and patenting activity. Canada's absolute performance in these areas has increased over the past decade, and recent indicators (post-2000) suggest that Canada's performance relative to its foreign counterparts has improved as well. Canadian business expenditures on R&D as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) have increased steadily over the past decade, rising from half of the OECD average to close to 70 per cent. Canadian capital investment as a percentage of GDP has also improved dramatically since 1995, rising from one of the lowest levels among the G-7 to near the top. Over the past ten years, from 1993 to 2002, Statistics Canada indicates that the real value of the Canadian capital stock has increased by 30 per cent to \$2.4 trillion. The growth in the machinery and equipment component has been particularly strong, rising by 67 per cent. Overall, this rapid rate of investment growth suggests that Canadian businesses are adopting new technologies and innovations at a rapid rate.

In addition to investments to encourage greater adoption of new technologies by the private sector, the government has made direct, substantial investments in telecommunications infrastructure. These cumulative investments in broadband connections for rural and remote communities and in computer equipment for schools and community access sites have contributed toward Canada being one of the most connected nations in the world. Budget 2004 provided for \$51 million in 2004–05 and 2005–06 to support these objectives. Combined with Canada's relatively low telecommunications access costs, domestic businesses have a clear competitive advantage over their foreign competitors.

A tax system that promotes jobs, growth, entrepreneurship, and innovation

The government's Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan established a tax advantage for investment in Canada as a fundamental component of a strategy to foster a strong and productive economy, primarily by lowering the general rate of corporate income tax from 28 per cent in 2000 to 21 per cent in 2004.

The 2003 budget built on this plan by extending the 21 per cent rate to the resource sector while improving the tax structure. Bill C-48, which implemented these changes, was passed in November 2003. As a result of the actions taken in 2000 and 2003, rates were lowered so that firms in all sectors pay the same statutory rate of tax.

In addition, the *Budget Implementation Act, 2003* legislated the elimination of the federal capital tax over five years, phasing it out for smaller corporations as early as 2004 and for all corporations by 2008.

Budget 2004 further supports entrepreneurship and small business through a number of proposed tax changes, including the following:

- accelerating the increase in the small business deduction limit (the amount of income that is eligible for the 12 per cent small business rate) by providing access to the full \$300,000 limit by 2005 rather than 2006;
- improving access to scientific research and experimental development (SR&ED) tax assistance for small business by ensuring that small businesses that conduct SR&ED and raise funding from common investors not acting as a group have full access to the enhanced 35 per cent refundable SR&ED investment tax credit:
- □ extending the non-capital loss carry-forward period of all taxpayers to 10 years.

Budget 2004 also recognized the importance of information and communications technology equipment in improving productivity by increasing the capital cost allowance (CCA) rate applying to computer equipment from 30 to 45 per cent and increasing the CCA rate applying to broadband, Internet, and other data network infrastructure equipment from 20 to 30 per cent.

C. A Social Advantage for Canada

Departmental Role

To focus on key social programs and the values they represent in order to support and sustain Canadian society and bolster Canada's economic advantage.

The Department addresses a wide range of governmental priorities, which include strengthening the health care system and providing greater support for Canadian children and families as well as support for Canadians to upgrade their skills and learning.

Resources Used

Planned spending for 2003-04: \$28,260.9 million

Actual expenditures for 2003-04: \$32,372.0 million

(Includes both operating and statutory program expenditures; \$32,358.1 million is for transfer payments under the Federal-Provincial Transfers Program.)

FTEs: 123 notional allocation of FTEs

Key Partners

The Department works in close collaboration with other departments that have programs and policies that contribute to the social advantage for Canada (e.g. Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Social Development Canada, Health Canada, Canadian Heritage, and the Department of Justice Canada). The Department also works closely with the Canada Revenue Agency, which is responsible for the administration of federal taxes. The Department also works with provincial and territorial finance and treasury departments to ensure efficient transfers and, as joint stewards of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP), to ensure that the CPP remains financially secure and stable.

Management Practices

- Efforts to communicate with Canadians, including government Web sites, both to consult with the public on and to inform the public of various matters (e.g. http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/fedprove.html for information on provincial and territorial transfers and http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/sociale.html for information on social issues).
- Consultations across the Department and with other government departments, as well
 as ongoing work with provincial and territorial finance and treasury departments to
 ensure efficient transfers and to ensure the financial security and stability of the CPP.

Performance Assessment

The Department's efforts were intended to promote a social advantage for Canada through the realization of the following priorities:

- support for the continuing renewal of the Canadian health care system;
- u transfer programs to the provinces and territories;
- support for Canadians to upgrade their skills and learning:
- □ sustainability of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP);
- increase support for families with children; and
- review of the Employment Insurance premium rate-setting mechanism.

Did the Department achieve the planned results?

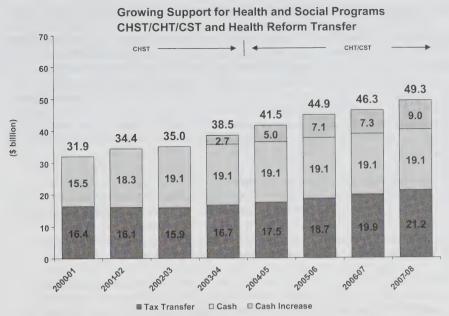
Support for the continuing renewal of the Canadian health care system

To build on the 2000 and 2003 Accords, the government confirmed an additional \$2 billion for the provinces and territories for health, bringing to \$36.8 billion the funding provided under the February 2003 First Ministers' Accord on Health Care Renewal. Most of this funding is being provided to provinces and territories through increased transfers, with \$5.3 billion allocated to meet other commitments, notably increased funding for federal health programs for First Nations and Inuit, the creation of a compassionate care benefit under employment insurance, support for research hospitals, and improved health care technology and pharmaceuticals management.

Furthermore, in line with the government's commitment in the 2003 Accord to be more accountable to Canadians, effective April 1, 2004, the Canada Health Transfer (CHT), supporting provincial and territorial health programs, and the Canada Social Transfer (CST), supporting post-secondary education and social programs, including early childhood development and early learning and child care services replaced the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST).

As well, the government established a new Canada Public Health Agency as a focal point for disease control and emergency response. Immediate funding of \$665 million was provided in 2003–04 and over the following two years to improve Canada's readiness to deal with public health emergencies. In addition \$400 million was provided to provinces and territories in 2003–04 and over the following three years to support a national immunization strategy and to assist in enhancing their public health capacities.

Canada Health Infoway was also provided with \$100 million in 2003–04 to allow provinces and territories to invest in software and hardware with the goal of assessing, developing and implementing a high-quality, real-time public health surveillance system, with a particular focus on infectious disease monitoring and including the integration of current disease-based surveillance systems.



Note: Cash increases include CHST base increases for health, early childhood development and early learning and childcare, 2003 and 2004 CHST Supplements and the Health Reform Transfer. Tax transfer data is based on February 2004 estimates. Totals may not add due to rounding.

The above graph shows the growth in CHST/CHT/CST cash and tax points, as well as the new Health Reform Transfer (HRT), since 2000–01, building on the \$21.1 billion increase in federal support for health and early childhood development over five years announced in the 2000 Health Accord. The cash increase reflects transfer increases resulting from the 2003 Accord on Health Care Renewal (\$30 billion through CHST/CHT/CST and the HRT), including the additional \$2 billion CHST supplement for health confirmed in 2004. Also included is incremental funding for early learning and childcare of approximately \$1.05 billion through the CHST and the CST (\$900 million over five years as announced in Budget 2003 and an additional \$75 million annually in 2004–05 and 2005–06 as announced in Budget 2004). (Investments supporting the September 2004 Action Plan to Strengthen Health Care, \$41.3 billion over 10 years, are not included as they take place after March 31, 2004.)

Transfer programs to the provinces and territories

Budget 2004 confirmed measures to renew the Equalization Program for five years, from 2004–05 to 2008–09. Receiving provinces are expected to receive \$50 billion in payments over this period. As part of this renewal, the 2004 Budget proposed that changes be made to maintain the integrity of the program and improve its operation. These changes will provide more stable and predictable equalization payments and more accurate measurements of fiscal capacity in certain tax bases. Together with transitional funding, they are expected to provide an estimated \$1.5 billion to provinces in additional funding over the next five years. Legislation (Bill C-30) to enact measures contained in Budget 2004 was tabled on March 23, 2004 and came into effect on May 14, 2004.

The Department also held extensive discussions with territorial governments during 2003–04 to discuss renewal of the Territorial Formula Financing Agreements. As a result, in Budget 2004, the federal government committed to provide an additional \$210 million over five years through TFF in support of territorial investments in priority areas, including health and economic development. Budget 2004 also committed \$90 million over five years in support of a Northern Strategy. Work continues in this area.

The Department continues to administer the transfer programs in an efficient manner. Payments to provinces and territories were calculated and paid in accordance with the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* and regulations. The administration of the transfer programs met the requirements of the Auditor General of Canada.

In total, nearly \$48 billion is provided in 2003–04 to provinces and territories to support them in providing health, social, and other programs (including the value of tax point transfers and prior year adjustments).

Additional information is available at http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/fedprove.html.

Support for Canadians to upgrade their skills and learning

During 2003–04, the Department worked on a number of fronts to promote the development of a highly-skilled and innovative workforce. Often working with Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (formerly Human Resources Development Canada) and Industry Canada, the Department has contributed to the development and implementation of policies, in collaboration with provinces, territories and other stakeholders, that

- □ help Canadians upgrade their skills and acquire new ones;
- □ ensure that Canada's learning systems meet current and future needs; and
- \Box ensure that there is an adequate supply of skilled workers.

Specifically in Budget 2004, the government committed \$137 million over two years to ease the transition to post-secondary education for students from low-income families and students with disabilities and to enhance the Canada Student Loans Program as well as \$65 million over two years to encourage lifelong learning. During 2003–04, the Department participated in the establishment of the Canadian Council on Learning, which has the mandate to improve the quality of information on Canada's education and learning system.

Budget 2004 proposed two measures to assist low- and middle-income families to save towards their children's future post-secondary education.

- Budget 2004 introduced the Canada Learning Bond (CLB) designed to kick-start
 education savings for children in low-income families. The CLB will provide up to
 \$2,000 of education savings by age 16 for children born in 2004 or later in families
 entitled to the National Child Benefit supplement.
- The Budget also proposed that, starting in 2005, the Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) program would be enhanced to strengthen assistance for lowand middle-income families that wish to save for their children's post-secondary education.

Moreover, to facilitate the pursuit of job-related lifelong learning, Budget 2004 also proposed to allow students to claim the education tax credit for education related to current employment, when the costs are not reimbursed by the employers.

Sustainability of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP)

In 2003–04, the Department began consultations with the provinces to set the parameters of the 2004–06 triennial financial review of the Plan by federal and provincial finance ministers.

Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Canada Pension Plan and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act, received Royal Assent on April 3, 2003, and came into force on April 1, 2004. All remaining CPP assets currently managed by the Government of Canada are being transferred to the CPP Investment Board over a three-year period ending April 30, 2007. The assets include a cash operating balance and a portfolio of long-term, mostly provincially issued, bonds. At March 31, 2004, the total estimated market value of these assets was \$37.7 billion.

The operating balance, comprising about \$7.5 billion as at March 31, 2004, will be transferred to the CPP Investment Board in twelve equal monthly payments to begin in September 2004. The bond portfolio (totalling \$30.2 billion) will be transferred over a three-year period beginning May 1, 2004.

The CPP Investment Board is expected to improve the investment performance of the assets by managing them within a diversified portfolio of higher-earning market investments in a similar fashion to other large public pension plans in Canada.

Increase support for families with children

Changes to the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) announced in 2000 under the \$100 billion Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan have been legislated and will take full effect in July 2004.

Budget 2003, building on the Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan, provided additional support for families with children by increasing the National Child Benefit (NCB) supplement and introducing a new Child Disability Benefit (CDB). The NCB supplement was increased by \$150 in July 2003, and will be increased by \$185 in July 2005, and by another \$185 in July 2006. The CDB took effect in July 2003 and began to be paid in March 2004 (including a retroactive payment for the July 2003 to March 2004 period).

Review of the Employment Insurance premium rate-setting mechanism

In 2003–04 the Department, in co-operation with Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, continued to conduct a review leading to a new rate-setting mechanism for the Employment Insurance (EI) premium. The consultations launched in Budget 2003 were completed and a summary was made available on the Department's Web site (www.fin.gc.ca). The results of the consultations are being reviewed. Budget 2004 reiterated the government's commitment to put in place a new rate-setting mechanism and provided the Governor in Council the authority to set, in the fall of 2004, the rate for 2005 if necessary.

D. A Global Advantage for Canada

Departmental Role

To enhance the standard of living of Canadians by promoting a free trading system in which Canada's open economy, which is heavily dependent on trade, can thrive; seeking more secure, open, and efficient borders; supporting the government's commitment to a healthy environment; encouraging international policy actions that promote stronger global growth; and encouraging global financial stability.

This role is mainly accomplished through our participation in multilateral, regional, bilateral negotiations and forums and our membership in international financial and trade organizations.

Resources Used

Planned spending for 2003-04: \$1,317.9 million

Actual expenditures for 2003-04: \$592.5 million

(Includes both operating and statutory program expenditures; \$568.9 million are statutory program expenditures composed of budgetary and non-budgetary items.)

FTEs: 209 notional allocation of FTEs

Key Partners

- Other government departments and agencies: Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), International Trade Canada (ITCan), Privy Council Office (PCO), Bank of Canada, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), Industry Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Export Development Canada (EDC) and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.
- International organizations and groups: G-7, G-10, G-20, IMF, World Bank, WTO
- Contacts with finance ministries and government officials in other countries; officials from private sector and nongovernmental organizations; Finance Canada officers posted abroad.

Management Practices

- Consultations across the department and with other government departments, foreign governments, private sector and nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders.
- Continued efforts to reach out to Canadians, including through government Web sites, both to consult with the public and to inform the public on various matters.

Performance Assessment

The Department's efforts were intended to promote a global advantage for Canada through the realization of the following priorities:

- more efficient and secure borders:
- ensure that Canada's financial system is secure and meets international standards for combatting financial abuses and terrorist financing activities;
- promote reforms to increase global growth and financial stability;
- a stronger international trading system and enhanced security of access for Canadian exports in major foreign markets;
- □ contribute to the government's implementation strategy for meeting commitments under the Kyoto Protocol; and
- support opportunities for Canadian trade and investment.

Did the Department achieve the planned results?

More efficient and secure borders

Budget 2001 provided \$7.5 billion in multi-year funding to strengthen security and improve border infrastructure. Budget 2003 provided additional funds of \$75 million over two years for the security contingency reserve as a further response to security needs.

Budget 2004 provided an additional \$605 million over five years to the security contingency reserve to address security priorities, including border protection. As indicated in Budget 2004, the government has taken important measures to secure Canada's borders since the 2001 and 2003 budgets, including the implementation of the Canada-U.S. Smart Border Action Plan.

The Air Travellers Security Charge (ATSC) took effect on April 1, 2002, to fund expenditures on enhanced air travel security. Further to the latest review of the charge, Budget 2004 proposes a rate reduction in the ATSC from \$14 to \$12 per round-trip for domestic flights, \$12 to \$10 for transborder flights and \$24 to \$20 for other international flights, effective April 1, 2004. The ATSC will continue to be reviewed over time to ensure that revenues are in line with the costs of enhanced security. The Auditor General will audit revenue from the charge and expenditures for the enhanced air travel security system. The results of the Auditor General's audit will be considered in future reviews of the ATSC.

Ensure that Canada's financial system is secure and meets international standards for combatting financial abuses and terrorist financing activities

Canada, like other members of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), is in the process of implementing the recently revised international standards on anti-money laundering. The FATF is expected to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of Canada's progress in late 2006. Canada also continues to actively participate in FATF's ongoing discussions of international anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing standards.

Promote reforms to increase global growth and financial stability

To meet this objective, the Department continues to work within the IMF, the World Bank, the G-7 and other international groups to improve the international financial architecture, including developing a better framework for the prevention and resolution of international financial crises. This work has paid off over the past year in several ways, including the following: the World Bank Executive Board endorsed proposals to increase the range of documents routinely released to the public; the IMF has had considerable success in promoting the use of collective action clauses in sovereign bond contracts. (Collective action clauses, which are now becoming more common in new sovereign bond issues, will help to facilitate sovereign debt restructurings.)

The Department cooperated with Canada's G-7 partners and other members of the Paris Club to arrive at a new approach to resolving debt problems in the Paris Club. This new approach was endorsed by G-8 leaders at the Evian Summit in June 2003 and seeks to ensure lasting exits from debt problems by basing treatments on an explicit analysis of debt sustainability.

The Department is also participating in a number of ongoing initiatives including

- chairing a G-10 working group that is examining the financial position of the IMF:
- working with our G-7 partners on a strategic review of the international financial institutions in order to evaluate their effectiveness in meeting their mandates, with a particular emphasis on improving their accountability and their focus on results; and
- examining within the G-20 a range of initiatives that may help promote global financial stability, such as a Code of Conduct governing relations between creditors and borrowers.

With respect to reforms more specifically focussed on promoting poverty reduction, the Department continues to work with the G-7 and the broader international community on a variety of ongoing initiatives. In the past year, these have included

- preparation and coordination of a G-7 Finance Working Paper on Aid Effectiveness, agreed to by Finance Ministers and released in Deauville, in May 2003, which sets out a broad agenda to improve the impact of development assistance;
- developing a new country-led, enhanced surveillance mechanism at the IMF to allow countries to move away from IMF borrowing programs while at the same time send a signal to markets regarding their commitment to reform. Canada's initiative has won support at the Executive Board and by the G-7, and will be piloted in 2004–05;
- working within the Executive Boards of the IMF, World Bank, and the G-7 towards a new operational framework for assessing debt sustainability. This framework, which Canada is actively promoting, advocates a shift towards preventive action for dealing with debt problems that could turn into crises. At the same time, the Department is working to ensure that the existing debt strategy, namely the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, is being implemented effectively.

The Department also put forward legislation to extend the General Preferential Tariff (GPT) and the Least-developed Country Tariff (LDCT) for an additional ten years. This action shows Canada's continued commitment to encouraging economic growth in the developing world.

A stronger international trading system and enhanced security of access for Canadian exports in major foreign markets

In collaboration with other concerned departments, particularly International Trade Canada, the Department continued to participate in efforts over the past year to advance Canadian interests in a number of trade fora, particularly the multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO. Despite the failure of the WTO's Cancùn Trade Ministerial in the fall of 2003, the Department continued to work towards building consensus on trade negotiating frameworks in key areas of the negotiations such as non-agricultural market access that would allow the advancement of the WTO negotiations. The Department worked with Canadian stakeholders to advance Canadian negotiating positions in several areas falling within its area of responsibility (e.g. tariffs, trade remedies, subsidy disciplines and financial services). Little progress can be reported on the negotiations of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) where considerable differences remain among participating countries.

The Department also actively participated in the negotiations for two free trade agreements – one with four Central American countries and the other with Singapore; however, neither agreement was concluded as some key issues remain unresolved.

In co-operation with International Trade Canada, Industry Canada and the Canadian steel industry, the Department was instrumental in helping establish the North American Steel Trade Committee to provide a forum to discuss steel trade matters and arrive at common positions on steel issues that will be debated at various international fora such as at the OECD. The committee held its inaugural meeting in early 2004 in Mexico City. The Department has also led negotiations at the OECD aimed at curbing global steel subsidies.

Finally, the Department has actively contributed to the elaboration of Canadian pleadings in WTO and NAFTA litigations to promote Canada's interests in a number of dispute settlement cases, including softwood lumber and wheat.

Contribute to the government's implementation strategy for meeting commitments under the Kyoto Protocol

Budget 2003 provided funding of \$2 billion over five years for climate change measures, including \$250 million for Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC) and \$50 million for the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences in 2003–04. In August 2003, the government announced details on the spending of \$1 billion of the remaining \$1.7 billion (the final \$700 million will be allocated in future years). The initiatives announced included incentives and programs to help Canadians make their homes and transportation and purchasing choices more energy-efficient; help for business and industry to reduce emissions; investments towards the development of new technologies; funding for partnerships with provinces and territories; and assistance for Aboriginal peoples and northern communities.

Budget 2004 provided an additional \$200 million to SDTC, increasing its total funding level to \$550 million. The Budget also broadened its mandate to include support for clean water and soil technologies. As well, the government announced that it will invest \$800 million of the proceeds from its planned sale of its Petro Canada shares over five years (between 2006 and 2011) in support of environmental technologies, as new opportunities emerge and priorities are identified.

Finance officials also participated in bilateral and multilateral discussions with other departments on the design of a potential greenhouse gas emissions trading system aimed at achieving reductions from Canada's largest emitters in a cost-effective manner.

The Department continued to monitor and consult on climate change-related tax issues. For instance, the Department continued to review proposals to extend eligibility for accelerated tax depreciation under Class 43.1 to new technologies. This class is designed to encourage investment in certain assets that produce energy from alternative or renewable sources or through the efficient use of fossil fuels.

Support opportunities for Canadian trade and investment

- The Department has responded positively and in a timely manner to several requests for lowering Canadian tariff rates on a wide range of manufacturing inputs with a view to assisting Canadian manufacturers become more competitive in the domestic and world markets. As a result, these tariffs were reduced or eliminated.
- The Department developed with International Trade Canada a new Foreign Investment Protection Agreement (FIPA). The new FIPA model will serve as the basis for a renewed FIPA program. FIPAs provide legal protection for Canadian investors abroad. The new FIPA model is available at http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/what fipa-en.asp.
- The Department is working with the Board and senior management of Export Development Canada on options to strengthen the role of commercial markets and increase choice in financial services for Canadian exporters.

Appendix A: Major Legislative and Regulatory Initiatives

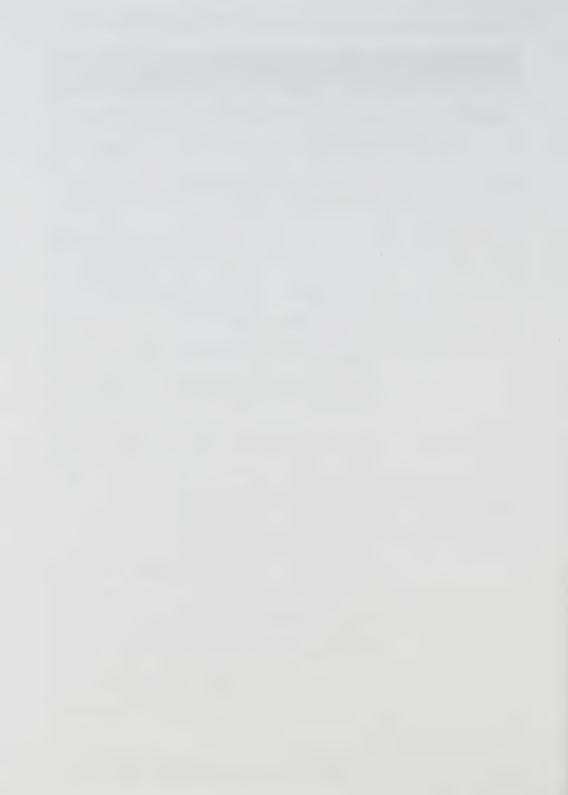
The Department's performance on the legislative and regulatory initiatives listed below is indicated by successful passage of the legislation or regulation and through feedback and consultations with interested private and public sector parties.

Please note that the first two columns of the following table are taken directly from the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities.

Legislation or Regulations	Planned Results 2003-04	Results Achieved
Legislation to implement changes to the income taxation of the resource sector announced in the 2003 budget.	These amendments to the <i>Income Tax Act</i> extend the 21 per cent general corporate tax rate to the resource sector over a five-year period, while making improvements to the tax structure for the sector.	Bill C-48, an Act to amend the <i>Income Tax Act</i> (natural resources) received Royal Assent on November 7, 2003. S.C. 2003, c. 28
Legislation to update the corporate governance provisions in the financial institutions statutes, taking into account the passage of Bill S-11 (amendments to the <i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i>) and recent developments in the corporate sector more broadly.	To be introduced in Parliament before the end of 2003–04.	The Department of Finance released a consultation paper on Canadian financial institution governance in January 2003. The paper sets out proposals to update the technical aspects of the governance framework in the financial institutions statutes, including the governance framework for policyholders. The period for submissions closed on March 31, 2003. The Department reviewed the submissions received and is finalizing policy positions, taking into account ongoing broader developments in corporate governance.

Legislation or Regulations	Planned Results 2003-04	Results Achieved
Customs Tariff — The Tariff contains a number of provisions that allow the government to respond, on an ongoing basis, to the competitive needs of Canadian industry and to enforce Canada's rights and meet its obligations in accordance with international agreements and arrangements to which Canada is a party.	Through the use of orders and regulations, the government will respond, as required, to the competitive needs of Canadian industry and enforce Canada's rights and meet its obligations under international agreements and arrangements.	The government has implemented, through Orders in Council, a number of tariff relief measures on a range of manufacturing inputs to enhance the competitive position of Canadian business.
Excise Tax Act and related regulations under Part IX of the Act (GST/HST) — Other amendments to the Excise Tax Act and regulations made under Part IX of the Act may be required from time to time to address emerging policy or technical issues.	Excise Tax Act and related regulations under Part IX of the Act (GST/HST) — Other amendments to the Excise Tax Act and regulations made under Part IX of the Act may be required from time to time to address emerging policy or technical issues.	Legislative proposals and explanatory notes relating to the <i>Excise Tax Act</i> were released throughout the year in respect of various measures, including the 100 per cent GST rebate for municipalities.
Equalization renewal	Legislation will be tabled and passed before the end of 2003–04 to implement new arrangements for the Equalization Program starting April 1, 2004.	Legislation was extended by one year in Bill C-18 (Royal Assent was received March 29, 2004). Renewal legislation was included in Budget 2004. Bill C-30 was introduced in Parliament in 2003–04.)
Implementation of tax treaties	In 2003, the government will introduce a bill to approve and implement new and amended income tax treaties between Canada and other countries.	An insufficient number of tax treaties were signed in 2003 to merit the tabling of a treaty bill in that year.

Legislation or Regulations	Planned Results 2003-04	Results Achieved
2003 income tax legislation	In 2003, the government will introduce a bill to implement income tax measures announced in the 2003 budget.	Legislation implementing the income tax measures announced in the 2003 Budget was included in the Budget Implementation Bill 2003. (See below.)
Budget Implementation Bill 2003 will implement measures arising from the 2003 Budget.	Legislation will be tabled in the spring of 2003.	The <i>Budget Implementation Act, 2003</i> received Royal Assent on June 19, 2003. S.C. 2003, c. 15
Act to Amend the Income Tax Act 2003	In 2003, the government will introduce a bill to implement a package of income tax technical measures that was released for consultation on December 20, 2002. It will also implement the 1999 Budget proposals relating the Non-resident Trusts and Foreign Investment entities.	A detailed Notice of Ways and Means Motion to implement the 1999 Budget proposals relating to Non-resident Trusts and Foreign Investment Entities was tabled in the House of Commons on October 30, 2003. Draft legislation to implement the package of income tax technical measures that was released for consultation on December 20, 2002, was re-released for consultation on February 27, 2004.
Act to Amend the Excise Act, 2001	Legislation to implement refinements to the new excise framework will be introduced in 2003.	Draft legislation to amend the <i>Excise Act</i> , 2001 and related explanatory notes were released in June 2003.
Amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act	Legislation to create a registration system for certain reporting entities currently subject to the Act will be introduced in 2003.	Work is ongoing to develop policy options to require the registration of money services businesses and foreign exchange dealers. Consultations with stakeholders have identified some issues that need to be addressed before proceeding.
Canadian Payments System Amendment Bill	Legislation to modernize the Canadian payments system will be introduced in 2003.	Due to the complexity of the issues that have been raised in consultations, work with the Canadian Payments Association on its National Cheque Imaging Project is still ongoing and consultations have been extended to ensure that issues are appropriately addressed. (See http://www.cdnpay.ca/news/standard.asp.)



Appendix B: Evaluations and Reviews

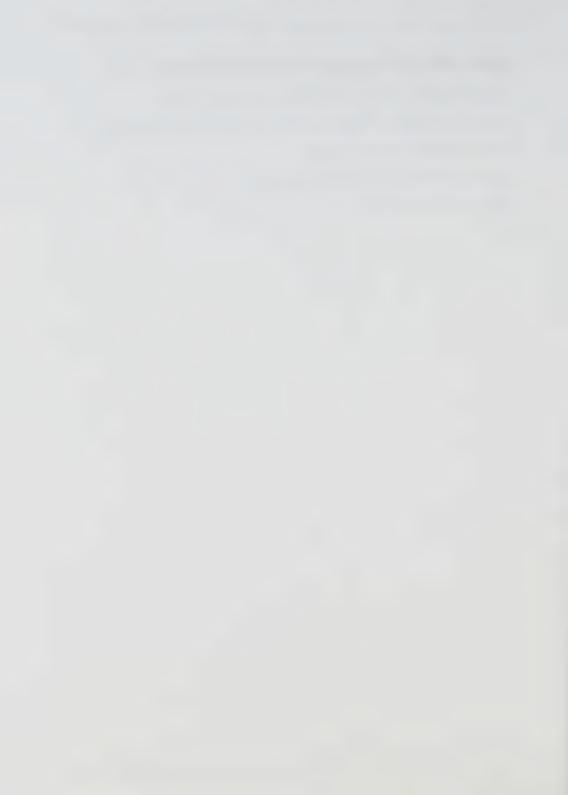
Long-Run Projections of the Tax Expenditure on Retirement Savings

Elimination of the Federal Capital Tax: Building on the Canadian Tax Advantage

Evaluation of the Bond Buyback Program

Governance Evaluation: Debt & Reserves Management

Retail Debt Program Review



Appendix C: Government-wide Initiatives

Modern Comptrollership

The Department completed the Modern Comptrollership Capacity Check in 2003 -04. The action plan is under review by the executive committee. Actions have been taken to ensure that modern management practices were used and that the Department has completed reviews of the financial and human resource delegations, launched a redesign of the Corporate Management Reporting System, introduced internal service standards, implemented core training in finance and human resources, and promoted the Code of Values and Ethics for the Public Service through information sessions and the update of the departmental Web site. Senior management continues its strong support of improved human resources management practices.

Government On-Line (GOL)

The Government of Canada is committed to being the government most connected to its citizens, with Canadians able to access all government information and services on-line by 2005.

The Department's GOL vision, strategy, goals and service delivery as of October 31, 2001, are posted on the Department's Web site at http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/pubs/gol e.html.

Sustainable Development Strategy

The *Auditor General Act* requires that each department prepare a sustainable development strategy (SDS) every three years, outlining goals and action plans for integrating sustainable development into departmental policies, programs, and operations. The Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development monitors the implementation of these strategies through the Office of the Auditor General of Canada.

Strategic Outcomes

In February 2001, the Department's 2001–03 SDS was tabled in the House of Commons. It describes the Department's two key goals in sustainable development (SD), as follows:

- 1. ensuring intergenerational equity; and
- more fully integrating economic, social, and environmental considerations and objectives into policy making.

Key Issues, Objectives, and Targets

To achieve these broad goals, the Department has developed an action plan based on four key SD issues, or themes, that correspond broadly with the Department's main policy and operational roles. The four key issues are as follows: building the future, integrating the economy and the environment, SD in the global economy, and greening operations. Within each key issue, a number of objectives and targeted action items have been identified. The Department's detailed action plan can be found at http://www.fin.gc.ca/toce/2001/sds2001e.html. The following describes some of the Department's main SD objectives and how they relate to the two broad SD goals:

Building the future: The Department's focus is mainly on ensuring intergenerational equity through improved fiscal health, strengthening Canada through the management of federal-provincial transfer programs, and implementing SD priorities through the federal budget process.

Integrating the economy and the environment: The Department has focused on broadening its analysis and knowledge base in the context of evaluating environmental and economic considerations relating to tax, spending, and other policies.

Sustainable development in the global economy: Consistent with the two broad SD goals, the Department's SDS also covers the links between environmental concerns, international competitiveness, and globalization of the world economy in the context of multilateral environmental agreements, trade agreements, and domestic and international financial institutions.

Greening operations: The Department is also concerned with improving the management of its day-to-day operations and raising awareness among employees of the environmental effect of their activities, both in the workplace and at home. In addition, the Department provides tools to support best practices, reducing the production of waste, and use of energy.

Performance Management

The Department has implemented a renewed management strategy for the SDS. This consists of a departmental SD champion, a core working group of officials with representatives from all branches, and documented reviews of SD progress and planning by a senior management committee.

Targets and Reporting

Implementation of the 2001–03 SDS began in the 2001–02 fiscal year. Further details on the progress achieved in fiscal years 2001–02, 2002–03, as well as 2003–04, are available on the Department's Web site at http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/susdev-e.html. The highlights of progress achieved in 2003–04 are summarized below:

Building the future

Budget 2004 confirmed that the Government of Canada expects a balanced budget or better in 2003–04 for the seventh consecutive year. The federal debt was reduced from 46.7 per cent of GDP in 2001–02 to 44.2 per cent in 2002–03. As well, the Five-Year Tax Reduction Plan has now been fully implemented, and by the end of 2004-05, taxes will have been reduced by a total of \$100-billion.

Building on the 2000 and 2003 First Ministers' Accords, Budget 2003 provided additional transfer funding of \$900 million over 5 years for early learning and childcare, and Budget 2004 provided an additional \$75 million annually for 2004–05 and 2005–06, and confirmed the \$2 billion CHST cash supplement for health. Consequently, in 2007–08, cash transfers to provinces and territories for health and social programs will reach \$28.1 billion, reflecting annual average growth of 8 per cent over the five year period of the 2003 Accord. In addition, Royal Assent was given to replace the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST) with two separate transfers — the Canada Health Transfer (CHT) and the Canada Social Transfer (CST) which will increase accountability and transparency of federal transfers.

Budget 2003 provided funding of \$2 billion over five years for climate change measures, and further details concerning \$1 billion of this spending were announced on August 12, 2003. Budget 2004 provided other significant new investments in support of sustainable development, including \$4 billion over ten years toward the clean-up of federal and shared-liability contaminated sites; an additional \$200 million to Sustainable Development Technology Canada; and \$800 million over the period from 2006 to 2011 to further support environmental technologies.

Integrating the economy and the environment

The Department continued to review proposals to extend eligibility for accelerated capital cost allowance under Class 43.1 to new technologies. This class is designed to encourage investment in certain assets that produce energy from alternative or renewable sources or through the efficient use of fossil fuels.

As announced in Budget 2003, Bill C-48 (enacted in November 2003) extended the 21 per cent general corporate tax rate to the resource sector over a five-year period, while making improvements to the tax structure for this sector. By eliminating the arbitrary resource allowance and providing a deduction for actual Crown royalties and mining taxes paid, these changes treat costs more consistently across resource projects, thereby promoting the efficient development of Canada's resource base.

The 2004 budget also proposed measures to ensure that fines and penalties imposed by law are not deductible for Canadian income tax purposes. It is generally recognized that allowing a deduction for a fine or penalty in respect of a particular act or omission diminishes the disincentive to engage in that activity. The new measures will ensure, for example, that a business cannot deduct a fine levied under an environmental protection law.

In relation to climate change, the Department conducted an analysis on the economic impact of curbing greenhouse gas emissions using an output-based permit trading system. A related working paper entitled *Contrôle des émissions de GES à l'aide d'un système de permis échangeables avec allocation basée sur la production : Une analyse en équilibre général dynamique* was prepared and posted on the Department's Web site. Finance officials also participated in discussions with other departments and key industry stakeholders on the design of a potential greenhouse gas emissions trading system to achieve reductions from Canada's largest emitters in a cost-effective manner.

Sustainable development in the global economy

The Department represented Canada at the G-7, World Bank and IMF meetings directed at strengthening the institutional capacity of developing countries, improving World Bank and IMF lending to promote ownership and effectiveness of country programs, and strengthening support for low income countries. The Department also contributed to analytical work in the G-20, specifically intended to strengthen the international financial system's ability to deal with remittances to developing countries.

The Department provided input through the Executive Directors at the World Bank and IMF to the Board discussions of country programs and strategies, including Country Assistance Strategies (CASs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). In preparing policy advice for these discussions, the Department considered a wide range of issues, such as governance, environment and health to help ensure these programs and strategies promote efficient, long-term sustainable development.

Finance officials also attended the 2003 UNEP FI Annual Global Roundtable Meeting on Finance and Sustainability in Tokyo and gave a presentation on Canada's Public Accountability Statement requirements for financial institutions in October 2003.

Greening operations

Baselines and benchmarks were established for energy efficiency awareness, duplex photocopying, the side-saddle garbage bin program and toxic substances. This builds upon the baselines and benchmarks already established for solid waste, energy use, and fleet management. The baselines and benchmarks are key to evaluating and advancing the Department's efforts to green its internal operations.

The Department promoted the Earth Day and Environment Week events in 2003–04. Event activities focussed on making employees aware of environmental issues and best practices they can adopt within the workplace. Employee participation was encouraged through events such as the commuter challenge, clothing and toy drives, an environmental trade fair and noon hour cycling workshops.

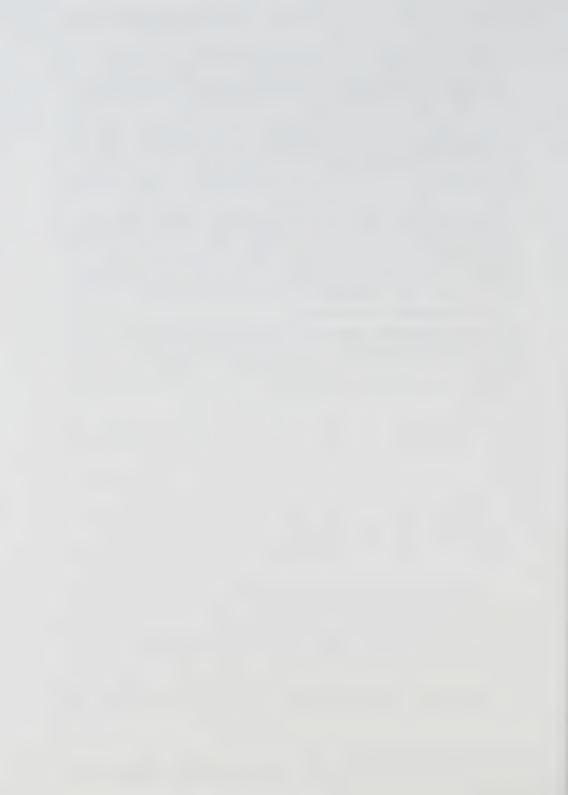
Linkages with the 2004-06 SDS

The two fundamental goals in sustainable development established in the Department's 2001–03 SDS continue to be the foundation for the 2004–06 SDS.

- Promoting intergenerational equity through effective fiscal management.
- Continually striving to more fully integrate economic, social and environmental considerations and objectives into policy making.

As most of the Department's activities have a long-term focus, the four key areas for action and a number of objectives from the 2001–03 SDS are also carried over into the 2004–06 SDS, although the associated activities vary from year to year in most cases. Many new objectives have been added to the 2004–06 SDS, and overall the Department's objectives and targets have become more specific. New objectives for 2004–06 include efforts to improve and raise awareness about Public Accountability Statement requirements for financial institutions, and further evaluation of research concerning environment-related tax measures (including the development of a framework setting out the general parameters and criteria that guide the Department in the assessment of proposals to use the tax system to achieve sustainable development objectives). A chart comparing the key issues and objectives between the 2001–03 and 2004–06 SDSs can be found in Annex II of the 2004–06 SDS, available at the following Web site: http://www.fin.gc.ca/toce/2004/sds2004e.html.

The Department will continue its progress with a new management structure for implementing its SDS commitments. The roles of the SD champion and the Sustainable Development Working Group will be maintained, and senior management will have further opportunity to provide coherent and strategic direction for the Department's yearly planned activities.



Appendix D: Financial Performance

Overview

This section provides a summary of the Department's financial performance, which is reported against three separate programs and eight business lines in accordance with the approved Planning, Reporting, and Accountability Structure.

The tables included in this section show a comparison of three amounts: Planned Spending, Total Authorities, and Actual. "Planned Spending" is the amount included in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year. "Total Authorities" includes Main, Supplementary, and other Estimate amounts approved by Parliament to reflect changing priorities and unforeseen events. "Actual" shows what was actually spent or revenues actually received.

The following financial tables present data for the Department:

- 1. Summary of Voted Appropriations
- 2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 3. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending
- 4. Crosswalk Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines
- 5. Revenues: Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue
- 6. Statutory Payments
- 7. Transfer Payments
- 8. Loans, Investments, and Advances
- 9. Contingent Liabilities

Financial Tables

1. Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)

The following table shows the way Parliament votes resources to the Department, including voted appropriations and statutory authorities, summarized by budgetary and non-budgetary items and by program.

			2003-04				
Vote	And the Comment of the contract of	Planned Spending ¹	Total Authorities ²	Actua			
	Economic, Social, and Financial Policies Program						
1	Program Expenditures	73.4	87.8	82.8			
5	Grants and Contributions	700.0	686.8	132.1			
16	Pursuant to section 29 of the Financial Administration Act, to authorize the Minister on behalf of Her Majesty in Right of Canada to guarantee to the holders of mortages insured by the Mortagae Insurance Company of Canada and GE Capital Mortgage Insurance Company (Canada)						
	payment of not more than 90% of their net claims in event of the involvency or liquidation of the Mortgage Insurance Company of Canada and GE Capital Mortgage Insurance Company (Canada), subject to the limitation that the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all mortgages covered by the guarantee shall not exceed						
	\$100,000,000,000 at any time ³	_	arman,	_			
(S)	Minister of Finance — Salary and motor car allowance ⁴	0.1	0.1	0.1			
(S)	Payments to International Development Association	377.9	147.7	147.7			
(S)	Payments to International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction and						
	Growth Facility	12.5	83.1	_			
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	10.7	11.9	11.9			
(S)	Purchase of Domestic Coinage	52.0	47.7	47.7			
(S)	Payments pursuant to the Halifax Relief Commission Pension						
	Continuation Act ⁵	_	0.1	0.1			
(S)	Payments of liabilities previously transferred to revenues	Accessed	1.1	1.1			
(S)	Court Awards ⁶	_	0.1	0.1			
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	_	0.2	0.2			
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus — Crown assets ⁷	_	0.2	0.2			
(S)	Net loss on exchange	_	516.6	516.6			
(S)	Payments to depositors of Canadian Commercial Bank, CCB Mortgage Investment Corporation, and Northland Bank pursuant to the Financial			310.0			
	Institutions Depositors Compensation Act		68.6	_			
	Total Budgetary	1,226.5	1,651.6	940.2			
L10	Issuance of Demand Notes to the International						
	Development Association	_	230.1	230.1			
(S)	Issuance of Loans to the International Monetary Fund's						
	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	177.0	160.8	41.8			
(S)	Advances for loans to, or purchase of preferred shares in, Petro-Canada Limited Pursuant to the						
	Petro-Canada Limited Act		_	_			

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

^{1.} Planned Spending is the amount included in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

^{2.} Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities.

^{3.} Total Authorities: \$15,505; Total Actual: \$0.

^{4.} Planned Spending: \$66,946; Total Authorities; \$70,905; Actual: \$70,905. The figures in notes 3, 4, and 5 are in simple dollar amounts.

^{5.} Planned Spending: \$0; Total Authorities: \$34,746; Actual: \$34,746

^{6.} Total Authorities: \$18,092; Total Actual \$18,092

^{7.} Total Authorities: \$12,067; Total Actual \$0

1. Summary of Voted Appropriations (continued)

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)

			2003-04	
Vote		Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
(S)	Subscriptions for common shares of Petro-Canada Limited pursuant to the Petro-Canada Limited Act		_	_
(S)	Issuance of demand notes to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for supplementary subscriptions of shares and capital subscriptions (Gross)	16.7	9.8	9.8
(S)	Issuance of demand notes to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for supplementary subscriptions of shares (Gross)	11.4	7.1	7.1
(S)	Advances pursuant to section 13(1) of the Financial		6.0	6.0
(S)	Consumer Agency of Canada Act Payment to the Canadian Commercial Bank pursuant to the Canadian Commercial Bank Financial	_	0.0	0.0
	Assistance Act		2.0	
	Total Non-budgetary	205.1	413.9	294.9
	Total Program	1,431.5	2,065.4	1,235.1
	Public Debt Program			
(S)	Interest and Other Costs	37,600.0	35,931.4	35,931.4
	Total Program	37,600.0	35,931.4	35,931.4
	Federal-Provincial Transfers Program			
15	Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments	1,730.0	1,730.0	1,792.1
(S)	Statutory Subsidies	31.0	31.7	31.7
(S)	Fiscal Equalization	10,499.0	7,445.6	7,445.6
(S)	Canada Health and Social Transfer ⁸	19,300.0	19,325.0	19,325.0
(S)	Payment to the 2003 Canada Health and Social Transfer Supplement			
(5)	Trust	_	4,500.0	4,500.0
(S)	Payment to the Diagnostic/Medical Equipment Trust	_	1,500.0	1,500.0
(S)	Health Reform Transfer	_	1,000.0	1,000.0
(S)	Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Program	_	58.3	58.3
(S)	Youth Allowances Recovery	(614.0)	(594.5)	(594.5)
(S)	Alternative Payments for Standing Programs	(2,697.0)	(2,700.1)	(2,700.1)
	Total Program	28,249.0	32,296.0	32,358.1
	Total Department	67,280.5	70,292.8	69,524.6

^{8.} Amounts shown are the cash contributions authorized by Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act. The following figures show the total federal contribution in respect of the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST) for 2003–04, including the notional allocation to that fiscal year of the \$2.5 billion paid in June 2000 into the CHST trust fund of budget 2000 (CHST Supplement Trust 2000), the notional allocation to that fiscal year of the \$2.5 billion paid in June 2003 into the Budget 2003 CHST Supplement Trust 2003, the entire \$2 billion CHST supplement for health, and the equalized value of CHST tax points transferred to the provinces:

Cash Transfer	\$19.3 billion
Plus: Trust Allocation (2000)	\$ 0.5 billion
Plus: Trust Allocation (2003)	\$ 0.5 billion
Plus: Trust Allocation (2004)	\$ 2.0 billion
Plus: Equalized Tax Transfer	\$16.7 billion
Total Cash and Tax Transfer (including Trusts)	\$39.0 billion

2. Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending By Business Line (\$ millions)

			Grants, Contributions		Loans, Investments			
Business Lines	Full-Time Equivalents		& Other Transfer	Statutory Payments	& Advances (Non-	Total Gross	Less Respendable	Total Net
	(FTE)	Operating 1	Payments	(Budgetary)	budgetary)	Expenditures	Revenues	Expenditure
Policies and			****					
Advice (planned								
spending)	532	51.9	_			51.9	0.6	51.3
Total Authorities	549	60.5	0.0	0.1		60.5	0.6	59.9
(Total Actual				0.2		00.5	0.0	39.9
Spending)	494	53.0	0.0	0.1		53.0	0.3	52.7
Int'l Financial Organ		5510	010	0.1		33.0	0.3	54.7
(planned spending)			700.0	390.4	205.1	1.295.4		1,295,4
Total Authorities			686.8	230.8	407.8	1,325.4		-,
(Total Actual Spendi	no)		132.1	147.7	288.8	568.9		1,325.4
Domestic Coinage (pl			132.1	14/./	400.0	508.9		568.9
spending)	amica			52.0		52.0		50.0
Total Authorities								52.0
(Total Actual Spendi	19)			47.7		47.7		47.7
Corporate	1g)			47.7		47.7		47.7
Administration								
(planned spending)	261	42.8						
Total Authorities	262	42.8 56.6	0.0	5150		42.8	10.0	32.8
	202	30.0	0.0	517.9		574.5	17.0	557.5
(Total Actual	2.40							
Spending)	340	53.3	0.0	517.9		571.2	11.7	559.5
Special Projects (plan	ned spending	;)			_			_
Total Authorities ²				68.7	6.0	74.7		74.7
(Total Actual Spendin	ıg)			-	6.0	6.0		6.0
Interest and Other Co	osts							
(planned spending)				37,479.0		37,479.0		37,479.0
Total Authorities				35,822.4		35,822.4		35.822.4
(Total Actual Spendir	ig)			35,822.4		35,822.4		35,822.4
Canada Investment &	Savings					00,02211		55,022.4
planned spending)	_			121.0		121.0		121.0
Total Authorities				109.2		109.2		109.2
Total Actual Spendir	ig)			109.2		109.2		109.2
ederal-Provincial Tr		ents		10712		107.2		109.2
Cash Portion) (plann			1,730.0	26,519.0		28,249.0		20 240 0
Total Authorities			1,730.0	30,566.0		32,296.0		28,249.0
Total Actual Spendir	(a)		1,792.1	30,566.0		32,358.1		32,296.0
Total (planned			1,772.1	30,300.0		34,330.1		32,358.1
spending)	793	94.7	2,430.0	64,561.4	205.1	67 201 1	10.6	65.000
Total Authorities	811	117.1	2,430.0		205.1	67,291.1	10.6	67,280.5
Total Actual	011	117.1	2,410.0	67,362.8	413.9	70,310.4	17.6	70,292.8
Spending)	834	106.6	1.024.2	CT 244 0				
Other Rev. & Expend		100.0	1,924.2	67,211.0	294.9	69,536.6	12.0	69,524.6
ion-Respendable Rev								
Total Authorities	enues							(107.8)
Actuals ³								_
	1-11-02	D						(4,926.7)
Cost of Services Provi	aed by Othe	r Department	S					13.0
Total Authorities								_
Actuals								14.4
et Cost of the Progra	ım							67,185.7
								70,292.8
otal Authorities								

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown. Numbers in regular font denote planned expenditures or revenues for 2003–04 at the beginning of the year in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities. Numbers in italics denote total authorities for 2003–04 (Main and Supplementary Estimates and other authorities). Numbers in **bold** denote actual expenditures or revenues in 2003–04.

^{1. &}quot;Operating" includes capital expenditures, contributions to employee benefit plans, and the Minister's salary and car allowance.

^{2. &}quot;Total Authorities" consist of \$68.6 million for payments to depositors pursuant to the *Financial Institutions Depositors Compensation Act*, "Actual" spending consists primarily of \$6.0 million for advances pursuant to the *Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act*.

Revenues consist of Bank of Canada, Exchange Fund, and IMF profits, interest on short-term deposits, proceeds from sales of Domestic Coinage, gain on exchange, and other related revenue items.

3. Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

By Business Line (\$ millions)

				2003-04	
Business Lines	Actual 2001–02	Actual 2002-03	Planned Spending ¹	Total Authorities ²	Total Actual Spending
Policies and Advice	1,308.6	56.0	51.3	59.9	52.7
International Financial Organizations	826.0	1,393.0	1,295.4	1,325.4	568.9
Domestic Coinage	61.7	59.7	52.0	47.7	47.7
Corporate Administration ³	34.3	42.1	32.8	39.6	41.6
Special Projects ⁴	7.0	4.1	_	74.7	6.0
Interest and Other Costs	37,596.3	37,505.8	37,479.0	35,822.4	35,822.4
Canada Investment and Savings	138.7	113.9	121.0	109.2	109.2
Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments (Cash Portion)	26,509.1	27,996.5	28,249.0	32,296.0	32,358.1
Total	66,481.7	67,171.1	67,280.5	69,775.0	69,006.7

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

^{1. &}quot;Planned Spending" is the amount included in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

^{2. &}quot;Total Authorities" are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities.

^{3.} The "Total Authorities" and "Actuals" figures for 2003–04 exclude an amount of \$212.0 million for statutory items, primarily for loss on exchange and payments of liabilities previously transferred to revenues. These items were excluded from the total to allow for easier historical comparison; they were excluded from prior year calculations.

^{4. &}quot;Total Authorities" consist of \$68.6 million for payments to depositors pursuant to the Financial Institutions Depositors Compensation Act, \$4.1 million for advances pursuant to the Financial Institutions Depositors Compensation Act, \$6.0 million for advances pursuant to the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act. "Actual" spending consists primarily of \$6.0 million for advances pursuant to the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act.

4. Crosswalk Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines

a) Crosswalk with Planned Expenditures

Program→	Eco	onomic, Social,	and Financial	Policies	Pu	blic Debt	FedProv. Transfers	
i rogram z	Operating I	Expenditures		Statut	ory Program Ex	penditures		
Business Line Strategic Outcomes	Policies and Advice	Corp. Admin	Int'l. Financial Organiza- tions ¹	Domestic Coinage	Interest and Other Costs	Canada Investment & Savings	Transfer Payments	Total
				(\$1	millions)			
Fiscal Advantage for Canada	17.8	11.4		52.0	37,479.0	121.0		37,681.2
Economic Advantage for Canada	12.0	8.5						20.5
Social Advantage for Canada	7.3	4.6					28,249.0	28,260.9
Global Advantage for Canada	14.2	8.3	1,295.4					1,317.9
Total	51.3	32.8	1,295.4	52.0	37,479.0	121.0	28,249.0	67,280.5

Note: Notional allocation of planned spending based on best estimate in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

^{1.} Includes budgetary and non-budgetary (loans, investments, and advances) items.

4. Crosswalk Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines *(continued)*

b) Crosswalk with Actual Expenditures

Program →	,	Economic,	Social, and Fin	ancial Policies	4 1985.	Publ	ic Debt	FedProv. Transfers	
110gram 2						ram Expenditu	res		
Business Line → Strategic Outcomes ✓	Policies and Advice	Corp. Admin ¹	Special Projects ²	Int'l. Financial Organiza- tions ³	Domestic Coinage	Interest and Other Costs	Canada Investment & Savings	Transfer Payments	Total
			000000000000000000000000000000000000000		(\$ millions	s)			
Fiscal Advantage for Canada	18.3	14.8	6.0		47.7	35,822.4	109.2		36,018.4
Economic Advantage for Canada	13.6	10.2							23.8
Social Advantage for Canada	7.7	6.2						32,358.1	32,372.0
Global Advantage for Canada	13.2	10.4		568.9					592.5
Total	52.7	41.6	6.0	568.9	47.7	35,822.4	109.2	32,358.1	69,006.7

Note: Notional allocation of actual spending based on best estimate.

Excludes \$517.9 million for statutory items under the Corporate Administration business line. These items are
primarily for loss on exchange and payments of liabilities previously transferred to revenues and are not attributable
to specific strategic outcomes.

^{2. &}quot;Actual" spending consist primarily of \$6.0 million for advances pursuant to the *Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act*.

^{3.} Includes budgetary and non-budgetary (loans, investments, and advances) items.

5. Revenues: Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue

By Business Line (\$ millions)

			2003-04			
	Actual 2001–02	Actual 2002-03	Planned Revenues ¹	Total Authorities ²	Actual	
Respendable Revenues						
Business Lines						
Corporate Administration	9.7	11.4	10.0	17.0	11.7	
Policies and Advice	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	
Total Respendable Revenues	10.7	11.8	10.6	17.6	12.0	
Non-respendable Revenues						
Programs ³						
Economic, Social, and Financial Policies Program ⁴	4,985.9	5,830.3	107.8	-	4,922.1	
Public Debt Program	3.5	2.6			4.5	
Total Non-respendable Revenues	4,989.4	5,832.9	107.8	0.0	4,926.7	
Total Revenues	5,000.1	5,844.7	118.4	17.6	4,938.7	

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

^{1. &}quot;Planned Spending" is the amount included in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

^{2. &}quot;Total Authorities" are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities.

^{3.} Non-respendable revenues are identified by program rather than by business line because most of these revenues are not specifically attributable to business lines.

These figures include Bank of Canada, Exchange Fund, and IMF profits, proceeds from sales of Domestic Coinage, gain on exchange, and other related revenue items.

6. Statutory Payments

By Business Line (\$ millions)

		Karalina katalan kanan kan	2003-04				
Business Lines	Actual 2001–02	Actual 2002-03	Planned Spending ¹	Total Authorities ²	Actual		
Budgetary							
Policies and Advice ³	6.8	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.4		
International Financial Organizations	276.8	442.6	390.4	230.8	147.7		
Domestic Coinage	61.7	59.7	52.0	47.7	47.7		
Corporate Administration ⁴	2.9	6.1	3.4	4.5*	4.5**		
Special Projects	_	0.1	_	68.6	_		
Interest and Other Costs	37,596.3	37,505.8	37,479.0	35,822.4	35,822.4		
Canada Investment and Savings	138.7	113.9	121.0	109.2	109.2		
Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments (Cash Portion)							
Total Budgetary	25,191.9	26,352.6	26,519.0	30,566.0	30,566.0		
Non-budgetary	63,275.1	64,488.9	64,572.1	66,856.6	66,704.9		
International Financial Organizations	86.9	150.5	205.1	407.8	288.8		
Special Projects	7.0	4.1		6.0	6.0		
Total Non-budgetary	93.9	154.6	205.1	413.9	294.9		
Total Statutory Payments	63,369.0	64,643.6	64,777.2	67,270.4	66,999.7		

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

^{*} To make historical comparison easier, Total Authorities exclude an amount of \$517.9 million for statutory items, primarily for loss on exchange and payments of liabilities previously transferred to revenues. Such statutory items were excluded from prior year calculations.

^{**} To make historical comparison easier, Actual expenditures exclude an amount of \$517.9 million for statutory items, primarily for loss on exchange and payments of liabilities previously transferred to revenues. Such statutory items were excluded from prior year calculations.

^{1. &}quot;Planned Spending" is the amount included in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

^{2. &}quot;Total Authorities" are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities.

^{3.} Statutory payments are for contributions to employee benefit plans.

^{4.} Statutory payments include contributions to employee benefit plans and the Minister's salary and car allowance.

7. Transfer Payments

By Business Line (\$ millions)

			2003-04			
Business Lines	Actual 2001–02	Actual 2002-03	Planned Spending	Total Authorities ² Actual		
GRANTS						
Policies and Advice ³	1,250.0	_	_	_		
International Financial Organizations	101.3	481.0	565.0	551.8		
Total Grants	1,351.3	481.0	565.0	551.8		
CONTRIBUTIONS						
Policies and Advice ⁴	_	_	_	0.0		
Corporate Administration ⁵		_	_	0.0		
International Financial Organizations	140.8	88.7	135.0	135.0		
Total Contributions	140.8	88.7	135.0	135.0		
OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS						
International Financial Organizations	276.8	442.6	390.4	230.8		
Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments (Cash Portion)	26,509.1	27,996.5	28,249.0	32,296.0		
Total Other Transfer Payments	26,785.9	28,439.1	28,639.4	32,526.8		
Total Transfer Payments ⁶	28,278.0	29,008.8	29,339.4	33,213.6		

 [&]quot;Planned Spending" is the amount included in the Department's 2003–04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

^{2. &}quot;Total Authorities" are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities.

^{3. &}quot;Actual" spending in 2001–02 consists of the \$1,250 million grant to the Canada Foundation for Innovation.

^{4. &}quot;Total Authorities" consists of \$7,000 and "Actual" spending consists of \$6,667 for contributions under the Research and Policy Initiatives Assistance program.

[&]quot;Total Authorities" consists of \$25,000 and "Actual" spending consists of \$25,000 for contributions under the Research and Policy Initiatives Assistance program.

In Table 2, Transfer Payments are split between Column 4 (Grants, Contributions & Other Transfer Payments) and Column 5 (Statutory Payments).

8. Loans, Investments, and Advances

By Business Line (\$ millions)

				2003-04		
Business Lines	Actual 2001–02			Total Authorities ²	Actual	
International Financial Organizations	289.2	380.7	205.1	407.8	288.8	
Special Projects	7.0	4.1	-	6.0	6.0	
Total	296.2	384.8	205.1	413.8	294.8	

 [&]quot;Planned Spending" is the amount included in the Department's 2003-04 Report on Plans and Priorities and indicates amounts planned at the beginning of the year.

9. Contingent Liabilities

(\$ millions)

List of Contingent Liabilities	Amount of Contingent Liability						
Ü	March 31, 2002	March 31, 2003	Current as at March 31, 2004				
Loan Guarantees	16,570.4	14,976.4	13,361.6				
Claims, Pending, and Threatened Litigation	164.0	127.8	127.0				
Total	16,734.4	15,104.2	13,488.6				

^{2. &}quot;Total Authorities" are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates and other authorities



Appendix E: Departmental Organization

The Department of Finance Canada operates under sections 14–16 of the *Financial Administration Act*, which provide the Minister with broad responsibility for "the management of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the supervision, control and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of Canada not by law assigned to the Treasury Board or to any other minister."

A. Departmental Structure and Lines of Business

Six policy branches supported by the Consultations and Communications Branch, Law Branch, and Corporate Services Branch deliver three programs: Economic, Social, and Financial Policies Program; Public Debt Program; and Federal-Provincial Transfers Program.

Business line objectives for the three departmental programs are presented below.

Economic, Social, and Financial Policies Program

Policies and advice business line

Objective: Appropriate policies and sound advice with respect to economic, social, and financial conditions and the government's agenda.

International financial organizations business line

Objective: Responsible administration of international financial obligations and subscriptions.

Domestic coinage business line

Objective: Payment of the production and distribution costs for domestic circulating coinage.

Corporate administration business line

Objective: Effective and efficient corporate administration.

Public Debt Program

Interest and other costs business line

Objective: The funding of interest and service costs of the public debt and of the issuing costs of wholesale debt, as necessary; the provision of stable, low-cost funding for the government; and the maintenance of a well-functioning market in Government of Canada securities.

Canada investment and savings business line

Objective: To deliver a vibrant, creative and cost-effective retail debt program that provides value to Canadians, contributes to a diversified investor base, and ensures that Canadians are aware of and have access to Government of Canada securities.

Federal-Provincial Transfers Program

Transfer payments business line

Objective: Transfer payments pursuant to statutes with respect to the CHST, equalization and other transfers and pursuant to agreements with respect to the Territorial Formula Financing program.

B. Human Resources

The Department's ongoing Human Resource Plan launched in September 2000, with the objective of making the Department the workplace of choice in the federal Public Service, continues to be a key element of the Department's strategy to invest in its people. Members of the Executive Committee serve as champions to provide leadership and strategic direction for Plan initiatives on the following fronts:

- performance management and employee review;
- corporate career development strategy;
- professional learning and networking;
- supportive working environment;
- awards and recognition;
- recruitment;
- official languages;
- physical work environment and technological tools;
- employment equity and respect in the workplace; and
- Town Hall meeting and departmental seminars.

To take stock of the Plan-related achievements, the Deputy Minister and the Executive Committee host a Town Hall meeting annually; the second Town Hall was held in September 2002, and the third took place in September 2003. This forum presents a significant opportunity for the Deputy Minister and the Executive Committee champions to be accountable for what was accomplished during the year and for employees to provide feedback.

Appendix F: Other Information

Contacts for Further Information and Web Sites

Home page: http://www.fin.gc.ca

E-mail messages for:

The Minister of Finance, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, P.C., M.P.: rgoodale@fin.gc.ca

Comments or questions regarding the information on the Department of Finance Canada Web site:

Consultations and Communications Branch Department of Finance Canada 140 O'Connor Street Ottawa ON K1A 0G5 Canada

Telephone: (613) 992-1573 E-mail: consltcomm@fin.gc.ca

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Distribution Centre
Department of Finance Canada
140 O'Connor Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0G5
Canada

Telephone: (613) 995-2855 Facsimile: (613) 996-0518

Legislation Relevant to the Department of Finance Canada

Air Travellers Security Charge Act	(S.C. 2002, c. 9)
Bank Act	(S.C. 1991, c. 46)
Bank of Canada Act	(R.S. 1985, c. B-2)
Bills of Exchange Act (with the exception of Part IV)	(R.S. 1985, c. B-4)
Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act	(R.S. 1985, c. B-7)
Budget Implementation Acts (several with the same name)	
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act	(R.S. 1985, c. C-3)
Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act	(S.C. 1987, c. 3)
Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, Parts IV and V	(S.C. 1988, c. 28)
Canada Pension Plan (ss. 109 to 113 and 115)	(R.S. 1985, c. C-8)
Canada I Chiston I tan (ss. 10) to 113 and 113)	(K.S. 1965, C. C-6)
Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act	(S.C. 1997, c. 40)
Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act	(R.S. 1985, c. 47, 4th Supp.)
Canadian Payments Act	(R.S. 1985, c. C-21)
Cooperative Credit Associations Act	(S.C. 1991, c. 48)
Currency Act	(R.S. 1985, c. C-52)
Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act	(R.S. 1985, c. C-53)
Customs Tariff	(S.C. 1997, c. 36)
Depository Bills and Notes Act	(sc. 1998, C. 13)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act	(S.C. 1991, c. 12)
Excise Act	(R.S. 1985, c. E-14)
Excise Act, 2001	(S.C. 2002, c. 22)
Excise Tax Act	(R.S. 1985, c. E-15)
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act	(R.S. 1985, c. F-8)

Financial Administration Act (shared with the President of the Treasury Board)	(R.S. 1985, c. F-11)
Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act	(S.C. 2001, c. 9)
First Nations Goods and Services Tax Act	(S.C. 2003, c. 15)
Income Tax Act	(R.S. 1985, c. 1, 5th Supp.)
Income Tax Conventions Interpretation Act	(R.S. 1985, c. I-4)
Insurance Companies Act	(S.C. 1991, c. 47)
Interest Act	(R.S. 1985, c. I-15)
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Act	(R.S. 1985, c. 18, 3rd Supp.)
Payment, Clearing and Settlement Act	(S.C. 1996, c. 6)
Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985	(R.S. 1985, c. 32, 2 nd Supp.)
Petro-Canada Public Participation Act	(S.C. 1991, c. 10)
Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act	(S.C. 2000, c. 17)
Special Import Measures Act	(R.S. 1985, c. S-15)
Trust and Loan Companies Act	(S.C. 1991, c. 45)
Winding-up and Restructuring Act	(R.S. 1985, c. W-11)

List of Statutory Annual Reports and Other Departmental Reports

Annual Financial Report of the Government of Canada and Fiscal Reference Tables

Canadian Federal Budget

Debt Management Report

Debt Management Strategy

Economic and Fiscal Update

Economy in Brief — Quarterly

Fiscal Monitor — Monthly

Government of Canada Securities — Quarterly

Report of the Access to Information and Privacy Acts

Report on Operations under the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act

Report on Summary of Operations under the Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act

Tax Expenditures and Evaluations

These reports can be accessed via the Department's Web site at http://www.fin.gc.ca.

rapports ministériels Liste des rapports annuels exigés par la loi et autres

Budget fédéral canadien

Dépenses fiscales et évaluations

L'économie en bref - publication trimestrielle

La Revue financière - publication mensuelle

Mise à jour économique et financière

Rapport financier annuel du gouvernement du Canada et tableaux de référence financiers

Rapport sur la gestion de la dette

Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels Rapport sur la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la

portant création de la Banque européenne pour la reconstruction Rapport sur le résumé des opérations visées par la Loi sur l'Accord

Rapport sur le résumé des opérations visées par la Loi sur les accords

de Bretton Woods et des accords connexes

Stratégie de gestion de la dette

Titres du gouvernement du Canada - publication trimestrielle

On peut consulter ces rapports sur le site Web du Ministère à l'adresse suivante :

http://www.fin.gc.ca.

the developpement

(L.C. 1997, chap. 36)	səuvnop səp fi.uv_I
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. C-8)	Régime de pensions du Canada (articles 109 à 113 et 115)
(L.C. 1991, chap. 45)	Loi sur les sociétés de fiducie et de prêt
(L.C. 1991, chap. 47)	Loi sur les sociétés d'assurances
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. S-15)	Loi sur les mesures spéciales d'importation
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. W-11)	Loi sur les liquidations et les restructurations
(L.C. 1998, chap. 13)	Loi sur les lettres et billets de dépôt
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. B-4)	Loi sur les lettres de change (à l'exception de la partie IV)
(L.C. 1991, chap. 46)	sənbuvq səi ans joq
(L.C. 1991, chap. 48)	Loi sur les associations coopératives de crédit
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. F-8)	Loi sur les arrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. B-7)	Loi sur les accords de Bretton Woods et des
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. 47	Loi sur le Tribunal canadien du commerce extérieur
(L.C. 2000, chap. 17)	Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes
(L.C. 2002 chap.9)	Loi sur le droit pour la sécurité des passagers du transport aérien
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. 18, 3° Suppl.)	Loi sur le Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières
(L.C. 2003, chap. 15)	ארפיז פריסיב אריסיב אריסיב דיים אריסיב
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. E-15)	Poi sur la taxe d'accise
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. C-3)	Loi sur la Société d'assurance-dépôts du Canada
(L.C. 1991, chap. 10)	Loi sur la participation publique au capital de Petro-Canada
(L.R.C. 1985, chap. C-52)	Loi sur la monnaie

Lois s'appliquant au ministère des Finances Canada

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. C-21)

Loi canadienne sur les paiements

Loi d'exécution du budget (plusieurs portant le même titre)

Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu

[L.R.C. 1985, chap. 1

(L.C. 1987, chap. 3)

(85 geds 8891 D I)

(L.C. 1988, chap. 28)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. 32, 2 Suppl.)

(L.C. 2001, chap. 22)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. E-14)

(F.C. 1991, chap. 12)

(L.C. 2001, chap. 9)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. I-15)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. I-4)

(L.C. 1997, chap. 40)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. B-2)

(L.C. 1996, chap. 6)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. C-53)

(L.R.C. 1985, chap. F-11)

Loi de mise en œuvre de l'Accord allantique

Сапада-Теrve-Neuve 1 oi de mise en æuvre de l'Accord Canada

Loi de mise en œuvre de l'Accord Canada-Nouvelle-Écosse sur les hydrocarbures extracôtiers, parties IV et V

Loi de 1985 sur les normes de prestation de pension

Loi de 2001 sur l'accise

Loi sur l'accise

Loi sur l'Accord portant création de la Banque européenne pour la reconstruction et le développement

Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada

Loi sur l'intèrêt

Loi sur l'interprétation des conventions en matière d'impôt sur le revenu

Loi sur l'Office d'investissement du régime de pensions du Canada

Loi sur la Banque du Canada

Loi sur la compensation et le règlement des paiements

Loi sur la compétence extracôtière du Canada pour les douanes et l'accise

Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques (de concert avec le président du Conseil du Trésor)

Page -82- Ministère des Finances Canada

Annexe F: Renseignements supplémentaires

Personnes-ressources pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires et sites Web

Page d'accueil : http://www.fin.gc.ca

Courriel:

Le ministre des Finances, l'honorable Ralph Goodale, C.P., député: rgoodale@fin.gc.ca

Commentaires ou questions sur le contenu du site Web du ministère des Finances Canada:

Direction des consultations et des communications Ministère des Finances Canada 140, rue O'Connor, Ottawa (Ontario), Canada

Téléphone : (613) 992-1573 Courriel : constromm@fin.gc.ca

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Téléphone : (613) 995-2855 Télécopieur : (613) 996-0518

Annexe F: Renseignements supplémentaires Page -81-

Placements Épargne Canada

gouvernement du Canada et y aient accès. clientèle diversifiée et fait en sorte que les Canadiens connaissent les titres du dynamique, créatif et rentable et qui offre une bonne valeur aux Canadiens, favorise une Objectif: Gérer un marché de titres du gouvernement sur le marché de détail qui soit

Programme fédéral de paiements de transfert aux provinces

Paiements de transfert

régissant la formule de financement des territoires. péréquation et d'autres programmes, ainsi que les paiements prévus par les accords canadien en matière de santé et de programmes sociaux (TCSPS), le Programme de Objectif: Effectuer les paiements de transfert prévus par les lois régissant le Transfert

B. Ressources humaines

domaines suivants: leadership et l'orientation stratégique nécessaires aux initiatives menées dans les dans ses employés. A titre de champions, les membres du Comité exécutif ont fourni le fédérale; ce plan demeure un élément clé de la stratégie du Ministère consistant à investir humaines dans le but de devenir le lieu de travail de choix dans la fonction publique En septembre 2000, le Ministère a instauré de façon permanente un Plan des ressources

- gestion et examen du rendement des employés;
- stratégie de perfectionnement professionnel;
- apprentissage professionnel et réseautage;
- milieu de travail positif;
- reconnaissance et récompenses;
- recrutement;
- langues officielles;
- euvironnement physique et outils technologiques;
- équité en matière d'emploi et respect en milieu de travail;
- assemblée générale et séminaires ministériels.

également y faire part de leurs observations. exécutif la possibilité de rendre compte des réalisations de l'année. Les employés peuvent septembre 2003. Cette tribune offre au sous-ministre et aux champions du Comité générale; la deuxième de ces assemblées a eu lieu en septembre 2002 et la troisième, en sous-ministre et les membres du Comité exécutif président chaque année une assemblée Afin de traiter des progrès qui ont été réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du plan, le

Annexe E: Organisation du Ministère

Le ministère des Finances Canada est régi par les articles 14 à 16 de la Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques, qui confèrent au Ministre la responsabilité générale de « la gestion du Trésor; de lui relèvent également, en matière de finances publiques, la surveillance et la gestion de toutes les questions non attribuées de droit au Conseil du Trésor ou à un autre ministre ».

A. Secteurs d'activité et organigramme

En tout, six directions des politiques, appuyées par la Direction des consultations et des communications, la Direction juridique et la Direction des services ministériels, assurent l'exécution de trois programmes : le Programme des politiques économique, sociale et financière, le Programme du service de la dette publique et le Programme fédéral de paiements de transfert aux provinces.

Les objectifs des secteurs d'activité sont présentés ci-après pour les trois programmes ministériels.

Programme des politiques économique, sociale et financière

Politiques et conseils

Objectif: Elaborer des politiques appropriées et fournir des conseils judicieux concernant la situation économique, sociale et financière ainsi que le programme d'ensemble du gouvernement.

Organismes financiers internationaux

Objectif: Administrer de façon responsable les souscriptions du Canada aux organismes financiers internationaux et les obligations connexes.

Monnaie canadienne

Objectif: Payer les coûts de production et de distribution des pièces de monnaie canadienne de circulation.

Administration générale

Objectif: Administrer le Ministère de manière efficace et efficiente.

Programme du service de la dette publique

Frais d'intérêt et autres coûts

Objectif: Financer les frais d'intérêt et de service de la dette publique ainsi que le coût des émissions autres que celles effectuées sur le marché de détail, selon les besoins; fournir au gouvernement un financement stable à faible coût et maintenir le bon fonctionnement du marché des titres émis par le gouvernement du Canada



8. Prêts, placements et avances

Par secteur d'activité (en millions de dollars)

	Dépenses	Dépenses	2003-2004		
d'activité	2001-2002 réelles	réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses Autorisations Dépenses prévues 1 totales		
rganismes financiers internationaux	7,682	L'08E	1,205,1	8,704	8,882
rojets spéciaux	0'∠	I,4	_	0'9	0'9
lato	7,962	384,8	1,202	8,514	8,462

^{1.} Les « dépenses prévues » correspondent aux montants prévus en début d'exercice et inclus dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère.

9. Passif éventuel

(en millions de dollars)

stantuels	les éléments de passit	Liste des éléments de passif éventuel	
Passif au 31 mars 2004	31 mars 2003	31 mars 2002	
9,19£ £1	t'9L6 tI	t'0LS 9I	Baranties d'emprunt
0,721	8'271	0,491	téclamations et causes en instance ou mminentes
9,884 £1	15 104,2	¢'¢£L 9I	[otal

^{2.} Les « autorisations totales » incluent les autorisations prévues dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires des dépenses ainsi que les autres autorisations.

7. Paiements de transfert

Par secteur d'activité (en millions de dollars)

Total – Paiements de transfert ⁶	0,872.82	8'800 67	7,655 62	33 213,
Total - Autres paiements de transfert	6,287 62,9	1,654 82	5,659 82	37 276,8
Paiements fédéraux de transfert aux provinces (composante en espèces)	1,902 52	s'966 LT	0,642.82	37 796°
Organismes financiers internationaux	8'917	9,244	τ'06E	3'087
AUTRES PAIEMENTS DE				
Total - Contributions	140,8	L'88	135,0	132'0
Organismes financiers internationaux	8,041	L'88	0,251	132,0
² əlsrənəg noitsrainimbA	_	_	_	0'0
Politiques et conseils4	_	_	_	0'0
CONTRIBUTIONS				
Total - Subventions	£,12£ I	0,184	0'595	8,122
Organismes financiers internationaux	5,101	0,184	0,292	8,122
Politiques et conseils ³	1 250,0	_	_	_
SUBVENTIONS				
Secteurs d'activité	réelles 2001-2002	2002-2003	Dépenses prévues ¹	Autorisations Dépense selles
	Dépenses	Dépenses		\$007-£00Z

^{1.} Les « dépenses prévues » correspondent aux montants prévus en début d'exercice et inclus dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère.

^{2.} Les « autorisations totales » incluent les autorisations prévues dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires des dépenses ainsi que les autres autorisations.

^{3.} Les dépenses « réelles » en 2001-2002 représentent la subvention de 1 250 millions de dollars accordée à la Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation.

^{4.} Les « autorisations totales » s'élèvent à 7 000 \$ et les dépenses réelles, à 6 667 \$ pour des contributions en vertu du programme de soutien des initiatives stratégiques et de recherche.

^{5.} Les « autorisations totales. s'élèvent à 25 000 \$ et les dépenses « réelles », à 25 000 \$ pour des contributions en vertu du programme de soutien des initiatives stratégiques et de recherche.

^{6.} Au tableau 2, les paiements de transfert sont répartis entre la colonne 4 (Subventions, contributions et autres paiements de transfert) et la colonne 5 (Paiements législatifs).

2003-2004

6. Palements législatifs

Par secteur d'activité (en millions de dollars)

Secteurs d'activité	2001-2002	2002-2003	Dépenses prévues ¹	Autorisations 2 solutorisations	Dépenses réelles
Paiements budgétaires					
Politiques et conseils ³	8'9	1,8	٤,7	<i>t</i> ' <i>L</i>	≯ °∠
Organismes financiers internationaux	8,872	9,244	4,068	230,8	L'L†I
Monnaie canadienne	L'19	L'6S	52,0	L'Lt	L'L+
Administration générale ⁴	6'7	1'9	4,8	*5'7	**5'7
Projets spéciaux	_	1,0	_	9'89	*******
Frais d'intérêt et autres coûts	E'965 LE	8,202 75	0,674 75	35 822,4	₹228 35
Placements Épargne Canada	7,881	6,511	171,0	7,601	109,2
Paiements fédéraux de transfert aux provinces (composante en espèces)					
Total – Postes budgétaires	25 191,9	26 352,6	0,612 92	0,698 08	995 08
Postes non budgétaires	1,272 £8	6'88† †9	1,272 40	9'958 99	6,407 66
Organismes financiers internationaux	6'98	5,021	1,205,1	8'404	8,882
Projets spéciaux	0°L	I't		0'9	0'9
Total – Postes non budgétaires	6'£6	9,451	1,202	6,514	594,9
Total - Paiements législatifs	0,698 89	9'879 79	Z'LLL 79	4,072 78	L'666 99

Depenses

réelles

Dépenses

Nota: Les chiffres étant arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.

éléments législatifs ont été exclus des calculs pour les exercices antérieurs. l'égard de postes législatifs, surtout des pertes de change et des passifs imputés antérieurement aux revenus. Ces Pour faciliter la comparaison historique, les autorisations totales excluent un montant de 517,9 millions de dollars à

elements legislatits ont été exclus des calculs pour les exercices antérieurs. l'égard de postes législatifs, surtout des pertes de change et des passifs imputés antérieurement aux revenus. Ces Pour faciliter la comparaison historique, les dépenses réelles excluent un montant de 517,9 millions de dollars à

plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère. 1. Les « depenses prevues » correspondent aux montants prèvus en début d'exercice et inclus dans le Rapport sur les

depenses ainsi que les autres autorisations. 2. Les « autorisations totales » incluent les autorisations prévues dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires des

^{3.} Les patements legislatifs correspondent aux cotisations aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés.

^{4.} Les paiements législatifs incluent les cotisations aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés et les traitements

et allocations pour automobile du Ministre.

5. Revenus: disponibles et non disponibles

Par secteur d'activité (en millions de dollars)

	Autorisations	Dépenses	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses	
Dépenses réell	totales ²	prévues	2002-2003	2001-2002	
					səlqinoqsib sunavə
					ecteurs d'activité
L'11	0,71	0,01	∀ '∏	L'6	dministration générale
€'0	9'0	9'0	€'0	1,0	olitiques et conseils
12,0	9'11	9'01	8,11	7,01	otal – Revenus disponibles
					sevenus non disponibles
					rogrammes ³
1,229 4		8 201	C 000 2	0 200 1	rogramme des politiques économique,
Time L	_	8,701	£,0£8 ₹	6'\$86 t	ociale et financière*
S'\$	_		9°7	5,5	Programme du service de la dette dublique
L'976 Þ	0,0	8,701	6,258 8	t'686 t	Total – Revenus non disponibles

L'++8 S

9'41

L'886 t

118'4

Nota: Les chiffres étant arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.

1,000 8

Total - Revenus

^{1.} Les « dépenses prévues » correspondent aux montants prévus en début d'exercice et inclus dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère.

^{2.} Les « autorisations totales » incluent les autorisations prévues dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires des dépenses ainsi que les autres autorisations.

^{3.} Les revenus non disponibles sont indiqués par programme, plutôt que par secteur d'activité, étant donné que la plupart d'entre eux ne sont pas attribuables à un secteur d'activité en particulier.

^{4.} Ces chiffres incluent les bénéfices de la Banque du Canada, du Fonds des changes, de gains sur les échanges et du FMI, de même que le produit des ventes de monnaie canadienne et d'autres revenus connexes.

4. Tableau de concordance entre les objectifs stratégiques et les secteurs d'activité (suite)

b) Concordance avec les dépenses réelles

			ogrammes légi						Secteur Pactivité →
IRJOT	eanemeira de transfert	Placements Épargne Canada	d'intérêt et autres euûts	Monnaie can.	Org. financiers fintern.	Projets speciaux ²	.nimbA ¹ .nèg	Pol. et conseils	Objectifs tratégiques
			ollars)	b əb anoillim)					
p,810 8£		7'601	£,228 25.	L'L b		0'9	14,8	£,81	vantage nancier pour Canada
8,52							2,01	9,81	vantage conomique our le anada
32 372,0	1,825.15						Z'9	L'L	vantage ocial pour le anada
s'76s					6'895		10,4	13,2	eibno Jaibno
L'900 69	1,825.25	7,601	35 822,4	L'Lt	6'895	0,6	9'17	L'7S	fal

Nota: L'affectation théorique des dépenses réelles se fonde sur les meilleures estimations.

dui ne sont attribuables a aucun resultat strategique en particulier.

^{1.} Exclut un montant de 517,9 millions de dollars pour des postes législatifs sous le secteur d'activité de l'Administration générale, principalement des pertes de change et des passifs imputés antérieurement aux revenus, l'Administration générale, principalement des pertes de change et des passifs imputés antérieurement aux revenus,

^{2.} Les dépenses « réelles » représentent principalement 6,0 millions de dollars pour des avances conformément à la Loi sur l Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada.

^{3.} Comprend les postes budgétaires et non budgétaires (prêts, placements et avances).

4. Tableau de concordance entre les objectifs stratégiques et les secteurs d'activité

a) Concordance avec les dépenses prévues

S'087 L9	0,642.82	0,121	0,674 78	0,22	₱,295.1	8,25	٤'١٢	[sto
6,715 1					⊅'S6Z I	€'8	7,41	egataav. Isibnoi
6'097 87	0,642.82					9Ԡ	£'L	vantage sial pour le anada
S'07						S'8	12,0	vantage conomique our le anada
7'189 LE		0,121,0	0,674 75	0,22		† '[[8,71	vantage nancier pour Canada
			de dollars)	anoillim)				
[830T	Paiements 9b fert	РІясетепт Ерагупе Сапада	sirrA daniste et autres stüco	Monnaie can.	Organismes Financiers Intern.	Admin.	Politiques et conseils	Secteur
Dépenses de Dépenses de programmes législatifs (noncionnement de programmes législatifs de programmes législatifs (noncionnement de programmes législatifs de programmes d								
	Progr. féd. de transfert itiques économique, sociale et financière Service de la dette publique aux prov.					рійіоЧ	одгатте ←	

Nota: L'affectation théorique des dépenses prévues se fonde sur les meilleures estimations possibles, exposées dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère; les montants indiqués sont ceux prévus en début d'exercice.

I. Comprend les postes budgétaires et non budgétaires (prêts, placements et avances).

3. Comparaison historique des dépenses totales prévues et des dépenses réelles

Par secteur d'activité (en millions de dollars)

IstoT	L'18t 99	1,171 78	S'087 L9	0°SLL 69	L'900 69
Paiements fédéraux de transfert aux provinces (composante en espèces)	1,602 92	S*966 LZ	78 249,0	32 296,0	32 358,1
Placements Épargne Canada	7,881	9,511	121,0	2,901	7,601
Frais d'intérêt et autres coûts	£,862 TE	8,202 TE	0,674 7€	35 822,4	35 822,4
Projets spéciaux ⁴	0'L	I't	_	L'\$\tau\	0'9
Administration générale ³	5,45	1,24	32,8	9'6€	9'17
Monnaie canadienne	L'19	L*6S	9779	L'L +	L'LÞ
Organismes financiers internationaux	0,628	0,565 1	1,295,4	1 325,4	6,882
Politiques et conseils	1 308,6	0'9\$	٤,15	6'69	L'75
Secteurs d'activité	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses	Dépenses prévues ¹	Autorisations 2 salestot	Dépenses réell
				2003-2004	

Nota: Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.

l. Les « dépenses prévues » correspondent aux montants prévus en début d'exercice et inclus dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère.

^{2.} Les « autorisations totales » incluent les autorisations prèvues dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires des dépenses ainsi que les autres autorisations.

^{3.} Pour faciliter la comparaison historique, les « autorisations totales » et les « dépenses réelles » en 2003-2004 excluent un montant de 212,0 millions de dollars à l'égard de postes législatifs, surrout des pertes de change et des passifs imputés antérieurement aux revenues. Ces postes législatifs ont été exclus des calculs des exercices antérieures.
A l es « autorisations produées artérieurement de la proposition de la proposi

^{4.} Les « autorisations totales » représentent principalement 68,6 millions de dollars de paiements à des déposants conformément à la Loi sur l'indemnité aux déposants de certaines institutions financières, 4,1 millions de dollars pour des avances conformément à la Loi sur l'indemnité aux déposants de certaines institutions financières et 6,0 millions de dollars pour des avances conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada. Les dépenses « réelles » représentent principalement 6,0 millions de dollars pour des avances conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière conformément à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en l'agence de la consommation en la consomm

dépenses réelles 2. Comparaison des dépenses totales prévues et des

Par secteur d'activité (en millions de dollars)

Rapport ministèriel sur le rendement 2003-2004

Dépenses nettes totales	Moins revenus disponibles	Dépenses brutes totales	placements et avances (non budgétaires)	Paiements Sitskiesis	contributions et autres paiements de transfert	Coûts de Inctionnement	temps plein	ecteurs d'activité
£ 15	90	0.13						litiques et conseils
6,92 6,92	9'0 9'0	<i>5</i> '09 6'15		-	_	6,12	282	beuses bievues)
-1	010	clon		I'0	0.0	5'09	645	torisations totales
L'7S	€'0	0,52	_	1,0	0,0	0,53	†6 †	ales) épenses réelles
7 300 1		, 200 ,						ganismes financies
1 295,4		1 295,4		₹'06€	0,007	_		penses prévues)
\$95 € 6 8 9 £		# SZE I		8,052	8'989	-		solitors totales
6'89 S		6,858	8,882	L'L+I	1,251	_	les)	penses réelles tots
0,22		0,28		0,22		(sən./	(dépenses pré	onnaie canadienne
L'24		2.74		L'L#				solisations totales
L'LÞ		L'LÞ		L'Lt			(səlt	penses réelles tots
								ministration
0.00	0.01	0.07						iérale (dépenses
35,8	0'01	8,24				8,24	197	Anes)
5'255	0,71	5'\$15		6'215	0'0	9 95	696	suoiiosivo
				46.x-	010	9'95	797	spenses réelles
5,655	L'11	7'115		6'115	0,0	5,52	340	ales)
1.47		L V L				(seuses brévues	ļėb) xurioėqe etele
0'9		L'\$L	0'9	L'89				sorisations totales
oío		0'9	0'9	_				épenses réelles tot
0,674 75		0,6747		0,674 78	č .		res couts	ais d'intérêt et au
4,228 ≥€		4,228 8		\$5 822,4				beuses brevues)
35 822,4		15 822,4		4,228 28			(30]0	torisations totales
		,					sais)	épenses réelles tot
121,0		121,0		121,0			Canada	асетепта Ерагgne
Z'60I		Z'60I		Z'60I				penses prévues)
7'601		7,601		2,601			(sele.	solibiot snoitibilios
				-/		səəniyoza xu	area) de transfert a	épenses réelles tot iements fédéraux
0'672 87		0,642.82		0,612 92	1 730,0	nrévites)	esenanàh) (aas	vne ranar emanian
37 796'0		0'967 78		0,565.05		(can said	enemodan) (eaa-	omposante en espis
32 358,1		1,826.18		0,998 08			(20]0	tiorisations totales
					¥6#21 =		(sares)	épenses réelles to
s'087 L9	9'01	1,192 78	1,202	t'19S t9	2 430,0	L'\$6	£6L	etal (dépenses
8,262.07	9 2 1	F 010 0L	0 017					suoilasivotu
0'767.07	9'21	<i>\$</i> '01€ 02	6'817	8'79£ 49	8'9177	1'211	118	tales
9,422 69	17,0	9,352 69	594,9	0 116 29	67601	, , , , ,)épenses réelles
	,	-4		0,111.70	Z'776 I	9,801	\$24	(sales)
(8,701)								utres revenus et d
-								evenus non dispor
(4 976 t)								utorisations totales
0,51						tres ministères	ferts par d'au	oût des services of
p't I								utorisations totales
L'S81 L9								épenses réelles
3,262.07								sugord ub ten tho
								utorisations totales
°719 †9								

^{1.} Les « coûts de fonctionnement » incluent les dépenses de fonctionnement, les coisations aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des

employés et le traitement et l'allocation pour automobile du Ministre.

de dollars pour des avances conformement à la Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière funancière du Canada. l'indemnité aux déposants de certaines institutions financières. Les « dépenses réelles » représentent principalement 6,0 millions 2. Les « autorisations totales » représentent 68,6 millions de dollars de paiements à des déposants conformément à la Loi sur

même que d'intérêts sur des dépôts à court terme, du produit des ventes de monnaie canadienne et d'autres revenus connexes. 3. Les revenus sont constitués de bénéfices de la Banque du Canada, du Fonds des changes, de gains sur les échanges et du FMI, de

1. Sommaire des crédits approuvés (suite)

Besoins financiers par autorisation (en millions de dollars)

	Total – Ministère	S'087 L9	8,262.07	9'775 69
	Тота – Ргодгатте	0,642.82	32 296,0	1,825 25
	programmes permanents	(0,768.2)	(1,007.2)	(1,007 2)
(Paiements de remplacement au titre des			
(Reconvrement - allocations aux jeunes	(0,419)	(5,462)	(5,465)
`	provinciales au titre de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers		٤٤٤	€'85
(Programme de paiements de garantie des recettes			
(Transfert pour la réforme de la santé		0,000 1	0,000 1
	mėdical		0,002 1	0,002 1
(Paiement à la Fiducie pour l'équipement diagnostique et			
	en matière de santé et de programmes sociaux de 2003	_	0,002 4	0'00\$ \$
(Paiement à la Fiducie du supplément du Transfert canadien			
	sociaux8	0,008 91	19 325,0	19 325,0
(Transfert canadien en matière de santé et de programmes			,
(Pèréquation	0'667 01	9°Stt L	9'Stt L
(Subventions législatives	0,18	7,15	7,15
2	Patements de transfert aux administrations territoriales	0'0EL I	0,057 1	1,297 1
	aux provinces			
	Programme fédéral de paiements de transfert			
	Тота1 – Ргодгатте	009 LE	4,1E9 EE	159 35
(*	Frais d'intérêt et autres coûts	0,009 75	p,15e 25	4,159 25
	Programme de la defte publique			
	Total – Dépenses de programmes	S'15† I	t'\$90 Z	1,255.1
	Total – Postes non budgétaires	1,202	6,514	6'467
			5,0	
	de la Loi sur l'aide financière à la Banque Commerciale du Canada		0.0	
(Paiement à la Banque Commerciale du Canada aux termes			
,	Canada Paignant 4 la Banque Commerciale du Genede qui transient	_	0'9	0'9
	l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du			
(*	Avances conformement au paragraphe 13(1) de la Loi sur			
	d'actions additionnelles (chiffres bruts)	4,11	1.7	1,7
	reconstruction et le développement pour des souscriptions			
(7	Délivrance de billets à vue à la Banque européenne pour la			
	d'actions et de capital additionnelles (chiffres bruts)	L'91	8'6	8'6
	reconstruction et le développement pour des souscriptions			
(*	Délivrance de billets à vue à la Banque européenne pour la			
,	en vertu de la Loi sur la société Petro-Canada Limitée		_	
(*	Souscriptions d'actions ordinaires de Petro-Canada Limitée			
Crédit		brévues	eslatot	réelles
		Depenses	Autorisations	Dépense
			\$003-\$00Z	

Transfert en espèces

Plus : fonds fiduciaire (2000)

Plus : fonds fiduciaire (2003)

Plus : fonds fiduciaire (2004)

Plus : fonds fiduciaire (2004)

Plus : fonds fiduciaire (2004)

Plus : Transfert de points d'impôt sujet à péréquation

16.7 milliards \$

79,0 milliards \$

79,0 milliards \$

Total des transferts en espèces et en points d'impôt (y compris à des fiducies)

^{8.} Les montants indiqués correspondent aux contributions en espèces autorisées en vertu de la partie V de la Loi sur les avrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces. Les chiffres ei-dessous indiquent la contribution fédérale totale au tieu Transfert canadien en matière de santé et de programmes sociaux (TCSPS) pour 2003-2004, y compris l'affectation théorique à cet exercice de la somme de 2,5 milliards de dollars versée en juin 2000 au fonds fiduciaire du TCSPS aux termes du budget de 2000 (supplément du TCSPS détenu en fiducie). L'affectation théorique à cet exercice de la somme de 2,5 milliards de dollars versée en juin 2003 au fonds fiduciaire du TCSPS aux termes du budget de 2003, le supplément intégral de 2 milliards de dollars versée en juin 2003 aux termes du budget de 2003, le supplément intégral de 2 milliards de dollars au titre du TCSPS pour la santé, et la valeur des points d'impôt accordés dans le cadre du TCSPS et qui sont sujets à péréquation.

Rapport ministèriel sur le rendement 2003-2004

Tableaux financiers

1. Sommaire des crédits approuvés

Besoins financiers par autorisation (en millions de dollars)

notamment les crédits votés et les crédits législatifs, récapitulés par programme et par Le tableau qui suit montre la manière dont le Parlement accorde des crédits au Ministère,

	2003-2004			d ətso
Dépens réelle	Autorisations sales sale	Dépenses prévues ¹	େ ପୁରୁଷ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ତ । ଏହି ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଅଟି । ଏହି । =	Crédit
8,28	8,78	4,87	Programme des politiques économique, sociale et financière	
1,251	8'989	0,007	Subventions et contributions	I
			Aux termes de l'article 29 de la Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques,	91 9
			autoriser le ministre, au nom de Sa Majesté le chef du Canada à garantir	0.4
			aux prêteurs hypothécaires assurées par la Compagnie d'assurance d'hypothèques du Canada et la société GF Capital Mortgage Insurance	
			Canada le paiement d'au plus 90 % de leurs réclamations nettes en cas	
			d'insolvabilité ou de liquidation de la Compagnie d'assurance	
			d'hypothèques du Canada et la société GE Capital Mortgage Insurance	
			Canada, le montant total du solde impayé du principal de toutes les hypothèques couvertes par la garantie ne devant, en aucun temps, dépasset	
I,0	_	-	100 000 000 000 %	
L'L+I	1,0 7,741	I'0	Ministre des Finances – Traitement et allocation pour automobile*	(L)
,		6,775	Paiements à l'Association internationale de développement Paiements à la Facilité pour la réduction de la pauvreté et la croissance du	(L)
_	Ι'ε8	12,5	Fonds monetaire international	(T)
6,11	6,11	L'01	Contributions aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés	(J)
L'L *	L*L\p\	95,0	Achat de monnaie canadienne	(L)
1,0	1,0	_	Paiements aux termes de la Loi sur la prise en charge des prestations de la	(L)
I'I	1,1	_	Paiements d'éléments de passif vués précédemment aux recettes Commission de secours de Halifax	(1)
1,0	1,0	-	Montants adjugés par des tribunaux	(L)
Z'0	7,0	_	Remboursements de montants portés aux revenus d'exercices anterieurs	(J)
	—		Dépenses des produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de la Couronne'	(L)
oforc	0,010	_	Perre de change nette	(L)
9'91S —	9'915	_	Dépenses des produits de la vente de biens excédentaires de la Couronne.	

Nota: Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués. Limitée, en vertu de la Loi sur la société Petro-Canada Limitée

Avances pour emprunts ou achats d'actions privilégiées à Petro-Canada

Émission de prêts à la Facilité pour la réduction de la pauvreté et la

conformément à la Loi sur l'indemnité aux déposants de certaines Compagnie de placements hypothécaires de la BCC et de la Norbanque

Délivernce de billets à vue à l'Association internationale de

croissance du Fonds monétaire international

développement

Total - Postes budgétaires

institutions financières

0'141

1,226,5

8'091

1,052

9'159'1

8'17

1,052

7'076

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 (Γ)

FI0

^{1.} Les dépenses prévues correspondent aux montants prévus en début d'exercice et inclus dans le Rapport sur les plans

et les priorités 2003-2004 du Mimistère et elles équivalent aux montants prévus au début de l'exercice.

^{2.} Les autorisations totales incluent les autorisations prévues dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires, et d'autres

^{4.} Dépenses prévues : 66 946 \$; autorisations totales : 70 905 \$; dépenses réelles : 70 905 \$. Les chiffres indiqués aux 3. Autorisations totales : 15 505 \$; dépenses réelles totales : 0 \$.

^{5.} Dépenses prévues : 0 \$; autorisations totales : 34 746 \$; dépenses réelles : 34 746 \$. notes 3, 4 et 5 sont en dollars.

^{7.} Autorisations totales: 12 067 \$; dépenses réelles totales: 0 \$. 6. Autorisations totales : 18 092 \$; dépenses réelles totales : 18 092 \$.

Annexe D: Rendement financier

Aperçu

La présente section résume le rendement financier du Ministère, en fonction de trois programmes distincts et de huit secteurs d'activité, conformément à la structure approuvée de planification, de rapport et de responsabilisation.

Les tableaux de cette section comparent trois catégories de données: les dépenses prévues, les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles. La colonne des dépenses prévues contient des données incluses dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004 du Ministère, c'est-à-dire les montants prévus au début de l'exercice. La colonne des autorisations totales inclut les montants figurant dans les budgets principal et supplémentaires des dépenses ainsi que d'autres montants approuvés par le Parlement en raison de nouvelles priorités ou de situations imprévues. Enfin, la colonne des dépenses réelles indique les montants réels dépenses et les revenus réels encaissés.

Les tableaux financiers suivants s'appliquent au Ministère:

- 1. Sommaire des crédits approuvés
- 2. Comparaison des dépenses totales prévues et des dépenses réelles
- 3. Comparaison historique des dépenses totales prévues et des dépenses réelles
- 4. Tableau de concordance entre les objectifs stratégiques et les secteurs d'activité
- 5. Revenus: disponibles et non disponibles
- 6. Paiements législatifs
- 7. Paiements de transfert
- 8. Prêts, placements et avances
- 9. Passif éventuel

Le Ministère poursuivra ses travaux au sujet d'une nouvelle structure de gestion pour la mise en œuvre des engagements pris dans le cadre de la SDD. Les rôles du champion du développement durable et du Groupe de travail sur le développement durable seront maintenus, et la haute direction aura d'autres occasions de fournir une orientation cohérente et stratégique à l'égard des activités annuelles prévues du Ministère.

Les fonctionnaires du Ministère ont assisté à la Table ronde mondiale annuelle des initiatives de services financiers du PNUE sur les finances et la viabilité, en octobre 2003 à Tokyo, et ont donné un exposé sur les exigences de déclaration d'imputabilité publique des institutions financières canadiennes.

Écologiser les opérations

Des références et des repères ont été établis aux fins de la sensibilisation à l'efficience énergétique, à la photocopie recto-verso, à l'utilisation des bacs à déchet à deux volets et aux substances toxiques. Ces références et repères se fondent sur ceux qui ont déjà été établis pour les déchets solides, l'utilisation de l'énergie et la gestion du parc. Les références et repères sont des éléments clés pour l'évaluation et l'avancement des efforts du Ministère afin d'écologiser ses activités internes.

Le Ministère a veillé à la promotion de la Journée de la Terre et de la Semaine de la Jenvironnement en 2003-2004. Les activités rattachées à ces manifestations étaient axées sur la sensibilisation des employés au dossier de l'environnement et des pratiques exemplaires qu'ils peuvent appliquer à leur milieu de travail. La participation des employés a été encouragée pendant la tenue d'activités tels un défi portant sur le transport en commun, une vente de vêtements et de jouets, une foire commerciale en commerciale et des ateliers sur le cyclisme organisés à l'heure du lunch.

Liens avec la SDD de 2004-2006

Les deux objectifs fondamentaux de la SDD du Ministère pour 2001-2003 en matière de développement durable demeurent l'assise de la SDD de 2004-2006.

- Promouvoir l'équité entre les générations grâce à une gestion financière efficace.
- Tenter sans relâche d'intégrer davantage les facteurs et objectifs économiques, sociaux et environnementaux à l'élaboration de la politique.

.lmtd.t+002sb2 2004-2006 et il est reproduit au site Web suivant : http://www.fin.gc.ca/tocf/2004/ entre la SDD de 2001-2003 et de 2004-2006, figure à l'annexe II de la SDD de développement durable). Un graphique qui compare les principaux enjeux et objectifs propositions en vue d'utiliser le régime fiscal pour atteindre les objectifs en matière de paramètres et critères généraux qui orientent le Ministère dans son évaluation des rapportant à l'environnement (y compris l'établissement d'un cadre énonçant les financières, et l'évaluation plus poussée de la recherche au sujet des mesures fiscales se exigences de déclaration sur les responsabilités envers la collectivité pour les institutions mentionnons des efforts afin d'améliorer et d'intensifier la sensibilisation au sujet des sont devenus plus précis. Parmi les nouveaux objectifs de la stratégie de 2004-2006, ajoutés à la SDD de 2004-2006 et, dans l'ensemble, les objectifs et cibles du Ministère varient d'une année à l'autre dans la plupart des cas. De nombreux objectifs ont été de 2001-2003 sont reportés à la SDD de 2004-2006, quoique les activités connexes quatre principaux éléments du plan d'action et un certain nombre d'objectifs de la SDD Puisque la plupart des activités du Ministère comportent un objectif à long terme, les

Comme il a été annoncé dans le budget de 2003, le projet de loi C-48 (adopté en novembre 2003) appliquait le taux général de l'impôt des sociétés de 21 % au secteur des ressources sur une période de cinq ans, tout en améliorant la structure fiscale de ce secteur. En éliminant l'indemnité arbitraire pour les ressources et en offrant une déduction pour les redevances réelles de l'État et l'impôt minier versé, ces modifications denvisagent les coûts de manière plus cohérente pour les divers projets de ressources, permiettant par le fait même le développement efficient de l'assiette des ressources du Consals.

Le budget de 2004 proposait également des mesures visant à faire en sorte que les amendes et pénalités imposées par la loi ne soient pas déductibles aux fins du calcul de l'impôt sur le revenu au Canada. Il est généralement reconnu que la réduction des amendes ou des pénalités découlant d'une action ou d'une omission particulière réduit l'effet de dissuasion à commettre l'acte reproché. Ces nouvelles mesures garantiront, par exemple, qu'une entreprise ne puisse pas déduire une amende imposée en vertu d'une loi sur la protection de l'environnement.

En ce qui concerne le changement climatique, le Ministère a effectué une analyse de l'incidence économique de la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre à l'aide d'un système de négociation de permis sur la production. Un document de travail connexe a été préparé (Contrôle des émissions de GES à l'aide d'un système de permis échangeables il est maintenant accessible sur le site Web du Ministère. Les fonctionnaires du Ministère il est maintenant accessible sur le site Web du Ministère. Les fonctionnaires du Ministère ont également participé à des discussions avec les intervenants d'autres ministères et les principaux intervenants sectoriels au sujet de la conception d'un système de négociation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre pour réduire les émissions des plus importants pollueurs du Canada et ce, d'une manière rentable.

Garantir le développement durable dans l'économie mondiale

Le Ministère a représenté le Canada aux réunions du G-7, de la Banque mondiale et du FMI dans le but de renforcer la capacité institutionnelle des pays en développement, d'améliorer les prêts de la Banque mondiale et du FMI afin de promouvoir la propriété et l'efficacité des programmes par pays, et de raffermir l'appui des pays à faible revenu. Il a également contribué aux travaux d'analyse du G-20, plus particulièrement ceux qui ont pour but de solidiffer la capacité du système financier international de traiter les remboursements aux pays en développement.

Le Ministère a participé à ce projet en s'adressant aux administrateurs de la Banque mondiale et du FMI dans le cadre des discussions du Conseil au sujet des programmes et stratégies par pays, y compris les stratégies d'aide par pays (SAP) et des stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté. Dans le cadre de la préparation de conseils stratégiques pour ces discussions, le Ministère a tenu compte d'une vaste gamme d'enjeux, notamment la gouvernance, l'environnement et la santé pour faire en sorte que ces programmes et stratégies favorisent le développement durable et efficient à long terme.

Objectifs et rapport

La mise en œuvre de la SDD de 2001-2003 s'est amorcée en 2001-2002. Des renseignements détaillés sur les progrès accomplis en 2001-2002, en 2002-2003 et en 2003-2004 sont fournis sur le site Web, à l'adresse http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/susdev-f.html. Suit un résumé des points saillants reprenant les progrès accomplis en 2003-2004:

Batir Pavenir

Le budget de 2004 confirmait que le gouvernement du Canada prévoit un budget équilibré ou excédentaire en 2003-2004 pour la septième année de suite. La dette fédérale a été réduite et est passée de 46,7 % du PIB en 2001-2002 à 44,2 % en 2002-2003. De même le Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts est entièrement mis en œuvre et d'ici la fin de 2004-2005, les impôts auront été réduits au total de 100 milliards de dollars.

Dans la foulée des accords conclus par les premiers ministres en 2000 et en 2003, le budget de 2003 prévoyait des transferts supplémentaires de 900 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour les services de garde d'enfants et l'apprentissage précoce, et le budget de 2004 rajoutait 75 millions de dollars par année pour 2004-2005 et 2005-2006, et confirmait le supplément en espèces de 2 milliards de dollars au titre du TCSPS pour la santé. Par conséquent, en 2007-2008, les transferts en espèces aux provinces et aux territoires au titre de la santé et des programmes sociaux atteindront 28,1 milliards de dollars, pour une croissance annuelle moyenne de 8 % au cours de la période de cinq ans dollars, pour une croissance annuelle moyenne de 8 % au cours de la période de cinq ans prévue par l'Accord de 2003. En outre, la sanction royale a été accordée pour remplacer le Transfert canadien en matière de la santé et des programmes sociaux (TCSPS) par deux programmes distincts — le Transfert canadien en matière de programmes sociaux (TCPS) et le Transfert canadien en matière de programmes sociaux (TCPS) et le Transfert d'accord de 2003, En outre, la transparence des transferts fédéraux.

Le budget de 2003 prévoyait des fonds de 2 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans pour des mesures liées au changement climatique, et des précisions au sujet d'une tranche d'un milliard de dollars de cette somme ont été annoncées le 12 août 2003. Le budget de 2004 prévoyait d'autres investissements importants à l'appui du développement durable, notamment un montant de 4 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans pour le nettoyage des sites contaminés fédéraux et à responsabilité partagée; une somme supplémentaire de 200 millions de dollars à Technologie du développement durable Canada; et une somme de 800 millions de dollars s'échelonnant de 2006 à 2011 afin d'appuyer davantage des technologies liées à l'environnement.

Intégrer l'économie et l'environnement

Le Ministère a poursuivi l'examen des propositions visant à rendre les nouvelles technologies admissibles à la déduction pour amortissement accélèré en vertu de la catégorie 43.1. Cette catégorie vise à encourager l'investissement dans certains biens qui servent à produire de l'énergie à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables et de remplacement, ou de l'utilisation efficiente de combustibles fossiles.

Thèmes, objectifs et enjeux clès

Pour progresser vers l'atteinte de ces objectifs généraux, le Ministère a mis au point un plan d'action fondé sur quatre enjeux clés, c'est-à-dire des thèmes qui correspondent en gros à ses principaux rôles stratégiques et opérationnels. Ces quatre enjeux clés sont les suivants : bâtir l'avenir, intégrer l'économie et l'environnement, garantir le développement durable dans l'économie mondiale, et écologiser les opérations. Pour chacun de ces enjeux, un certain nombre d'objectifs et de mesures ciblées ont été établis. Le plan d'action détaillé du Ministère se trouve à l'adresse http://www.fin.gc.ca/tocf/2001/sds2001f.html. Voici certains des principaux objectifs du Ministère en matière de développement durable, ainsi qu'une explication de leur lien avec les deux grands objectifs de développement durable;

Bâtir l'avenir: Le Ministère met surtout l'accent sur l'équité entre les générations par l'assainissement des finances, le renforcement du Canada au moyen de la gestion des programmes fédéraux de transfert aux provinces, et la mise en œuvre des priorités de développement durable dans le cadre du processus budgétaire fédéral.

Intégrer l'économie et l'environnement: Le Ministère a travaillé à élargir son analyse et sa base de connaissances en vue d'évaluer les aspects économiques et environnementaux en ce qui touche la fiscalité, les dépenses ainsi que les politiques afférentes.

Garantir le développement durable dans l'économie mondiale: Conformément aux deux grands objectifs du développement durable, la SDD du Ministère couvre également les liens qui existent entre les préoccupations environnementales, la compétitivité internationale, et la mondialisation de l'économie internationale dans le contexte des ententes environnementales multilatérales, les accords sur le commerce, et les institutions financières au pays et à l'étranger.

Écologiser les opérations: Le Ministère tient aussi à améliorer la gestion de ses activités courantes et à conscientiser ses employés au sujet des conséquences environnementales de leurs activités, tant au travail que dans leur quotidien. Le Ministère offrira également des outils pour favoriser l'adoption de pratiques exemplaires et pour réduire l'utilisation de l'énergie et la production de déchets.

Gestion du rendement

Le Ministère a mis en œuvre une stratégie de gestion renouvelée au titre de la SDD. Cette stratégie consiste à désigner un champion du développement durable au Ministère, à établir un groupe de travail formé de fonctionnaires et de représentants de toutes les directions, et à effectuer des examens documentés des progrès réalisés au chapitre du développement durable, ainsi qu'à confier à un comité de la haute direction la tâche d'élaborer un cadre de planification.

Annexe C: Initiatives pangouvernementales

Modernisation de la fonction de contrôleur

Le Ministère a effectué en 2003-2004 une évaluation de la capacité en matière de modernisation de la fonction de contrôleur. Le comité exécutif procède actuellement à l'examen du plan d'action. Des mesures ont été prises pour faire en sorte que l'on applique des pratiques de gestion modernes, et le Ministère a exécuté des examens de délégations de ressources financières et humaines, il a amorcé le remaniement du Système ministèriel de rapport de gestion, il a instauré des normes de service interne, al a mis en œuvre des activités de formation de base en finances et en ressources humaines, et il a préconisé le Code de valeurs et d'éthique de la fonction publique en organisant des séances d'information et en tenant à jour le site Web du Ministère. La haute direction continuera d'appuyer activement les pratiques améliorées de gestion des ressources humaines.

Gouvernement en direct (GED)

Le gouvernement du Canada s'engage à devenir l'administration publique la plus branchée avec ses citoyens, les Canadiens ayant accès en direct à toute l'information et aux services gouvernementaux en 2005.

La vision, la stratègie, les objectifs et la prestation de services du Ministère en vertu de GED au 31 octobre 2001 sont affichés sur le site Web du Ministère, à l'adresse http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/pubs/gol_f.html.

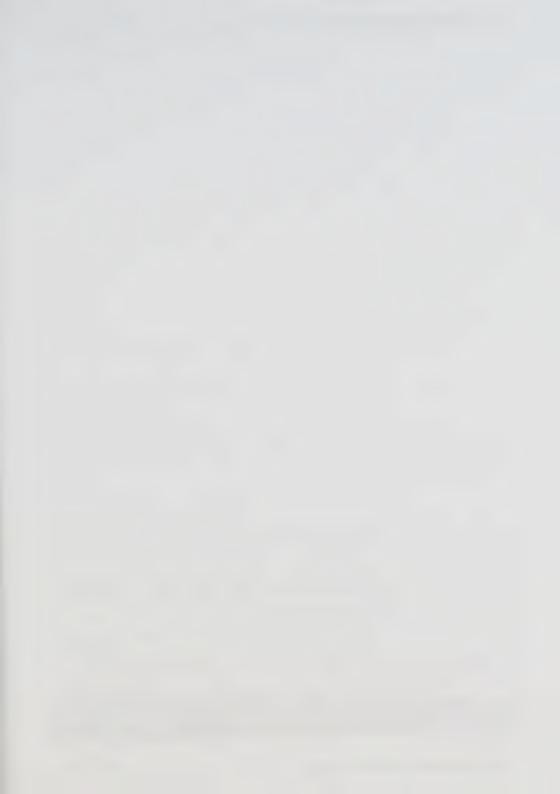
Stratégie de développement durable

Conformément à la Loi sur le vérificateur général, chaque ministère est tenu de préparer aux trois ans une stratégie de développement durable (SDD) qui précise ses objectifs et ses plans d'action au titre de l'intégration du développement durable à ses politiques, programmes et activités. Le Commissaire à l'environnement et au développement durable surveille la mise en œuvre de ces stratégies par l'entremise du Bureau du vérificateur général du Canada.

Résultats stratégiques

La SDD du Ministère pour la période de 2001 à 2003 a été déposée à la Chambre des communes en février 2001. Elle décrit les principaux objectifs du Ministère en matière de développement durable :

- 1. l'équité entre les générations;
- 2. une plus grande intégration des objectifs économiques, sociaux et environnementaux à l'élaboration des politiques.



Annexe B : Évaluations et examens

Projections à long terme des dépenses fiscales relatives à l'épargne-retraite Élimination de l'impôt fédéral sur le capital : Capitaliser sur l'avantage fiscal du Canada Évaluation du programme de rachat des obligations

Examen du Programme de placement de titres sur le marché de détail

Evaluation de la gouvernance : Gestion de la dette et des réserves

Résultats obtenus	Résultats prévus en 2003-2004	Loi ou règlement
Le projet de loi modifiant la Loi de 2001 sur l'accise et les notes explicatives connexes ont été diffusés en juin 2003.	Le projet de loi mettant en œuvre les améliorations apportées au nouveau cadre de l'accise sera déposé en 2003.	Loi de 2001 modifiant la Loi sur l'accise
Les travaux se poursuivent à l'égard de l'élaboration des options stratégiques ayant pour but d'exiger l'enregistrement des entreprises de services monétaires et avec les intervenants ont permis de dégager certains enjeux qui doivent être débattus avant de poursuivre les travaux.	Le projet de loi visant à créer un système d'enregistrement de certaines entités déclarantes actuellement assujetties à la Loi sera déposé en 2003.,	iod el a Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes
En raison de la complexité des enjeux soulevés dans le cadre des concultations, les travaux effectués de concert avec l'Association canadienne des paiements au sujet de son projet national d'imagerie des chèques se poursuivent et les consultations ont été prolongées pour favoriser un débat pertinent sur les enjeux. (Voir l'adresse enjeux. (Voir l'adresse enjeux.)	Le projet de loi visant à moderniser le Système canadien des paiements sera déposé en 2003.	Projet de loi prévoyant la modification du Système canadien des paiements

Résultats obtenus	Résultats prévus en 2003-2004	Loi ou règlement
Le gouvernement a mis en œuvre, au moyen de décrets, un certain nombre de mesures d'allégement tarifaire visant une accroître la compétitivité des entreprises canadiennes.	Au moyen de décrets et de règlements, le gouvernement interviendra, s'il y a lieu, pour répondre aux besoins de compétitivité de l'industrie canadienne et faire respecter les droits du Canada et satisfaire à ses obligations aux termes obligations aux termes d'ententes et accords internationaux.	Tarif des douanes – Le dispositions qui des douanes – Le dispositions qui autorisent le gouvernement à répondre, en permanence, aux besoins de compétitivité de l'industrie canadienne, à du Canada et à satisfaire du Canada et à satisfaire conformément aux conformément aux enfentes et accords enfentes et accords internationaux auxquels il souscrit.
Des projets de loi et des notes explicatives se rapportant à la <i>Loi sur la taxe d'accise</i> ont été publiés au cours de l'année pour donner suite à certaines mesures, dont le remboursement intégral de la TPS aux municipalités.	Loi sur la taxe d'accise et règlements pris sous le réglements pris sous le cette dernière (TPS/TVH) – D'autres modifications de la Loi sur la taxe d'accise et règlements pris sous le réglements pris sous le réglements pris epurraient devoir être apportées de cette dernière pour régler des ducs jautre pour régler des de sautre pour régler des	Loi sur la taxe d'accise et règlements pris sous le régime de la partie IX de cette dernière (TPS/TVH) – D'autres modifications de la Loi règlements pris sous le règlements pris sous le régime de la partie IX de devoir être apportées de temps à autre pour règler des questions stratégiques ou stechniques ou recline de la partie IX de temps à autre pour règler temps autre pour règler des questions
La loi a été prorogée d'un an dans le projet de loi C-18 (sanction royale le 29 mars 2004). La loi prévoyant le renouvellement a été intégrée au budget de 2004. Le projet de loi C-30 a été déposé au Parlement en 2003-2004.	Un projet de loi sera déposé et adopté avant la fin de 2003-2004 pour mettre en œuvre à compter du 1 ^{er} avril 2004 les nouveaux arrangements du Programme de la péréquation.	Renouvellement de la péréquation

Annexe A : Principales mesures législatives et réglementaires

Pour connaître le rendement du Ministère au chapitre des initiatives législatives et réglementaires, veuillez prendre connaissance ci-après des dispositions législatives ou réglementaires qui ont été adoptées, des commentaires des parties intéressées des secteurs privé et public, et des résultats des consultations avec ces dernières,

Veuillez noter que les deux premières colonnes du tableau qui suit proviennent directement du Rapport 2003-2004 sur les plans et priorités du Ministère.

Résultats obtenus	Résultats prévus en	Loi ou règlement
Le projet de loi C-48, Loi modifiant la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu (ressources naturelles) a reçu la sanction royale le 7 novembre 2003.	Ces modifications apportées à la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu ramènent à 21 % le taux général de l'impôt des sociétés du secteur des ressources naturelles sur une période de cinq ans tout en améliorant la structure de l'impôt de cue secteur.	Loi d'application des modifications apportées à l'impôt sur le revenu du secteur des ressources naturelles et annoncées dans le budget de 2003.
Le ministère des Finances a diffusé un document de consultation sur la gouvernance des institutions financières canadiennes en janvier 2003. Ce document énonce des propositions visant à actualiser les aspects techniques du cadre de gouvernance énoncé dans les lois sur les institutions financières, y compris le cadre de gouvernance à l'intention des souscripteurs. La période de dépôt des documents a pris fin le 31 mars 2003. Le Ministère a pris examiné les mémoires reçus et met la dernière main à ses orientations stratégiques en tenant compte de stratégiques en tenant compte de l'évolution continue et plus générale du contexte de la gouvernance d'entreprise.	Le projet de loi sera déposé au Parlement avant la fin de 2003-2004.	Projet de loi visant à actualiser les dispositions sur la gouvernance des sociétés dans les lois sur les institutions financières, pour tenir compte de l'adoption du projet de loi S-II (modifications de la Loi sur les sociétés par actions) et des faits nouveaux dans le secteur des entreprises en général.



Le budget de 2004 prévoyait une somme supplémentaire de 200 millions de dollars pour TDDC qui porterait ainsi l'aide financière totale à 550 millions de dollars. Le budget élargissait également le mandat de cet organisme de façon à embrasser la salubrité de l'eau et des sols. En outre, le gouvernement a annoncé qu'à partir de la vente prévue des actions qu'il détient dans Petro-Canada, il investira 800 millions de dollars sur cinq ans centre 2006 et 2011) dans le soutien aux technologies environnementales, à mesure que de nouveaux débouchés surgiront et que de nouvelles priorités seront déterminées.

Les fonctionnaires du ministère des Finances ont également participé à des discussions bilatérales et multilatérales avec d'autres ministères aux fins de la conception d'un éventuel système d'échange de droits d'émission de gaz à effet de serre dans le but de réduire de façon rentable les émissions des plus importants pollueurs du Canada.

Le Mimistère a continué de surveiller les questions fiscales liées aux changements climatiques et a poursuivi ses consultations à cet égard. Il a ainsi continué d'examiner des propositions visant à rendre les nouvelles technologies admissibles à l'amortissement fiscal accéléré en vertu de la catégorie 43.1. Cette catégorie est conçue pour encourager l'investissement dans certains biens qui produisent de l'énergie à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables ou de rechange, ou grâce à l'utilisation efficiente des combustibles fossiles.

Soutenir les débouchés pour l'investissement et le commerce canadiens

- Le Ministère a réagi de façon positive et à temps à plusieurs demandes visant la réduction des taux des droits de douane canadiens sur une vaste gamme d'intrants de fabrication dans le but d'aider les fabricants canadiens à accroître leur compétitivité sur les marchés intérieur et mondiaux. Ces droits ont donc été réduits ou éliminés.
- Le Ministère a élaboré, de concert avec Commerce international Canada, un nouvel Accord sur la protection des investissements étrangers (APIE). Ce nouveau modèle d'accord servira de fondement au renouvellement du programme des APIE. Ces derniers offrent une protection juridique des investissements canadiens à l'étranger. Le nouveau modèle d'APIE est présenté à l'adresse http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nack/what_fipa-fr.asp.
- Le Ministère se penche en collaboration avec le conseil d'administration et la haute direction d'Exportation et développement Canada sur des options visant à raffermir le rôle des marchés commerciaux et à accroître les options de services financiers offertes aux exportateurs canadiens.

rencontre des ministres du commerce des pays membres de l'OMC à Cancún à l'automne 2003, le Ministère a maintenu ses efforts en vue d'établir un consensus au sujet des cadres de négociation commerciale dans les principaux domaines de négociation, y compris l'accès au marché non agricole qui favoriserait l'avancement des négociations à négociation de l'OMC. Il a œuvré avec les intervenants canadiens pour faire progresser la position de négociation du Canada dans plusieurs domaines relevant de sa compétence (p. ex. des droits de douane, les recours commerciaux, les mesures disciplinaires touchant les aubventions et les services financiers). Peu de progrès sont toutefois relevés dans le cadre des négociations de la Zone de libre-échange des Amériques (ZLEA) où il subsiste d'importants écarts entre les pays participants.

Le Ministère a également participé activement aux négociations de deux accords de libre-échange – l'un avec les pays de l'Amérique centrale et l'autre avec Singapour; cependant, aucun de ces accords n'a été conclu, car certaines questions n'ont pas été réglées.

En collaboration avec Commerce international Canada, Industrie Canada et les aciéries canadiennes, le Ministère a pris part à l'établissement du Comité nord-américain du commerce de l'acier afin de constituer une plate-forme favorisant la discussion des questions touchant le commerce de l'acier et de dégager des positions communes sur les enjeux qui feront l'objet de débats à diverses instances internationales, notamment l'OCDE. Le comité a tenu sa première réunion au début de 2004, à Mexico. Le Ministère a également dirigé les négociations à l'OCDE en vue de réduire les subventions accordées à l'échelle mondiale au secteur de l'acier.

Enfin, le Ministère a contribué activement à l'élaboration du plaidoyer canadien dans le cadre de litiges auprès de l'OMC et de l'ALÉNA afin de promouvoir la position du Canada dans un certain nombre de différends, entre autres, le bois d'œuvre de résineux et le blé.

Contribuer à la stratégie de mise en œuvre du gouvernement visant à respecter ses engagements dans le cadre du Protocole de Kyoto

Le budget de 2003 prévoyait une aide financière de 2 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans pour des mesures touchant le changement climatique, notamment 250 millions de dollars pour Technologie du développement durable du Canada (TDDC) et 50 millions de dollars 2003-2004. Au mois d'août 2003, le gouvernement a annoncé les détails relatifs à l'affectation d'un milliard de dollars sur une somme globale de 1,7 milliard de dollars limitatives annoncées, mentionnons des incitatifs et des programmes visant à aider les d'achats plus efficients au plan énergétique; une aide aux entreprises et à l'industrie pour d'anchats plus efficients au plan énergétique; une aide aux entreprises et à l'industrie pour leur permettre de réduire leurs émissions; des investissements en vue d'implanter de nouvelles technologies; des fonds de partenariat avec les provinces et les territoires; et nouvelles technologies; des fonds de partenariat avec les provinces et les territoires; et nouvelles technologies; des fonds de partenariat avec les provinces et les territoires; et une aide aux peuples Autochtones et aux collectivités du Nord.

- il collabore avec les partenaires du Canada au G-7 à l'égard d'un examen stratégique des institutions financières internationales pour déterminer dans quelle mesure ils satisfont à leurs mandats, en insistant plus particulièrement sur l'amélioration de l'imputabilité et l'importance des résultats;
- il examine, au sein du G-20, une gamme d'initiatives qui pourrait permettre de promouvoir la stabilité financière à l'échelle mondiale, notamment un code de conduite régissant les relations entre les créanciers et les emprunteurs.

Pour ce qui est des réformes touchant tout particulièrement la promotion de la réduction de la pauvreté, le Ministère continue de collaborer avec le G-7 et la vaste collectivité internationale dans le cadre d'une série de mesures permanentes. Au cours de l'année écoulée, ces activités comprenaient :

- Is préparation et la coordination d'un document de travail des ministres des Finances du G-7 sur l'efficacité de l'aide, convenu par les ministres des Finances et diffusé à Deauville, en mai 2003; ce document énonçait un vaste programme visant à améliorer les répercussions de l'aide au développement;
- l'élaboration d'un nouveau mécanisme amélioré de surveillance dirigé par les pays au sein du FMI pour permettre aux pays de ne plus dépendre des programmes d'emprunt du FMI tout en transmettant aux marchés un signal au sujet de leur engagement en matière de réforme. L'initiative du Canada a gagné l'appui du Conseil des administrateurs et du G-7, et elle sera exécutée en 2004-2005;
- la collaboration au sein des Conseils des administrateurs du FMI, de la Banque mondiale et du G-7 en vue d'établir un nouveau cadre opérationnel pour l'évaluation de la viabilité de la dette. Ce cadre dont le Canada assure activement la promotion, préconise l'adoption de mesures de prévention en cas de problèmes d'endettement qui pourraient se transformer en crises. Par la même occasion, le Ministère s'attache à faire en sorte que la stratégie d'endettement actuelle, notamment l'initiative des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTE), soit mise en œuvre de façon efficace.

Le Ministère a également déposé un projet de loi visant à reconduire pour une période supplémentaire de 10 ans le Tarif de préférence général (TPG) et le Tarif des pays les moins développés (TPMD). Cette mesure témoigne de l'engagement soutenu du Canada pour encourager la croissance économique dans les pays en développement.

Mettre en place un système commercial international renforcé et un accès plus sûr des exportations canadiennes aux principaux marchés étrangers

De concert avec d'autres ministères visés, plus particulièrement Commerce international Canada, le Ministère a continué de participer aux efforts déployés au cours du dernier exercice pour faire progresser le Canada sur un certain nombre de tribunes commerciales, notamment les négociations commerciales multilatérales à l'OMC. Malgré l'échec de la

aérien. À la suite du dernier examen de ce droit, le budget de 2004 propose la réduction du DSPTA pour le faire passer de 14 \$ à 12 \$ pour un aller-retour sur les vols intérieurs, de 12 \$ à 10 \$ sur les vols transfrontaliers et de 24 \$ à 20 \$ pour les autres vols internationaux, à compter du 1^{er} avril 2004. Le DSPTA sera examiné périodiquement de manière à veiller à ce que les recettes correspondent au coût du renforcement de les sécurité. La vérificatrice générale vérifiera les revenus et les dépenses visant à raffermir les systèmes de sécurité appliqués au transport aérien. Les résultats de cette vérification seront pris en compte dans les examens futurs du DSPTA.

Veiller à ce que le système financier canadien soit sûr et conforme aux normes internationales en matière de lutte contre les abus du système financier et le financement du terrorisme

À l'instar d'autres membres du Groupe d'action financière sur le blanchiment de capitaux (GAFI), le Canada met actuellement en œuvre les normes internationales récemment révisées concernant la lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux. Le GAFI devrait procéder à une évaluation détaillée des progrès enregistrés par le Canada vers la fin de 2006. Le Canada maintient sa participation active dans les discussions du GAFI au sujet de la lutte internationale contre le blanchiment de capitaux et les normes concernant la lutte au financement du terrorisme.

Préconiser des réformes visant à favoriser la croissance mondiale et la stabilité financière

Afin d'atteindre cet objectif, le Ministère a collaboré avec le FMI, la Banque mondiale, le Go-7 et d'autres institutions et groupes internationaux à l'élaboration d'un meilleur cadre de prévention et de gestion des crises économiques et financières internationales. Ces travaux ont donné de bons résultats au cours de la dernière année et ce, de plusieurs façons, notamment : le Conseil des administrateurs de la Banque mondiale a appuyé des propositions visant à élargir la gamme de documents diffusés habituellement au public; le FMI a connu beaucoup de succès en préconisant le recours à des dispositions d'action collective sur les marchés des obligations d'État. (Les clauses d'action collective qui deviennent de plus en plus populaires dans les nouvelles émissions d'obligations d'État faciliteront la restructuration de la dette de pays souverains.)

Le Ministère a collaboré avec les partenaires du Canada au G-7 et d'autres membres du Club de Paris pour établir une nouvelle approche afin de régler les problèmes d'endettement au sein du Club. Cette nouvelle démarche a été appuyée par les dirigeants du G-8 au Sommet d'Évian, en juin 2003; elle tente de trouver des solutions afin d'éliminer en permanence les problèmes d'endettement en fondant les résultats sur une analyse explicite de la viabilité de la dette.

Le Ministère participe également à certaines initiatives permanentes, notamment :

il préside un groupe de travail du G-10 chargé d'examiner la situation financière du FMI;

Pratiques de gestion

- Consultations à l'intérieur du Ministère, avec d'autres ministères, des gouvernements d'autres pays, le secteur privé, des organismes non gouvernementaux et d'autres interprés.
- Efforts constants de communication auprès des Canadiens, notamment par l'intermédiaire des sites Web du gouvernement, pour consulter et informer le public sur différents sujets.

Évaluation du rendement

Les efforts du Ministère ont visé à confèrer au Canada un avantage mondial par l'atteinte des objectifs prioritaires suivants :

- accroître l'efficience et la sécurité à la frontière;
- □ veiller à ce que le système financier canadien soit sûr et conforme aux normes internationales de lutte contre les abus du système financier et le financement du terrorisme;
- □ préconiser des réformes visant à favoriser la croissance mondiale et la stabilité financière;
- mettre en place un système commercial international renforcé et un accès plus sûr des exportations canadiennes aux principaux marchés étrangers;
- contribuer à la stratégie de mise en œuvre du gouvernement visant à respecter ses engagements dans le cadre du Protocole de Kyoto;
- □ soutenir les débouchés pour l'investissement et le commerce canadiens.

Le Ministère a-t-il atteint les résultats visés?

Accroître l'efficience et la sécurité à la frontière

Le budget de 2001 affectait 7,5 milliards de dollars répartis sur plusieurs années à des initiatives touchant la sécurité et l'efficience à la frontière. Le budget de 2003 prévoyait des fonds supplémentaires de 75 millions de dollars sur deux ans pour l'établissement d'une réserve pour éventualités en matière de sécurité pour mieux satisfaire aux besoins en sécurité.

Le budget de 2004 prévoyait une somme supplémentaire de 605 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à l'égard de la réserve susmentionnée pour donner suite aux priorités de sécurité, notamment la protection de la frontière. Comme l'indique le budget de 2004, le gouvernement a pris d'importantes mesures pour rendre les frontières du Canada plus sûres depuis le dépôt des budgets de 2001 et de 2003, y compris la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action canado-américain pour une frontière intelligente.

Le droit pour la sécurité des passagers du transport aèrien (DSPTA) est entre en vigueur le 1^{er} avril 2002 afin de financer les dépenses visant à rehausser la sécurité du transport

D. Avantage mondial pour le Canada

Rôle du Ministère

Améliorer le niveau de vie des Canadiens par la promotion d'un régime de libre-échange où l'économie ouverte de la nation, qui dépend dans une grande mesure des échanges commerciaux, peut prospérer; accroître la sécurité et l'efficience à la frontière tout en rendant celle-ci plus ouverte; contribuer à l'atteinte de l'engagement du gouvernement envers un environnement sain; appuyer les initiatives stratégiques internationales axées aur une plus forte croissance à l'échelle mondiale; et favoriser la stabilité financière internationale.

Nous accomplissons ce rôle principalement dans le cadre de notre participation à des négociations et forums multilatéraux, régionaux et bilatéraux, ainsi que de notre appartenance à des organismes financiers et commerciaux internationaux.

Ressources utilisées

Dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004: 1317,9 millions de dollars.

Dépenses réelles en 2003-2004: 592,5 millions de dollars.

(Comprend les dépenses de programmes législatifs et les dépenses de fonctionnement; les dépenses de programmes législatifs [postes budgétaires et non budgétaires] sont de 568,9 millions de dollars.)

ETP: affectation théorique de 209 ETP.

Principaux partenaires

- Autres ministères et organismes: Affaires étrangères Canada (AEC), Commerce international Canada (CIC), Bureau du Conseil privé (BCP), Banque du Canada, Centre d'analyse des opérations et des déclarations financières du Canada (CANAFE), Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC), Industrie Canada (IC), Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC), Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI), Exportation et développement Canada (EDC), et le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada (SCT).
- Organismes et groupes internationaux : G-7, G-10, G-20, FMI, Banque mondiale, OMC.
- Personnes-ressources auprès des ministres des Finances et des hauts fonctionnaires d'autres pays; cadres du secteur privé et d'organismes non gouvernementaux; représentants du ministère des Finances Canada en poste à l'étranger.

Accroître le soutien aux familles avec des enfants

Les modifications apportées à la Prestation fiscale canadienne pour enfants (PFCE) annoncées en 2000 en vertu du Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts de lon milliards de dollars ont été intégrées à des lois et entreront toutes en vigueur en juillet 2004.

Dans la foulée du Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts, le budget de 2003 a offert un soutien supplémentaire aux familles avec des enfants en haussant le supplément de la Prestation nationale pour enfants (PME) et en instaurant une nouvelle prestation pour enfants handicapés (PEH). Le supplément de la PME a été majoré de 150 \$ en juillet 2003 et il sera augmenté de 185 \$ en juillet 2005, et de 185 \$ de plus en juillet 2006. La PEH est entrée en vigueur en juillet 2003 et son versement s'est amorcé en mars 2004 (y compris un versement rétroactif pour la période comprise entre juillet 2003 et mars 2004).

Examiner le mode de détermination des cotisations d'assurance-emploi

En 2003-2004, de concert avec Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada, le Ministère a poursuivi un examen menant à l'établissement d'un nouveau mécanisme de fixation des taux de cotisations à l'assurance-emploi. Les consultations lancées dans le budget de 2003 ont été exécutées et achevées, et un résumé a été diffusé sur le site Web du Ministère (www.fin.gc.ca). Les résultats des consultations font actuellement l'objet d'un examen. Le budget de 2004 a confirmé l'engagement du gouvernement à mettre en place un nouveau mécanisme de fixation des taux de cotisation et il a autorisé le gouverneur en conseil à établit, à l'automne de 2004, le taux de 2005, le cas échéant.

l'apprentissage, dont le mandat consiste à accroître la qualité de l'information sur les systèmes d'éducation et d'apprentissage du Canada.

Le budget de 2004 proposait deux mesures afin aider les familles à revenu faible et moyen à épargner en vue des études postsecondaires de leurs enfants.

- Le budget de 2004 a instauré le Bon d'études canadien pour lancer l'épargne-études pour les enfants provenant de familles à l'âge de 16 ans dans le cas des enfants nés à compter de 2004 et qui sont membres de familles admissibles au supplément de la Prestation nationale pour enfants.
- Le budget proposait en outre de bonifier la Subvention canadienne pour l'épargne-études (SCEE) à compter de 2005 pour accroître le soutien des familles à revenu faible et moyen qui veulent épargner en prévision des études postsecondaires de leurs enfants.

En outre, pour faciliter l'éducation permanente liée à l'emploi, le budget de 2004 a également proposé d'autoriser les étudiants à demander le crédit d'impôt pour études si les cours sont reliés à l'emploi occupé, lorsque ces coûts ne sont pas remboursés par l'employeur.

Assurer la viabilité du Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC)

En 2003-2004, le Ministère a amorcé des consultations avec les provinces pour fixer les paramètres de l'examen financier triennal de 2004-2006 du Régime effectué par les ministres des Finances fédéral et provinciaux.

Le projet de loi C-3, Loi modifiant le Régime de pensions du Canada et la Loi sur 1/0ffice d'investissement du régime de pensions du Canada, a reçu la sanction royale le 3 avril 2003 et est entré en vigueur le 1^{er} avril 2004. Tous les autres actifs du RPC gérés actuellement par le gouvernement du Canada seront transférés à l'Office d'investissement du régime de pensions du Canada sur une période de trois ans prenant fin le 30 avril 2007. Parmi ces actifs, mentionnons le solde de fonctionnement en espèces et un portefeuille d'obligations à long terme, la plupart émises par les provinces. Au 31 mars 2004, la valeur marchande estimative de ces actifs totalisait 37,7 milliards de dollars.

Le solde de fonctionnement, qui s'élevait à environ 7,5 milliards de dollars au 31 mars 2004, sera transféré à l'Office d'investissement du régime de pensions du Ganada en 12 mensualités égales à compter de septembre 2004. Le portefeuille d'obligations (qui totalise 30,2 milliards de dollars) sera transféré en trois ans, à compter du 1^{er} mai 2004.

L'Office d'investissement du RPC devrait améliorer le rendement de ces placements en actif en les gérant dans un portefeuille diversifié de placements à rendement élevé sur le marché de la même façon que d'autres imposants régimes de pension publics du Canada

Le Ministère a également tenu de vastes de discussions avec les gouvernements des territoires en 2003-2004 afin de discuter du renouvellement des accords touchant la Formule de financement des territoires. À la suite de ces discussions, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé dans le budget de 2004 à fournir une somme supplémentaire de 110 millions de dollars sur cinq ans dans le cadre de la FFT pour appuyer les investissements des territoires dans des dossiers prioritaires, notamment la santé et le développement économique. Le budget de 2004 a également confirmé le versement d'une somme de 90 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour appuyer une Stratégie axée sur le Nord. Les travaux se poursuivent à cet égard.

Le Ministère continue de gérer avec efficience les programmes de paiements de transfert. Les paiements aux provinces et aux territoires ont été calculés et effectués conformément aux dispositions de la Loi sur les avrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et de ses règlements d'application. La gestion de ces programmes était conforme aux exigences du vérificateur général du Canada.

Au total, près de 48 milliards de dollars ont été versés en 2003-2004 aux provinces et aux territoires pour les aider à financer leurs programmes de santé, leurs programmes sociaux et d'autres programmes (en tenant compte de la valeur des transferts de points d'impôt et des rajustements d'exercices antérieurs).

On trouvera de plus amples renseignements sur ce sujet à l'adresse suivante : http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/fedprovf.html.

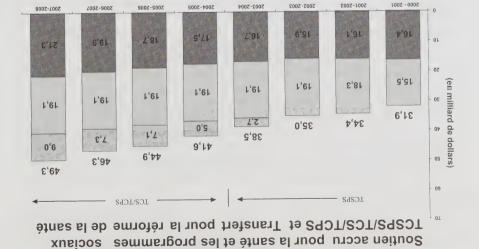
Soutenir les Canadiens pour qu'ils améliorent leurs compétences et leurs connaissances

besoins d'aujourd'hui et de demain;

En 2003-2004, le Ministère a pris des mesures sur plusieurs fronts pour promouvoir l'effort d'une population active innovatrice et hautement qualifiée. De concert avec Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada, le Ministère a participé, en collaboration avec les provinces, les territoires et d'autres intervenants, à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre de politiques ayant pour objet :

- d'aider les Canadiens à parfaire leurs compétences et à en acquérir de nouvelles;
 de garantir que les systèmes d'apprentissage en vigueur au Canada satisfont aux
- □ de veiller à ce qu'il y ait des travailleurs qualifiés en nombre suffisant.

Plus particulièrement, dans le budget de 2004, le gouvernement a engagé une somme de 137 millions de dollars sur deux ans pour faciliter le passage des étudiants provenant de familles à faible revenu et des étudiants handicapés aux études supérieures et pour bonifier le Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants, de même qu'une somme de 65 millions de dollars sur deux ans pour encourager l'éducation permanente. En 2003-2004, le Ministère a participé à la mise sur pied du Conseil canadien de



Nota: L'augmentation des espèces englobe les hausses de base du TCSPS pour la santé, le développement de la petite enfance et l'apprentissage précoce, de même que les services de garde d'enfants, les suppléments de 2003 et 2004 au titre du TCSPS et le Transfert pour la réforme de la santé. Les estimations du transfert de points d'impôt se fondent sur les prévisions de févriet 2004. Les chimatières dyant été atrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.

Points d'impôt Espèces Mausse-espèces

Implanter des programmes de paiements de transfert aux provinces et aux ferritoires

Le budget de 2004 confirmait des mesures visant à renouveler le Programme de la péréquation pour cinq ans, c'est-à-dire de 2004-2005 à 2008-2009. Les provinces bénéficiaires devraient recevoir des paiements de 50 milliards de dollars au cours de cette période. Dans le cadre de ce renouvellement, le budget de 2004 proposait d'examiner certains enjeux afin de maintenir l'intégrité du programme et d'en améliorer le fonctionnement. Ces modifications garantiront des paiements de péréquation plus stables de plus prévisibles, de même qu'une mesure plus exacte de la capacité fiscale de certaines assiettes. Au total, ces changements, majorés des fonds de transition, signifient qu'un aspirément estimatif de 1,5 milliard de dollars sera transféré aux provinces au cours des cinq prochaines années. Les mesures législatives (projet de loi C-30) devant permettre la mise en œuvre des mesures contenues dans le budget de 2004 ont été déposées le mass 2004 et sont entrées en vigueur le 14 mai 2004.

dans le domaine de la santé publique. Par ailleurs, une somme de 400 millions de dollars a été versée aux provinces et aux territoires pour 2003-2004 et les trois exercices suivants à l'appui d'une stratégie nationale d'immunisation et pour aider les provinces et les territoires à renforcer leurs capacités en matière de santé publique.

Une somme de 100 millions de dollars a également été affectée à Inforoute Santé du Canada en 2003-2004 afin de permettre aux provinces et aux territoires d'investir dans des logiciels et du matériel informatique, pour évaluer, concevoir et mettre en place un système perfectionné de surveillance de la santé publique en temps réel surtout pour la surveillance des maladies infectieuses, ce qui comprendra l'intégration des systèmes existants de surveillance reliés à des maladies particulières.

l'annonce en a été faite après le 31 mars 2004.) qui se chiffrent à 41,3 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans, ne sont pas inclus puisque l'appui de Plan d'action pour consolider les soins de santé, annoncé en septembre 2004, pour l'apprentissage précoce et les services de garde d'enfants. (Les investissements à dollars de plus par année en 2004-2005 et 2005-2006 annoncés dans le budget de 2004) (900 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncés dans le budget de 2003 et 75 millions de des fonds d'environ 1,05 milliard de dollars par le biais du TCSPS et du TCPS confirmé en 2004 au titre du TCSPS pour la santé. Mentionnons également une hausse TCPS et du TCSPS ainsi que du TRS), et le supplément de 2 milliards de dollars renouvellement des soins de santé (30 milliards de dollars par l'entremise du TCS, du transferts en espèces reflète la hausse des transferts découlant de l'Accord de 2003 sur le enfance sur cinq ans annoncée dans l'Accord de 2000 sur la santé. L'augmentation des 21,1 milliards de dollars de l'aide fédérale à la santé et au développement de la petite réforme de la santé (TRS) depuis 2000-2001, dans la foulée de l'augmentation de le cadre du TCS, du TCPS et du TCSPS, de même que du nouveau Transfert pour la Le graphique qui suit montre la hausse des transferts en espèces et en points d'impôt dans

Finances et du Trésor des provinces et des territoires afin d'assurer des transferts efficaces et de garantir la sécurité et la stabilité financières du RPC.

Évaluation du rendement

:	ce à l'atteinte des objectifs prioritaires suivants:	Canada grâ
onférer un avantage social au	déployés par le Ministère ont eu pour objet de co	Les efforts

- soutenir le renouvellement continu du réseau canadien des soins de santé;
- implanter des programmes de paiements de transfert aux provinces et aux territoires;
- soutenir les Canadiens pour qu'ils améliorent leurs compétences et
- Jemz counsissances;
- assurer la viabilité du Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC);
- accroître le soutien aux familles avec des enfants; examiner le mode de détermination des cotisations d'assurance-emploi.
- Le Ministère a-t-il atteint les résultats prévus?

Soutenir le renouvellement continu du réseau canadien des soins de santé

Dans la foulée des accords de 2000 et de 2003, le gouvernement a confirmé une somme supplémentaire de 2 milliards de dollars destinée aux provinces et aux territoires dans le domaine de la santé, ce qui portera à 36,8 milliards de dollars les fonds versée en vertu de l'Accord des premiers ministres sur le renouvellement des soins de santé conclu en février 2003. La majeure partie de ces fonds est versée aux provinces et aux territoires dans le cadre de transferts majorés, 5,3 milliards de dollars étant affectés à d'autres engagements, notamment l'augmentation des fonds pour les programmes fédéraux de santé des Premières nations et des Inuits, la création d'une prestation pour soins prodigués par compassion dans le cadre de l'assurance-emploi, le soutien des hôpitaux de recherche et la gestion améliorée de la technologie des soins de santé et des produits pharmaceutiques.

En outre, conformément à l'engagement pris par le gouvernement fédéral dans l'Accord de 2003, c'est-à-dire accroître l'imputabilité envers les Canadiens, depuis le programmes de santé des provinces et des territoires, et le Transfert canadien en matière de programmes sociaux (TCPS), qui appuie l'éducation postsecondaire et les programmes sociaux, y compris le développement de la petite enfance et l'apprentissage précoce, et les services de garde d'enfants ont remplacé le Transfert canadien en matière de santé et de programmes sociaux (TCSPS).

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement a créé une nouvelle Agence de la santé publique du Canada à titre de point central pour le contrôle des maladies et de l'intervention d'urgence. Des fonds de 665 millions de dollars ont été versés immédiatement en 2003-2004 et pour les deux années suivantes pour permettre au Canada de mieux se préparer en cas d'urgence deux années suivantes pour permettre au Canada de mieux se préparer en cas d'urgence

C. Avantage social pour le Canada

Rôle du Ministère

Le rôle du Ministère consiste à mettre l'accent sur les principaux programmes sociaux et les valeurs qu'ils représentent, de manière à assurer l'essor de la société canadienne et à accroître l'avantage économique dont bénéficie le Canada.

Les activités du Ministère se rattachent à un large éventail de priorités de l'État, notamment le renforcement du système de soins de santé et un soutien accru aux enfants canadiens et à leurs familles, sans oublier le perfectionnement des compétences et l'apprentissage de la part des Canadiens.

Ressources utilisées

Dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004 : 28 260,9 millions de dollars.

Dépenses réelles en 2003-2004 : 32 372,0 millions de dollars.

(Comprend les dépenses de programmes législatifs et les dépenses de fonctionnement; des fonds de 32 358,1 millions de dollars sont affectés au Programme fédéral de paiements de transfert aux provinces.)

ETP: affectation théorique de 123 ETP.

Principaux partenaires

Le Ministère collabore étroitement avec d'autres ministères dont les programmes et les politiques concourent à l'avantage social que possède le Canada (p. ex., Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada, Développement social Canada, Santé Canada, Patrimoine canadien et le ministère de la Justice Canada). En outre, il coopère étroitement avec l'Agence du revenu du Canada, qui est chargée d'administrer les taxes et impôt fédéraux. Enfin, il collabore avec les ministères provinciaux et territoriaux des Finances et du Trésor pour assurer l'efficience des paiements de transfert et, au titre de la gérance conjointe du Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC), pour garantir que ce dernier demeure stable et viable sur le plan financier.

Pratiques de gestion

- Des efforts pour communiquer avec les Canadiens, y compris les sites Web, afin de consulter et d'informer le public sur différents sujets (p. ex., le site http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/fedprovf.html pour de l'information sur les transferts provinciaux et territoriaux et le site http://www.fin.gc.ca/access/socialf.html pour de l'information sur les questions d'ordre social).
- Des consultations à l'échelle du Ministère et avec d'autres ministères fédéraux ainsi
 que des efforts concertés qui sont actuellement déployés par les ministères des

aux télécommunications au Canada, les entreprises nationales jouissent d'un avantage indéniable sur leurs concurrents étrangers.

Appliquer un régime fiscal qui favorise la création d'emplois, la croissance, l'esprit d'entreprise et l'innovation

Le Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts du gouvernement fédéral a permis d'établir un avantage fiscal pour l'investissement au Canada à titre d'élément principal d'une stratégie visant à favoriser une économie vigoureuse et productive, principalement en abaissant le taux général d'impôt des sociétés pour le faire passer de 28 % en 2000 à 21 % en 2004.

Le budget de 2003 a bonifié ce plan en appliquant le taux de 21 % au secteur des ressources naturelles tout en améliorant la structure de l'impôt. Le projet de loi C-48, qui portait sur la mise en œuvre de ces modifications, a été adopté en novembre 2003. À la suite des mesures prises en 2000 et en 2003, les taux ont été abaissés de sorte que les entreprises de tous les secteurs sont dorénavant assujetties au même taux d'impôt prévu par la loi.

En outre, la *Loi d'exécution du budget de 2003* prévoyait l'élimination de l'impôt fédéral sur le capital sur cinq ans, sa suppression progressive étant prévue pour les petites sociétés d'ici 2008.

Le budget de 2004 appuie davantage l'esprit d'entreprise et les petites entreprises en proposant des modifications de nature fiscale, dont :

- le relèvement accéléré du plafond de la déduction accordée aux petites entreprises (montant de revenu admissible au taux de 12 % applicable aux petites entreprises) en leur donnant accès intégralement au plafond de 300 000 \$ d'ici 2005 plutôt qu'en 2006;
- l'amélioration de l'accès des petites entreprises à l'aide fiscale prévue pour la recherche scientifique et le développement expérimental (RS&DE) en faisant en sorte que les petites entreprises qui effectuent des activités de RS&DE et qui obtiennent du financement auprès d'investisseurs communs n'agissant pas de façon concertée aient pleinement accès au taux bonifié de 35 % applicable au crédit d'impôt remboursable à l'investissement dans la RS&DE; erédit d'impôt remboursable à l'investissement dans la RS&DE;
- la prolongation sur 10 ans de la période de report des pertes autres qu'en capital à tous les contribuables.

Le budget de 2004 reconnaissait également l'importance du matériel de technologie de l'information et des communications pour l'amélioration de la productivité; à cet égard, il faisait passer le taux de la déduction pour amortissement (DPA) applicable au matériel informatique de 30% à 45% et majorait celui du matériel à large bande, d'Internet et d'autres infrastructures de réseau de données, de 20% à 30%.

l'économie du savoir Fournir des programmes qui facilitent l'adaptation de tous les secteurs de

l'agriculture et de l'agroalimentaire. agricole Canada pour offrir un financement par capitaux de risque aux secteurs de budget de 2004 prévoyait l'investissement de 20 millions de dollars dans Financement investis directement dans le démarrage et l'expansion de sociétés novatrices. En outre, le la création de fonds spéciaux de capitaux de risque et 50 millions de dollars seront des investissements de démarrage, 100 millions de dollars sont réservés pour le soutien à montant, 100 millions de dollars sont consacrés à des investissements préparatoires et à démarrage et de soutien qu'elle offre à des sociétés canadiennes novatrices. De ce (BDC) pour permettre à cette dernière d'accroître le montant de capitaux de risque de 250 millions de dollars d'actions ordinaires de la Banque développement du Canada Dans le budget de 2004, le gouvernement s'est également engagé à acheter pour de raffermir son appui aux stratégies régionales d'innovation et de commercialisation. 5 millions de dollars par année pour le Programme d'aide à la recherche industrielle afin technologies. Par exemple, le budget de 2004 prévoyait une somme supplémentaire de aidé les entreprises canadiennes à prendre de l'expansion et à adopter de nouvelles Dans le cadre de ses importants investissements récents dans la R-D, le gouvernement a

a un rythme rapide. les entreprises canadiennes adoptent de nouvelles technologies et embrassent l'innovation 67 %. Dans l'ensemble, le taux accélèré de croissance de l'investissement suppose que chapitre des machines et du matériel a été particulièrement forte, avec une hausse de canadien a augmenté de 30 %, pour s'établir à 2,4 billions de dollars. La croissance au de 1993 à 2002, Statistique Canada indique que la valeur réelle de l'encours de capital parmi les pays du G-7 à près du sommet. Au cours des 10 dernières années, c'est-à-dire amélioré de façon remarquable depuis 1995, passant de l'un des niveaux les plus bas L'investissement canadien dans le capital en pourcentage du PIB s'est également décennie, passant de près de la moitié de la moyenne des pays de l'OCDE à près de 70 %. produit intérieur brut (PIB) ont augmenté de façon soutenue au cours de la dernière également amélioré. Les dépenses de R-D des entreprises canadiennes en pourcentage du entendre que le rendement du Canada par rapport à celui de ses partenaires étrangers s'est au cours de la dernière décennie et les plus récents indicateurs (après 2000) laissent à capital et les brevets. Le rendement absolu du Canada dans ces domaines s'est amélioré habituellement des indicateurs tels l'activité de R-D des entreprises, la formation de Pour savoir si le secteur privé innove et adopte de nouvelles technologies, on utilise

Outre les investissements destinés à inciter les entreprises privées à se tourner davantage vers les technologies nouvelles, le gouvernement a fait d'importants investissements directs dans l'infrastructure des télécommunications. Ces investissements répétés dans les technologies de connexion à large bande pour les collectivités rurales et éloignées, ainsi ont contribué à faire du Canada l'un des pays les plus branchés de la planète. Dans le ont contribué à faire du Canada l'un des pays les plus branchés de la planète. Dans le budget de 2004, des fonds de 51 millions de dollars en 2004-2005 et 2005-2006 sont prévus pour appuyer ces objectifs. Compte tenu des coûts relativement faibles de l'accès

Une meilleure réglementation des valeurs mobilières

Le rapport du Comité des personnes averties a été diffusé par le Ministre le 17 décembre 2003. (http://www.fin.gc.ca/news03/03-064f.html) Ses auteurs demandaient aux administrations publiques du Canada de collaborer à la mise sur pied d'un seul organisme canadien de réglementation des valeurs mobilières et l'adoption d'une seule loi régissant les valeurs mobilières au Canada. Les recommandations formulées dans le rapport ont été bien accueillies par les participants du marché des valeurs mobilières et les entreprises canadiennes. Le rapport a mobilisé l'opinion et il a valeurs mobilières et les entre les administrations provinciales vers des options visant à orienté les discussions entre les administrations provinciales vers des options visant à améliorer la réglementation des valeurs mobilières au Canada. Le gouvernement a accepté les conclusions du comité dans le budget de 2004.

Créer un milieu propice au financement des sociétés canadiennes

En avril et mai 2003, une série de sept tables rondes sur les marchés financiers a été organisée dans toutes les régions du pays. Ces tables rondes visaient à permettre au gouvernement fédéral de recueillir le point de vue d'une vaste gamme d'intervenants du marché financier (p. ex. les émetteurs, les bailleurs de fonds, les intermédiaires, les entreprises d'investissement en capital de risque) au sujet des défis actuels et futurs auxquels les marchés financiers canadiens sont confrontés, y compris la mise en place d'un milieu propice au financement des sociétés canadiennes.

Après la tenue des tables rondes, le gouvernement a instauré les mesures suivantes, dans le budget de 2004, pour stimuler l'activité au chapitre des capitaux de risque :

- La Banque de développement du Canada (BDC) et Financement agricole Canada (FAC) recevront respectivement des sommes supplémentaires de 200 millions de dollars et de 20 millions de dollars pour des investissements dans des initiatives particulières de démarrage d'entreprises et d'entreprises à capital de risque. Ensemble, la BDC et FAC ont établi des entreprises de capitaux de risque ciblées totalisant 400 millions de dollars en mars 2004.
- Les petites entreprises n'agissant pas de façon concertée qui effectuent de la recherche scientifique et du développement expérimental (RS&DE) et qui obtiennent leur financement auprès d'investisseurs communs (notamment des investisseurs dans le capital de risque) seront autorisées à utiliser intégralement le crédit d'impôt bonifié pour RS&DE.

Le gouvernement continue de suivre l'évolution du financement de démarrage et de mi-marché et maintient un dialogue ouvert avec les intervenants du marché. L'objectif consiste encore à devenir l'un des trois premiers pays industrialisés sur le plan de l'investissement de capitaux de risque (par habitant) et d'égaler les États-Unis en placements initiaux de titres en dollars (par habitant) d'ici 2010.

cadre de gouvernance des sociétés et de rapport financier des sociétés publiques. Il est reconnu comme ayant joué un rôle prépondérant dans la promotion des réformes de gouvernance au sein des sociétés.

Le ministère des Finances a diffusé un document consultatif sur la gouvernance des institutions financières canadiennes en janvier 2003. Ce document énonce des propositions visant à mettre à jour les aspects techniques du cadre de gouvernance dans les lois qui portent sur les institutions financières, y compris le cadre de gouvernance des souscripteurs. La période de présentation de mémoires s'est terminée le 31 mars 2003. Le Ministère a examiné les mémoires reçus. Il met actuellement la dernière main aux positions de nature stratégique et détermine comment les questions rejoignent les objectifs plus larges de gouvernance.

Mettre en place un secteur des services financiers de pointe, concurrentiel à l'échelle internationale, sûr et stable, qui répond aux besoins des consommateurs et des entreprises, de même que des marchés financiers qui satisfont aux besoins des émetteurs et des bailleurs de fonds

Mise en œuvre du cadre stratégique du secteur des services financiers

À la suite de l'adoption du projet de loi C-8 à l'automne de 2001, environ 140 règlements avaient franchi les étapes du processus de réglementation et avaient été adoptés le 31 mars 2004. Cette réalisation est attribuable à la coordination, à la préparation et à l'examen efficaces des règlements en collaboration avec le ministère de la Justice et le Bureau du Conseil privé, de même qu'aux consultations auprès des intervenants de l'extérieur. Au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005, le Ministère poursuivra la préparation et l'examen des derniers règlements encore à l'étude.

Cadre de réglementation concurrentiel pour les institutions financières canadiennes

En juin 2003, le gouvernement a diffusé sa réponse aux rapports du Comité de la Chambre et du Sénat au sujet des fusions bancaires et de l'intérêt public. Dans ce document, il posait un certain nombre de questions de nature stratégique se rapportant à la concurrence et à la consolidation au sein du secteur des services financiers canadien. La période de consultation s'est terminée à la fin de décembre 2003. Les mémoires reçus ont été examinés et le Ministère procède actuellement à la formulation de déclarations stratégiques, dans le but de les diffuser en 2004.

Avant le dépôt du budget de 2004, le gouvernement a commence à évaluer des taçons d'accroître l'efficience et l'efficacité de l'exécution des règlements se rapportant aux services financiers fédéraux. Dans le budget de 2004, il a annoncé qu'il demanderait des points de vue sur la meilleure façon d'éliminer le double emploi des fonctions de prudence, d'administration et de services intégrés entre le Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières et la Société d'assurance-dépôts du Canada, dans le but d'apporter des changements avant la fin de 2004.

Améliorer le cadre stratégique de la commercialisation de la recherche

Grâce à ses importants investissements récents dans le domaine de la R-D, le gouvernement a aidé les universités et les hôpitaux de recherche à adapter et à commercialiser le savoir. Par exemple, le budget de 2004 prévoit d'engager les conseils subventionnaires fédéraux à tripler leurs investissements annuels dans des programmes qui appuient directement la commercialisation au cours des trois prochaines années. Le budget réserve également une somme de 50 millions de dollars aur cinq ans à compter de capacité de commercialisation du secteur du haut savoir canadien. En outre, le budget de capacité de commercialisation du secteur du haut savoir canadien. En outre, le budget de 2004 réserve 25 millions de dollars aur cinq ans pour un programme pilote ayant pour but d'encourager la commercialisation de la recherche effectuée dans des laboratoires fédéraux non assujettis à la réglementation, dans le cadre d'une approche semblable à celle appliquée aux travaux de recherche universitaire.

On mesure généralement les résultats des universités au chapitre de la commercialisation par les licences accordées, les entreprises lancées et les recettes générées. Bien que les universités canadiennes continuent de tirer moins de recettes de leurs investissements dans des activités de commercialisation que les universités américaines, elles consacrent de plus en plus de ressources à ces activités et incorporent à leurs plans stratégiques des objectifs de transfert technologique. Elles ont ainsi été en mesure d'améliorer constamment leurs résultats au cours des dernières années. Les recettes que tirent les établissements canadiens de l'octroi de licences ont chuté pour passer de 64,5 millions de dollars en 2002, mais elles sont quand même dellars en 2001 à 51,5 millions de dollars en 2002, mais elles sont quand même dellars en 2001 à 51,5 millions de dollars de 2000. Les établissements canadiens détiennent désormais plus de 738 licences de production de recettes ou options et ils ont lancé 49 entreprises en 2002.

L'initiative Partenaires fédéraux en transfert de technologie (PFTT) permet d'établir des liens entre 17 ministères et organismes à vocation scientifique qui travaillent activement au transfert et à la commercialisation des connaissances acquises dans les laboratoires de des accords portant sur les droits de propriété intellectuelle relatifs à des découvertes fâites dans leurs laboratoires, plus de 60 % géraient des droits d'auteur de la Couronne et près de 40 % appuyaient le démarrage d'entreprises.

Veiller à ce que les normes de gouvernance applicables aux sociétés canadiennes demeurent parmi les plus rigoureuses au monde

Des progrès ont été effectués pour ce qui est de promouvoir de saines pratiques de gouvernance et de divulgation au sein des entreprises au Canada. En septembre 2003, le Ministère a diffusé un document résumant les mesures prises à cette date. (http://www.fin.gc.ca/tocf/2003/fostering_f.html)

Le Ministère a attiré l'attention sur les progrès réalisés à la suite du budget de 2004 (http://www.fin.gc.ca/budget04/bp/bpc4cf.htm), et il a noté que les gouvernements, les organismes de réglementation et l'industrie ont lancé des initiatives en vue de raffermir le organismes de réglementation et l'industrie ont lancé des initiatives en vue de raffermir le

Le Ministère a-t-il atteint les résultats prévus?

Арриует іл геспетспе-аебуелорретепт

Dans tous les budgets déposés depuis que l'équilibre budgétaire a été rétabli, le gouvernement a fait des investissements cruciaux pour renforcer la performance du Canada en matière de recherche, de sciences et de technologie. Les dépenses estimatives du gouvernement dans le domaine des sciences et de la technologie totalisent 8,6 milliards de dollars en 2003-2004, le plus haut niveau qu'elles aient atteint. Le budget de 2004 prévoyait des investissements additionnels de 325 millions de dollars en 2003-2004 et au cours des deux exercices suivants pour appuyer la recherche et l'innovation. Voici certaines des principales initiatives prévues :

- appliquée à la santé;
- □ hausse de 90 millions de dollars par exercice du financement des trois conseils subventionnaires canadiens à compter de 2004-2005;
- hausse de 20 millions de dollars par exercice pour les coûts indirects de la recherche parrainée par le gouvernement fédéral par l'entremise des conseils subventionnaires à compter de 2004-2005.

En outre, le programme d'incitatif fiscal canadien pour la recherche scientifique et le développement expérimental (RS&DE) visant à promouvoir les dépenses en R-D constitue l'un des régimes les plus avantageux du monde industrialisé. Des crédits d'impôt à l'investissement sont accordés pour des dépenses actuelles et de capital admissible au taux général de 20 % et au taux majoré de 35 % pour les petites sociétés privées sous contrôle canadien.

Les investissements du Canada en R-D, exprimés en pourcentage du Produit intérieur brut (PIB), se chiffraient à 1,84 % en 2003, légèrement en baisse par rapport à 1'exercice précédent (1,87 %), mais en nette hausse comparativement à la proportion de 1,66 % enregistrée en 1997. La baisse survenue en 2003 est liée aux investissements en R-D des entreprises, qui n'ont pas recouvré de la chute enregistrée en 2002, plus particulièrement dans le secteur de la haute technologie qui mise énormément sur la recherche. Tant l'administration fédérale que le secteur des études supérieures ont continué d'accroître leurs investissements en R-D en 2003 et ils devraient maintenir le cap au cours des prochains exercices. On peut s'attendre à un redressement des investissements du secteur privé au chapitre des immobilisations et de la recherche, de sorte que les investissements canadiens en R-D devraient recommencer à augmenter en proportion du PIB.

Le Canada s'est classé 13° à ce chapitre selon l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) en 2001, dernière année pour laquelle on dispose de données internationales comparables. Le fait que le Canada soit passé de la 15° place à la 13° tient en partie aux révisions des données par le Canada et d'autres pays. L'objectif ultime à cet égard consiste à atteindre le 5° rang d'ici 2010.

- Les fonctionnaires du ministère des Finances Canada collaborent étroitement avec ceux de l'Agence du revenu du Canada pour que les mesures fiscales soient administrées comme prévu et pour se renseigner sur les enjeux qui peuvent nécessiter des correctifs législatifs.
- Le Ministère collabore avec d'autres organismes de réglementation, dont le Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières, l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada, la Société d'assurance-dépôts du Canada et la Banque du Canada, pour garantir la sécurité, la solidité et la compétitivité du secteur financier, ainsi que la protection appropriée des consommateurs de services financiers.

Pratiques de gestion

Le Ministère a contribué à l'initiative Gouvernement en direct en misant sur les technologies basées sur l'Internet pour accroître l'efficacité et la transparence de ses consultations publiques, notamment celles sur les coopératives d'épargne et de crédit et sur la gouvernance des institutions financières.

Évaluation du rendement

Les activités du Ministère visaient à confèrer au Canada un avantage économique en mettant l'accent sur les priorités suivantes :

- appuyer la recherche-développement;
- améliorer le cadre stratégique de la commercialisation de la recherche;
- demeurent parmi les plus rigoureuses au monde;
- mettre en place un secteur des services financiers de pointe, concurrentiel à l'échelle internationale, sûr et stable, qui répond aux besoins des consommateurs et des entreprises, de même que des marchés financiers qui satisfont aux besoins des émetteurs et des bailleurs de fonds;
- fournir des programmes qui facilitent l'adaptation de tous les secteurs de l'économie du savoir;
- appliquer un régime fiscal qui favorise la création d'emplois, la croissance, l'esprit d'entreprise et l'innovation.

B. Avantage économique pour le Canada

Objectif

Accroître la productivité, la compétitivité et la capacité d'innovation du Canada au moyen de politiques et de programmes qui appuient efficacement la recherche-développement, l'esprit d'entreprise, l'innovation et la prise de risques, et qui font en sorte que les Canadiens disposent des connaissances et des compétences nécessaires pour prospérer au sein de l'économie du savoir.

Il faut à cette fin accomplir des progrès en vue de favoriser l'investissement, conformément aux objectifs de l'État, en veillant à ce que le système canadien de réglementation des valeurs mobilières soit moderne et efficient et en rehaussant l'intégrité et l'efficience des marchés financiers du pays. Il convient également d'améliorer le cadre stratégique en matière d'investissement afin de stimuler la recherche et l'innovation, et de prendre des mesures pour promouvoir l'esprit d'entreprise. Cet objectif stratégique englobe également l'amélioration du régime fiscal dans le but de bonifier les incitations au travail, à l'épargne et à l'investissement.

Ressources utilisées

Dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004 : 20,5 millions de dollars.

Dépenses réelles en 2003-2004 : 23,8 millions de dollars.

ETP: affectation théorique de 205 ETP.

Principaux partenaires

- Les fonctionnaires de Finances Canada communiquent et tiennent des rencontres avec des organismes, des groupes et des particuliers qui représentent tous les éléments de la société canadienne, par exemple les autres ordres de gouvernement, le secteur privé et les organismes sans but lucratif pour prendre connaissance de leurs opinions, de leurs préoccupations et de leurs suggestions au sujet des politiques et objectifs économiques du Canada.
- Les fonctionnaires du ministère des Finances Canada entretiennent des rapports périodiques avec des représentants d'organismes centraux comme le Bureau du Conseil privé et le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada pour échanger des renseignements, des opinions et des recommandations sur des dossiers économiques importants.
- Les fonctionnaires du ministère des Finances Canada ont des rapports périodiques avec des membres d'Industrie Canada, de Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada et d'autres ministères et organismes pour veiller à ce que les programmes, initiatives et projets lancés soient efficaces et efficients, et conformes aux grands objectifs économiques de l'État.

Alors qu'on réexaminait le Programme, on a continué en 2003-2004 d'innover et de réduire les coûts :

- Tablant sur des travaux effectués pour établir une gamme complète de services en ligne à l'intention des acheteurs optant pour le mode de retenues sur la paie, le site www.mybonds.gc.ca a été lancé en avril 2003. Ce site a dépassé les objectifs établis, car environ le tiers des participants s'est inscrit au service de renseignements en ligne sur les rachats et les soldes au cours de la première année.
- Un projet pilote a permis aux détenteurs de l'émission 46 des Obligations d'épargne du Canada de bénéficier d'un prolongement automatique de 10 ans à l'échéance de cette émission. Cette initiative a amélioré la commodité pour les clients et fait passer le taux de conservation de 46 à 65 %.
- Un nouveau produit, l'Obligation de placement du Canada, a été offert dans le cadre d'un projet pilote par l'entremise des courtiers en valeurs mobilières. Cette initiative a permis de mettre à l'essai la mise en marché d'un produit non authentifié au moyen d'un nouveau portail de distribution faisant appel au service de la Caisse canadienne de dépôt de valeurs. Ce projet ne sera pas maintenu en 2004-2005, mais les leçons qui en ont été tirées orienteront la mise au point de nouveaux produits.
- Les dépenses globales de programme ont été réduites pour la quatrième année de suite, de sorte que les dépenses de fonctionnement ont chuté de 22 % entre 2000 et 2004.
- L'enquête annuelle de suivi des communications de la campagne fait état de résultats positifs pour la campagne de 2003-2004; le taux de rappel des annonces télévisées sur les Obligations d'épargne du Canada atteint des niveaux record.

Des précisions figurent dans le rapport annuel de 2003-2004 de Placements Epargne Canada, au site Web www.csb.gc.ca.

des règles explicites portant sur l'échéance de recouvrement des créances fiscales fédérales.

Une structure d'endettement stable, à faible coût et un marché des titres du gouvernement du Canada efficace

Pour que les coûts d'emprunt demeurent le plus bas possible, les activités et initiatives menées dans le cadre de la stratégie de gestion de la dette ont continué de cibler la diversité des sources de financement et l'efficacité du marché des titres du gouvernement du Canada. Les mesures prises par le Ministère à cet égard ont donné les résultats suivants :

- variables pour atteindre l'objectif de 60 % en 2007-2008;
- l'exécution efficace d'adjudications périodiques annoncées à l'avance au titre des obligations de l'État et des bons du Trésor pour les principales échéances sur le marché de la vente de gros;
- des activités de rachat d'obligations afin d'appuyer la liquidité des émissions
- l'amélioration de la transparence enfourant les programmes d'emprunt par un recours accru à des outils de communication, notamment des consultations à l'intérieur des marchés, les publications ministérielles sur la gestion de la dette et les avis diffusés sur le site Web de la Banque du Canada.

L'efficacité du marché des titres du gouvernement est mesurée d'après le niveau de popularité des adjudications sur le marché primaire et du niveau de liquidité et d'échange sur le marché secondaire. Le Rapport sur la gestion de la dette (http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/dmr-f.html) a été élargi en 2003-2004 pour englober une section consacrée aux mesures de gestion de la dette, de l'encaisse et des réserves.

Programme efficace de placement de titres sur le marché de détail

Le gouvernement est à évaluer le Programme de placement de titres sur le marché de détail à la lumière d'une situation budgétaire nettement améliorée et de la diversification des véhicules de placement à la disposition des Canadiennes et des Canadiens.

L'élimination du programme des Obligations d'épargne du Canada n'est pas au nombre des options envisagées dans le cadre de cet examen. Le gouvernement souhaite mettre à jour et améliorer as atratégie de placement de titres aur le marché de détail, et non abolir Ernst and Young (CGEY) a été chargée d'évaluer le rendement du Programme de placement de titres aur le marché de détail et de recommander des options stratégiques axées aur l'avenir. Le rapport de CGEY est l'un des éléments de l'examen global du Programme de placement de titres aur le marché de détail. Les conclusions du rapport, put comme les points de vue des Canadiennes et des Canadiens sur la mise à jour du tout comme les Obligations d'épargne du Canada, sont à l'étude.

RS&DE;

dn, eu 5006;

- l'augmentation du taux de la déduction pour amortissement (DPA) applicable au matériel informatique, qui passera de 30 % à 45 %, et la majoration du taux de la DPA applicable à l'accès à large bande, à Internet et à d'autres matériels d'infrastructure de réseaux de données, qui passera de 20 % à 30 %;
- \Box l'accélération du relèvement du plafond de la déduction accordée aux petites entreprises en donnant accès au plafond intégral de 300 000 \$ en 2005 plutôt
- la facilitation de l'accès à l'aide fiscale à la recherche scientifique et au développement expérimental (RS&DE) en faisant en sorte que les petites entreprises qui effectuent de la RS&DE et qui recueillent des fonds auprès d'investisseurs communs n'agissant pas à titre de groupe aient entièrement accès au crédit d'impôt remboursable majoré de 35 % pour l'investissement dans la
- le relèvement à 10 ans de la période de report des pertes autres qu'en capital de tous les contribuables.

Le budget de 2004 proposait également certains changements conçus pour accroître l'équité du régime de l'impôt sur le revenu, notamment l'instauration d'une interdiction prévue par la loi de déduire les amendes et pénalités, une précision indiquant que la règle générale anti-évitement de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu s'applique également aux conventions fiscales, des restrictions touchant la déductibilité des ristournes par les sociétés autres que des coopératives et des caisses de crédit, et des règles limitant la prise en compte de la déduction inutilisée pour dons de bienfaisance par une société dont le contrôle a été transféré.

Le budget de 2004 proposait en outre de limiter les placements des caisses de retraite dans des fiducies de revenu d'entreprise et d'appliquer une nouvelle retenue d'impôt à certaines attributions effectuées par des fonds communs de placement canadiens à leurs investisseurs non-résidents. Les propositions visant à limiter les placements des caisses de retraite dans des fiducies de revenu d'entreprise ont été suspendues en mai 2004 pour procéder à d'autres consultations auprès des intervenants.

Les mesures importantes prises en 2003-2004, à l'extérieur du contexte de l'exercice budgétaire de 2004, renfermaient l'annonce de modifications touchant l'impôt sur le revenu, notamment :

- la limitation des avantages fiscaux accordés aux dons de bienfaisances effectués en vertu, entre autres, de dispositions d'abri fiscal;
- des précisions sur les règles qui régissent la déductibilité de l'intérêt et d'autres frais aux fins de l'impôt sur le revenu;
- des modifications proposées touchant l'imposition du revenu des fiducies de non-résidents et des entités de placement étrangères;
- le raffermissement des règles touchant le régime de l'impôt sur le revenu appliquées au montant reçu ou à recevoir d'un contribuable en raison de l'application d'une clause restrictive;

Premières nations pour imposer une taxe sur les produits et services des Premières nations sur leur territoire. Le Ministère administrera également ces accords.

Nouvelles mesures en 2003-2004

Le budget de 2004, déposé à la Chambre des communes le 23 mars 2004, proposait un allégement fiscal supplémentaire pour les personnes handicapées, les aidants naturels et les Canadiens qui poursuivent leur éducation permanente.

Le budget de 2004 a donné suite à une proposition du Comité consultatif technique sur les mesures fiscales pour les personnes handicapées visant à réduire les obstacles à l'emploi et à l'éducation en créant la déduction pour mesures de soutien aux personnes handicapées. En vertu de cette déduction, le revenu servant à payer les mesures de soutien relatives à l'emploi ou à l'éducation ne sera pas imposé et n'influera pas sur les prestations calculées en fonction du revenu.

Le budget de 2004 a également aceru l'équité de l'impôt pour les aidants naturels en leur permettant de demander le remboursement d'une plus grande partie des frais médicaux et dépenses liés à l'invalidité qu'ils engagent au nom des personnes à charge.

Pour faciliter l'éducation permanente liée à l'emploi, le budget de 2004 proposait également de rendre les étudiants admissibles au crédit d'impôt pour études se rapportant à l'emploi actuel, lorsque les coûts ne sont pas remboursés par l'employeur.

Des règles fiscales plus efficaces pour les organismes de bienfaisance inscrits ont également été annoncées dans le budget de 2004. En réponse au rapport de la Table conjointe sur le cadre réglementaire de l'Initiative du secteur bénévole, le gouvernement a annoncé un nouveau réglime de conformité, un réglime d'appel plus accessible et un accès à la fois plus facile et plus transparent à l'information. En outre, le gouvernement a proposé certaines améliorations aux règles sur le contingent des versements afin de permettre aux organismes de bienfaisance de gérer avec une plus grande souplesse les dons qu'ils reçoivent et de faire en sorte qu'un pourcentage convenable des dons et des biens faisant l'objet d'une aide fiscale soit consacré à des programmes et services de bienfaisance.

Le budget de 2004 proposait un allègement fiscal pour les membres des Forces canadiennes et des corps policiers affectés à des missions internationales à haut risque. À compter de janvier 2004, le traitement de base de ces employés ne sera plus imposable pendant la durée de ces affectations, dans la mesure où il ne dépasse pas la solde maximale (environ 6 000 \$ par mois) d'un militaire du rang des Forces canadiennes.

Le budget de 2004 fait également fond sur l'avantage fiscal canadien à l'investissement établi en vertu du Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts et du budget de 2003. Il renferme les propositions ci-après qui visent à accroître la compétitivité du régime fiscal :

été effectués en mars 2004, notamment un versement rétroactif pour la période allant de juillet 2003 à mars 2004.

À la suite d'une annonce effectuée dans le budget de 2003, le Comité consultatif technique sur les mesures fiscales pour les personnes handicapées a été mis sur pied en 2003 pour conseiller le ministre des Finances et le ministre du Revenu national sur des façons d'accroître l'équité de l'impôt pour les personnes handicapées et leurs aidants naturels. Le Comité devrait déposer son rapport à l'automne de 2004.

Pour appuyer l'épargne et l'investissement, et satisfaire davantage aux besoins d'épargne-retraite des Canadiens, notamment les propriétaires de petites entreprises, le budget de 2003 a annoncé que le plafond annuel des cotisations à un régime enregistré d'épargne-retraite (REER) serait porté de 13 500 \$ en 2002 à 18 000 \$ en 2006. En 2004, le plafond sera porté à 15 500 \$. Des hausses correspondantes s'appliquent aux plafonds des prestations et cotisations en vertu de régimes de pension agréés (RPA).

Le budget de 2003 prévoit également l'application progressive du taux de l'impôt général des sociétés de 21 % au secteur des ressources naturelles sur une période de cinq ans, tout en améliorant la structure de l'impôt de ce secteur. La nouvelle structure sera plus simple en plus de favoriser la compétitivité et l'exploitation efficiente des ressources du Canada.

Le budget de 2003 a raffermi l'avantage canadien au chapitre de l'investissement en mettant en valeur l'esprit d'entreprise et la petite entreprise grâce à certains changements de nature fiscale, notamment une augmentation du plafond de la déduction accordée aux petites entreprises (c.-à-d. le montant de revenu donnant droit au taux de 12 % de l'impôt des petites entreprises) qui se chiffre à 300 000 \$ sur quatre ans. En outre, la Loi aur cinq ans, sa suppression étant prévue pour les petites sociétés dès 2004 et en 2008 pour les autres.

Le Ministère continue d'administrer les accords de perception fiscale. En vertu de ces derniers, le gouvernement du Canada administre l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers pour l'ensemble des provinces et des territoires, sauf le Québec, de même que l'impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés pour l'ensemble des provinces et des territoires, sauf le Québec, l'Alberta. Les paiements aux provinces et aux territoires sont effectués conformément à la Loi sur les aurangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et son règlement d'application.

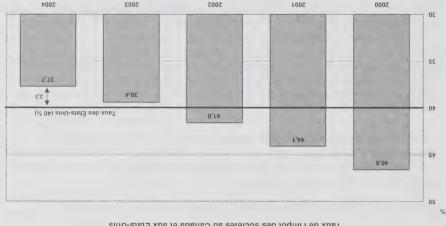
Depuis 1997, le gouvernement a indiqué qu'il était disposé à mettre en place des accords de taxation avec les Premières nations intéressées. Le Ministère administre des accords de taxation en vertu desquels 10 Premières nations perçoivent une taxe sur la vente, sur leurs réserves, d'essence, de produits du tabac et de boissons alcooliques. En outre, huit Premières nations ont conclu des accords de perception et de partage de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers qui sont administrés par le Ministère. En 2003, le gouvernement a déposé un projet de loi pour permettre aux Premières nations qui le souhaitent de percevoir sur leur territoire une taxe sur les produits et services des Premières nations qui serait entièrement harmonisée avec la taxe sur les produits et services fédérale. Le gouvernement a récemment conclu des accords d'administration des impôts avec huit Le gouvernement a récemment conclu des accords d'administration des impôts avec huit

de la PFCE passait de 5 à 4 % (de 2,5 à 2 % pour les familles avec un enfant). commençait à diminuer passait à 35 000 \$. Le taux d'élimination de la prestation de base duquel la prestation de base de la Prestation fiscale canadienne pour enfants (PFCE)

En 2004, grâce au Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts:

- d'environ 35 %; 1 984 \$ de moins en impôt fédéral net sur le revenu, d'où une économie une famille type de quatre personnes à deux revenus totalisant 60 000 \$ verse
- moins en impôt fédéral net sur le revenu, d'où une économie d'environ 60 %; une famille type de quatre personnes à un revenu de 40 000 \$ verse 2 003 \$ de
- obtient des prestations nettes supplémentaires de 1 139 \$. une famille monoparentale type comptant un enfant et un revenu de 25 000 \$

Etats-Unis (fédéral et Etat). capital, est maintenant de 2,3 points de pourcentage inférieur au taux moyen des taux de l'impôt (fédéral et provincial) moyen des sociétés, y compris l'impôt sur le a été abaissé et porté de 28 % en 2000 à 21 % en 2004 (de 23 % qu'il était en 2003). Le En outre, en vertu du Plan de réduction des impôts, le taux général de l'impôt des sociétés



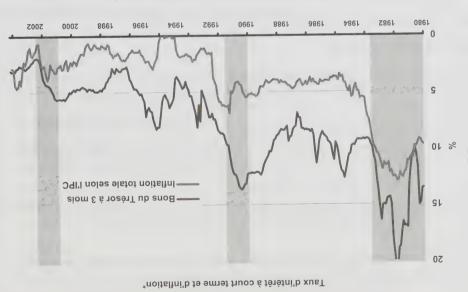
Taux de l'impôt des sociétés au Canada et aux Etats-Unis'

1) Comprend l'équivalent de l'impôt sur le capital.

l'Impot rédéral sur le capital d'iol 2008 et réduira le taux de l'impot lédéral sur le revenu de ressources pour le ramener à 21 % au cours de la même période, ce qui portera l'avantage à 3,4 points de pourcentage. Nots : Les entreprises profiteront davantage de la réduction de l'impôt des sociétés après 2004, car le gouvernement fédéral éliminera progressivement

Juillet 2006. La PEH est entrée en vigueur en juillet 2003 et les premiers versements ont et par entant en juillet 2003 et il sera bonifié de 185 \$ en juillet 2005, et de 185 \$ en enfants handicapés (PEH). Le supplément de la PNE a été augmenté de 150 \$ par année la Prestation nationale pour enfants (PAE) et en instaurant une nouvelle prestation pour soutien supplémentaire aux familles comptant des enfants en majorant le supplément de Dans la foulée du Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts, le budget de 2003 prévoit un

De concert avec la politique d'une cible de faible inflation, grâce à des taux d'intérêt plus bas, le maintien d'une structure budgétaire viable a été d'un précieux secours à l'économie canadienne lorsqu'elle a été secouée par une série de chocs de taille en 2003. Le graphique ci-après illustre la chute des taux d'intérêt à des niveaux très bas.



* Les zones ombrées correspondent aux ralentissements cycliques et aux récessions.

Un régime fiscal équitable, efficace et concurrentiel

En 2003-2004, le Ministère a mis en œuvre certaines mesures en vue d'accroître l'équité, l'éfficience et la compétitivité du régime fiscal, notamment des mesures annoncées dans le budget de 2000, dans l'Énoncé économique et mise à jour budgétaire de 2000 et dans le budget de 2003, qui devaient entrer en vigueur en 2003-2004, de même que de nouvelles mesures annoncées dans le budget de 2004.

Mise en œuvre de mesures annoncèes

Le Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts de 100 milliards de dollars, annoncé en 2000 et dans les budgets suivants, prévoyait des mesures pour accroître l'équité, l'efficience et la compétitivité du régime fiscal. L'application de ces mesures s'est poursuivie en 2003-2004.

Pour 2004, les seuils des paliers d'imposition ont été haussés pour passer respectivement à 35 000 \$, à 70 000 \$ et à 113 804 \$. Ces montants dépassaient l'indexation. En outre, le 1^{cr} juillet 2004, tel qu'il a été établi dans le Plan, le seuil de revenu à partir duquel la Prestation nationale pour enfants (PME) cessait complètement de s'appliquer et au-delà

Pratiques de gestion

Dans le cadre de la préparation de la Mise à jour économique et financière de l'automne, le Ministère rencontre les économistes en chef des grandes banques à charte et de quatre importants cabinets de prévisionnistes du secteur privé afin de convenir d'un ensemble d'hypothèses économiques à des fins de planification; les quatre cabinets de prévisionnistes utilisent ces hypothèses pour contribuer à l'élaboration des projections concernant le solde budgétaire de l'exercice en cours selon un scénario fondé sur le statu quo.

En vue de la préparation du budget, les projections financières sont mises à jour par le Ministère pour l'exercice en cours et les deux exercices suivants à partir des résultats du sondage le plus récent mené auprès de 20 prévisionnistes du secteur privé.

Les documents budgétaires et de mise à jour sont disponibles sur le site Web du Ministère dès leur publication.

Évaluation du rendement

Les activités du Ministère ont pour objet de conférer un avantage financier aux Canadiens grâce à l'atteinte des objectifs prioritaires suivants, exposés dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004:

- un cadre de planification budgétaire guidé par la prudence;
- un régime fiscal équitable, efficace et concurrentiel;
- gouvernement du Canada efficace;
- lietah ah adarem al 1112 sartit ah tramaasla ah aasaitta ammeroora au 🗆
- un programme efficace de placement de titres sur le marché de détail.

Le Ministère a-t-il atteint les résultats visés?

Un cadre de planification budgétaire guidé par la prudence

Dans le budget de 2004, présenté le 23 mars 2004, le gouvernement a confirmé son engagement à déposer des budgets équilibrés en 2004-2005 et 2005-2006. Pour assurer l'atteinte des objectifs susmentionnés, il a prévu une réserve annuelle de 3 milliards de dollars pour éventualités et une mesure de prudence économique de 1 milliard de dollars pour chacun des deux prochains exercices. Le budget a également fixé un objectif de réduction du ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB pour le ramener à 25 % au cours des 10 prochaines années.

A partir des renseignements contenus dans le budget, des résultats financiers intermédiaires pour l'exercice 2003-2004 ont été rendus publics dans la publication mensuelle La revue financière. Les résultats définitifs vérifiés pour cet exercice seront publiés dans le rapport financier annuel du gouvernement du Canada dont la publication est prévue provisoirement pour octobre 2004.

Le tableau ci-devant lie les résultats du Ministère (c.-à-d. les biens et services qu'il produit), à ses objectifs stratégiques. Ce tableau montre le résultat concret des efforts déployés par le ministère des Finances Canada au profit des Canadiens. Vous trouverez dans les sections qui suivent des renseignements plus détaillés au sujet du rendement du Ministère à l'égard de chacun des objectifs stratégiques visés.

A. Avantage financier pour le Canada

Dbjectif

Maintenir une structure financière viable pour que le Canada se trouve dans la meilleure position qui soit pour profiter des occasions économiques qui se présentent tant au pays qu'à l'étranger.

L'établissement d'une structure financière viable permet de réduire les sommes que l'État doit affecter au paiement des intérêts sur la dette publique; les ressources ainsi dégagées peuvent être consacrées aux priorités des Canadiens. En outre, cela a pour effet de réduire la vulnérabilité du pays aux chocs économiques qui surviennent à l'étranger et entraînent des hausses de taux d'intérêt, sans compter que le gouvernement disposera ainsi d'une plus grande marge de manœuvre dans les prochaines années pour composer avec les pressions inhérentes à une population vieillissante.

Ressources utilisées

Dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004: 37 681,2 millions de dollars.

Dépenses réelles en 2003-2004: 36 018,4 millions de dollars.

(Comprend les dépenses de programmes législatifs et les dépenses de fonctionnement. Les dépenses de programmes législatifs s'élèvent à 35 985,3 millions de dollars, dont 35 931,4 millions au titre des coûts du Programme de la dette publique.)

Équivalents temps plein (ETP): affectation théorique de 297 ETP

Principaux partenaires

Le Ministère travaille avec la Banque du Canada (http://www.banqueducanada.ca) afin que les services de gestion financière qu'il rend à l'État soient efficaces et efficients. En sa qualité de mandataire financier du gouvernement, la Banque du Canada fournit des services de gestion de trésorerie, gère la dette de même que les réserves de change et donne des conseils stratégiques sur différents aspects liés à la gestion de fonds. En outre, le Ministère collabore étroitement avec l'Agence du revenu du Canada, qui est chargée de l'administration des taxes et impôt fédéraux.

Section III : Rendement par objectif stratégique

ACTIVITÉS Mesure du rendement et cadre redditionnel

- Comment le Ministère securite; elaboration des options stratégiques Prestation de conseils au sujet des questions économiques, sociales, fiscales, et de
- Elaboration de lois et de règlements marchés de gros et de détail; gestion de l'encaisse et des réserves Exécution des programmes de placement des titres du gouvernement sur les Négociation des ententes et des conventions
- internationales Représentation du Canada dans le cadre de réunions et au sein d'institutions
- Patements de transfert aux provinces et aux territoires Consultation des provinces, des territoires et de divers intervenants
- Information et conseils à l'appui du cadre financier, produits selon des normes
- Communiqués et accords internationaux en matière de politiques économiques et inancière et le Rapport financier annuel) protessionnelles et des systèmes de gestion de la qualité (p. ex., la Revue
- Négociations et consultations menées de manière équitable, ouverte et tinancières
- Patements aux provinces et aux territoires transparente
- Budget federal annuel et mises à jour économiques
- Lois, règlements et documents économiques Exécution transparente et efficace des programmes d'emprunts
- Les clients et les intervenants considèrent l'information et les conseils comme
- des opinions et des recommandations avancées Les dossiers d'envergure nationale ou internationale sont défendus à la lumière pertinents et utiles
- appuye et maintenu Le rôle du Ministère est
- INTERMEDIAIRES Maintien de l'inflation à un bas niveau Réduction de la dette nationale et des frais de la dette RESULTATS
- economidne est meilleur Modification de la structure cible des emprunts pour réduire les frais de la dette à Le climat financier et Regime fiscal plus Juste, plus efficient et plus concurrentiel
- qes marches Modification des programmes d'emprunts pour garantir le bon fonctionnement
- Accroissement des activités de recherche et de développement
- Progrès des réformes économiques et financières à l'échelle internationale Sécurité et concurrence accrues dans le secteur financier
- Ron tonctionnement des marchés financiers
- Meilleure compréhension à l'étranger des intérêts canadiens sur les plans Aide accrue aux Canadiens au titre de l'acquisition de compétences Efficacité des paiements de transfert aux provinces et territoires
- Efforts accrus pour favoriser le développement durable qn commerce et de l'investissement
- au capital linancier et numain grace a un contexte fiscal et macro-economique concurrentiel, à l'innovation et Le Canada est a meme de saisir les occasions economiques au pays et à l'étranger
- Les principaux programmes sociaux et les valeurs qu'ils incarnent contribuent à de l'économie du savoir Les Canadiens ont les compétences et les connaissances requises dans le contexte
- defendus a l'echelle internationale Les intérêts du Canada en matière de commerce et d'investissement sont soutenir la societe canadienne et a accentuer l'avantage économique du Canada

STRATÉCIQUES **OBJECTIFS**

IMMÉDIATS

RESULTATS

produits par le Ministère

Les biens et les services

RÉSULTATS

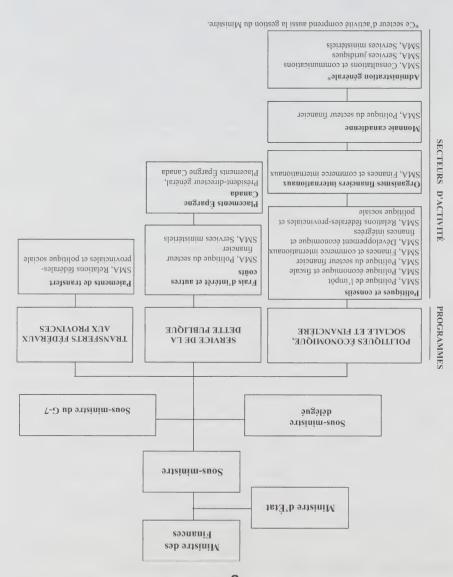
exerce ses fonctions

- Avantages financier,
- mondial pour le Canada économique, social et





Tableau des programmes, des secteurs d'activité et de l'organisation



Cet organigramme etablit les postes de responsabilite à l'égard de chacun des secteurs d'activité du Ministère. On trouvers à l'annexe E de plus amples renseignements au sujet des programmes et des secteurs d'activité du Ministère.

Le Ministère a aussi continué d'agir en matière de recrutement. Ses réalisations en vue d'implanter une norme de recrutement novateur dans la fonction publique ont été reconnues en décembre 2003 lorsqu'il s'est vu décerner le Prix du Chef de la fonction publique dans la catégorie « valoriser et soutenir les gens » — distinction que se partagent 41 collègues qui ont pris part aux travaux des comités de recrutement universitaire en 41 collègues qui ont pris part aux travaux des comités de recrutement universitaire en du pouvoir délégué du Ministère pour diriger son propre programme de recrutement universitaire.

En 2003-2004, dans le cadre de la campagne de recrutement universitaire, le Ministère est encore une fois parvenu à obtenir un taux d'acceptation d'environ 80 % des offres qu'il a soumises à des économistes et à des analystes des politiques. Bien que le Ministère visait un nombre moins élevée à la campagne – notamment de la part des membres des comités, des recruteurs à la première étape, des ambassadeurs et des membres des comités, des recruteurs à la première étape, des ambassadeurs et des gestionnaires de l'embauche – pas plus que l'effort nécessaire pour rechercher « les meilleurs et les plus brillants » partout au Canada. Au total, le processus a permis d'embaucher 13 nouveaux employés : 10 économistes et analystes des politiques, et 3 agents de la législation de l'impôt.

Ressources

En 2003-2004, les dépenses du Ministère se sont chiffrées à 69,5 milliards de dollars, dont 35,9 milliards de dollars affectés au Programme de la dette publique et 32,4 milliards de dollars au Programme fédéral de paiements de transfert aux provinces. Les dépenses de fonctionnement du Ministère, notamment le versement des traitements et salaires ainsi que les achats de biens et de services, ont totalisé 82,8 millions de dollars.

L'effectif du Ministère compte 1 039 employés¹. De ce nombre, les économistes et les analystes des politiques représentent 32,7 % et les gestionnaires 14,5 %. Voici certains chiffres concernant nos employés .

chiffres concernant nos employés:

- leur âge moyen est de 41,4 ans;
- □ 72,2 % sont capables de travailler en français et en anglais;
- \Box 20,3 % sont des femmes;
- 36,1 % ont déclaré que le français est leur langue maternelle;
- 9,6 % ont indiqué être membres d'une minorité visible.

Le ministère des Finances Canada se trouve dans une position unique : les membres de sa Direction des services au des services ministèriels (DSM) sont ses employés, mais ils fournissent également des services au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor (SCT). Le Ministère déclare donc dans certains cas les ressources de cette direction sur une base partagée. L'affectation des ressources se faisait autrefois selon un partage de 45 % et 55 % entre le Ministère et le SCT, respectivement. L'affectation des ressources pour les nouvelles initiatives se fonde maintenant sur le coût des services fournis à l'appui de ces dernières. Les renseignements financiers contenus dans les tableaux de l'annexe C du présent rapport reposent sur censeignements financiers contenus dans les tableaux de l'annexe C du présent rapport reposent sur cette méthode d'affectation. Toutefois, aux fins de présentation du profil démographique du ministère des Finances Canada, tous les employés de la DSM sont inclus.

Gestion du risque

Risque externe

Le Ministère exerce de nombreuses fonctions et agit dans un large éventail de dossiers relatifs à la formulation et à la mise en œuvre de la politique économique, sociale et de sécurité de la nation. Ses activités s'inscrivent dans la perspective d'une économie mondiale dynamisée par la technologie et en rapide évolution, dans laquelle le Canada doit faire face à une concurrence de plus en plus forte. Le Ministère doit réagir à l'incertitude économique pouvant exister chez nos principaux partenaires commerciaux et tenir compte de la nature cyclique de notre propre économie. Ces facteurs accentuent les pressions qui s'exercent dans le cadre du processus décisionnel. Le Ministère doit également gérer les risques financiers associés à la dette nationale et au programme également d'emprunts.

Le Ministère est conscient depuis longtemps de ces facteurs de risque et a pris des mesures concrètes pour en atténuer les effets sur l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de la politique publique.

Il tient des consultations exhaustives, non seulement avec l'administration fédérale, mais également avec les administrations provinciales, le secteur privé, et le public canadien. En outre, il participe à un certain nombre de réunions internationales qui servent de tribune, où s'échangent des points de vue et des idées, dans le but de dégager des consensus au sujet de mesures pouvant renforcer la croissance économique mondiale, favoriser la stabilité financière et réduire la pauvreté.

Risdue interne

Compte tenu de sa participation active au programme législatif, stratégique et de vérification interne du gouvernement, le Ministère doit composer avec une demande sensiblement acerue d'analyses et de conseils sur un certain nombre de dossiers stratégiques – fiscalité, réglementation du secteur financier, commerce, aspects sociaux et développement économique. Le recrutement et le maintien en poste des employés, associés à d'excellentes possibilités de perfectionnement et d'apprentissage interne, sont essentiels pour relever efficacement ce défi.

Le Ministère reconnaît que ses employés, ainsi que la culture et le milieu de travail dans lesquels ils évoluent, constituent ses principaux atouts; aussi a-t-il élaboré et mis en œuvre un Plan des ressources humaines dont l'objectif consiste à faire du Ministère un septembre 2000, le Plan des ressources humaines continue d'évoluer de manière à correspondre aux besoins du Ministère et de ses employés, qui sont informés périodiquement au sujet des initiatives organisationnelles énoncées dans le Plan. Compte périodiquement au sujet des initiatives organisationnelles énoncées dans le Plan. Compte périodiquement au sujet des initiatives organisationnelles énoncées dans le Plan. Compte periodiquement au sujet des initiatives organisationnelles énoncées dans le Plan. Compte la relève et à l'autonne et à l'hiver de 2003-2004, on s'est attardé surtout à identifier des successeurs potentiels au niveau des cadres de direction.

La communauté économique et financière internationale – Le Ministère élabore la politique du Canada à l'égard de la Banque mondiale, du Fonds monétaire international (FMI) et de la Banque européenne pour la reconstruction et le développement (BERD); il négocie les conventions de double imposition avec nos partenaires; et il représente le Canada au sein de bon nombre d'instances internationales comme le G-7, le G-20, l'Organisation de coopération Asie-Pacifique (APEC), et les groupes formés par les ministres des Finances de l'hémisphère occidental (MFHO).

Parmi les clients du Ministère, mentionnons:

Le gouvernement, le Cabinet et le Conseil du Trésor – Le Ministère fournit des analyses, des conseils et des recommandations touchant les affaires économiques et financières du Canada. Il lui incombe également de fournir des directives au sujet de la rédaction des lois dans ces domaines.

Le Parlement et les comités parlementaires – Le Ministère constitue la principale source de projets de loi touchant la fiscalité et les finances, et il les pilote au Parlement. Il appuie également le Ministre dans l'exercice de ses responsabilités parlementaires.

Les institutions et les marchés financiers – Le Ministère veille à ce que les cadres réglementaire et législatif permettent aux institutions financières d'être concurrentielles au pays et à l'étranger, il responsabilise et protège les consommateurs de services financiers, et il veille à ce que les institutions puissent produire le financement nécessaire pour permettre aux entreprises canadiennes de grandir et de prospérer.

Le public et les groupes d'intérêt canadiens – Le Ministère soutient le programme élargi d'information et de consultation du public, qui consiste notamment à fournir des renseignements factuels aux Canadiens sur les grandes questions économiques, financières et fiscales, de manière à favoriser la participation à un processus de consultation plus large et plus ouvert.

La collectivité du commerce international – Le Ministère assume la responsabilité de la politique économique du Canada sur les importations, notamment la législation sur le Tavif des douanes, la législation régissant les recours commerciaux et le commerce de services financiers, et il participe à des forums internationaux comme l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) et à des négociations connexes touchant le commerce, la politique sur les importations, les services et l'investissement.

Ces quatre objectifs stratégiques – avantage financier, avantage économique, avantage social et avantage mondial – sont conformes aux objectifs énoncés par le gouvernement dans le discours du Trône de 2002 (http://www.pm.gc.ca/fra/sft-ddt.asp) :

- mettre en place le régime de soins de santé en fonction des besoins actuels et futurs des Canadiens;
- aider les enfants et les familles à échapper à la pauvreté et faire en sorte que tous les enfants aient un bon départ dans la vie;
- améliorer les perspectives d'avenir des Autochtones;
- nous doter d'un environnement sain et relever le défi du changement climatique;
- faire du Canada un lieu qui attire talents et investissements, et qui trace la voie dans le domaine de l'apprentissage et de l'innovation;
- eqitier des villes compétitives et des communautés en santé;
- renforcer le partenariat entre le gouvernement et les citoyens;
- assurer la sécurité des Canadiens;
- promouvoir nos intérêts et nos valeurs sur la scène internationale.

Principaux partenaires et clients

Une grande partie des travaux effectués par le Ministère passe par une consultation et une collaboration avec des partenaires des secteurs public et privé. Parmi ces principaux partenaires, mentionnons :

Les ministères, les organismes et les sociétés d'Etat – Le Ministère contribue activement à favoriser la coordination et l'harmonisation de toutes les initiatives fédérales qui influent sur l'économie, le secteur financier et les marchés financiers.

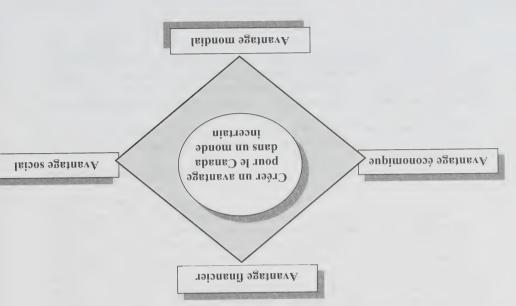
Les administrations provinciales et territoriales – Le Ministère cherche à améliorer la collaboration dans des dossiers comme les transferts de paiement, la politique financière, la fiscalité, la réglementation et la surveillance du secteur financier, et d'autres questions qui intéressent toutes les administrations publiques. De plus, il assure conjointement avec les provinces et les territoires la gestion du Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC) en vue d'en garantir la stabilité et la viabilité financière.

Les intervenants sur le marché, financier – Le Ministère cherche à maintenir, avec les intervenants sur le marché, le bon fonctionnement du marché des titres du gouvernement du Canada, et il veille à ce que les acheteurs de ces titres soient bien informés de la conjoncture économique et de la situation financière. Il collabore également avec les intervenants sur le marché financier afin d'assurer la liquidité et l'intégrité du marché.

Un avantage économique pour le Canada – Les modes de fonctionnement de l'économie et les mécanismes de création d'emplois sont en pleine transformation. Pour prospèrer, le Canada doit non seulement faire progresser les nouvelles technologies, mais il doit également mettre au point des méthodes tout aussi novatrices pour assurer leur financement dans tous les secteurs de l'économie. Le Ministère veut veiller à ce que les politiques et les programmes adoptés appuient comme il se doit la recherche et le développement, l'esprit d'entreprise, l'innovation, et la prise de risques. Le Ministère veut également veiller à ce que ses programmes et politiques confèrent aux Canadiens les compétences et les connaissances nécessaires dans le contexte de l'économie du savoir.

Un avantage social pour le Canada – Afin de mieux réussir au sein de l'économie du savoir, les pays ont besoin d'effectifs hautement compétents, à l'esprit novateur. La qualité des collectivités, les soins de santé, l'éducation, le filet de sécurité sociale et l'égalité des chances contribuent tous à la création et au maintien de ces effectifs. L'un des objectifs du Ministère consiste donc à insister sur les grands programmes sociaux et les valeurs qui les sous-tendent afin d'appuyer encore plus la société canadienne, ce qui contribuera en retour à étayer l'avantage économique du Canada.

Un avantage mondial pour le Canada – L'amélioration et le maintien de notre niveau et de notre qualité de vie dans une économie mondiale de plus en plus concurrentielle et intégrée demeurent l'un des principaux objectifs du Ministère. Pour y parvenir, nous devons insister sur le maintien de frontières sûres et ouvertes, viser le rafférmissement de la croissance et de la stabilité mondiale, faire progresser le commerce et l'investissement canadiens et contribuer à la stratégie de mise en œuvre du gouvernement afin de respecter son engagement en vertu du Protocole de Kyoto.



Section II : Le rendement en contexte Mandat, mission et objectifs stratégiques

Mandat

Le Ministère s'engage à jouer un rôle concret pour les Canadiens en aidant le gouvernement à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des politiques et des programmes économiques, sociaux, financiers et de sécurité qui favorisent une croissance robuste et durable, en mettant l'accent sur les objectifs financiers, économiques, sociaux et de sécurité.

Le Ministère constitue la principale source d'analyses et de conseils du gouvernement en ce qui a trait aux répercussions de ses principales priorités sur les plans économique, financier et fiscal. Parmi ses attributions, mentionnons la préparation du budget fédéral; l'élaboration des lois et des politiques tarifaires et fiscales; la gestion des emprunts fédéraux sur les marchés financiers; l'administration des principaux paiements de transfert fédéraux aux provinces et aux territoires; l'élaboration de la politique de réglementation du secteur financier canadien; et la représentation du Canada au sein des institutions financières internationales.

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Le Ministère a pour mission d'aider le ministre des Finances et le ministre d'Etat (le cas échéant) en fournissant les meilleures analyses et conseils possibles sur les questions économiques, sociales et financières; en exécutant les décisions de l'État le plus efficience et en temps opportun; en communiquant les décisions de l'État le plus clairement possible, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de l'administration fédérale. Sa mission consiste également à recueillir de manière efficace les points de vue des participants à la vie économique de toutes les régions du Canada, et à maintenir des systèmes de soutien et des programmes de développement de haute qualité dans l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Objectifs stratégiques

Les politiques et programmes du Ministère visent à créer un avantage pour le Canada dans un monde caractérisé par l'incertitude, en tendant vers quatre objectifs stratégiques :

Un avantage financier pour le Canada – La structure financière du Canada influe sur les conditions dans lesquelles évolue l'économie canadienne. Le Ministère vise donc à maintenir une structure financière stable et viable, de manière que le Canada soit le plus à même de tirer parti des occasions économiques qui se présentent tant au pays qu'à l'étranger.



2. Recommandations des comités parlementaires

en décembre 2002 : Le Comité sénatorial permanent des banques et du commerce a déposé le rapport qui suit

Concurvence et intérêt public: Les fusions de grandes banques au Canada

suit le 27 mars 2003 : Le Comité permanent des finances a déposé à la Chambre des communes le rapport qui

Rapport n°3: Etude sur les fusions bancaires

Le document suivant constitue la réponse du gouvernement à ce rapport :

Rapport du Comité sénatorial permanent des banques et du commerce Concurrence et intérêt public : Les fusions de grandes banques au Canada, Rapport du Comité permanent des finances de la Chambre des communes, et Protèger l'intèrèt public pour les Canadiens et les entreprises canadiennes, Réponse du gouvernement aux documents Les fusions de grandes banques :

rapport qui suit le 10 avril 2003: Le Comité permanent des comptes publics a présenté à la Chambre des communes le

Rapport no 12, Comptes publics du Canada 2001-2002

Le document suivant constitue la réponse du gouvernement à ce rapport :

Canada, 2001-2002) 12° rapport du Comité permanent des comptes publics (Comptes publics du

présenté le rapport qui suit à la Chambre des communes le 12 juin 2003 : compétences, du développement social et de la condition des personnes handicapées a Le Comité permanent du développement des ressources humaines, du développement des

programme de prestations d'invalidité du Règime de pensions du Canada Rapport nos, A l'écoute des Canadiens: une première vision de l'avenir du

Le document suivant constitue la réponse du gouvernement à ce rapport :

weganian was an england vision de l'avenir du Programme de prestations d'invalidité du Règime de condition des personnes handicapées, « A l'écoute des Canadiens : une première humaines, du développement des compétences, du développement social et de la Cinquième rapport au Comité permanent du développement des ressources

Sommaire du rendement ministèriel Page -13-

Avantage mondial pour le Canada	Objectif stratégique
Rendement	- stiroirq
La mise en œuvre du programme des frontières intelligentes se poursuit.	Des frontières plus sûres et plus efficaces
La mise en œuvre de normes internationales révisées se poursuit.	Veiller à ce que le système financier canadien soit sûr et qu'il satisfasse aux normes internationales de lutte contre les abus financiers et les activités de financement du terrorisme
On a préconisé le Programme de croissance du G-7 et l'examen atratégique des institutions financières internationales.	Préconiser des réformes visant à favoriser la croissance mondiale et la stabilité financière
Le Canada a dirigé conjointement les négociations de Doha sur l'accès aux marchés.	Un système commercial international renforcé et un accès plus sûr des exportations canadiennes aux principaux marchés étrangers
Certaines initiatives, notamment l'engagement d'une partie du produit de la vente des actions du gouvernement dans Petro-Canada pour mettre au point des technologies environnementales.	Contribuer à la stratégie de mise en œuvre du gouvernement visant à respecter ses engagements dans le cadre du Protocole de Kyoto
Révision du modèle des accords sur la protection des investissements étrangers.	Soutenir les débouchés pour l'investissement et le commerce canadiens

d'assurance-emploi	maintenant terminées.
Examen du mécanisme de détermination des cotisations	Les consultations au sujet d'un nouveau barème de cotisation à l'assurance-emploi sont
Soutien aceru aux familles avec des enfants	Le Budget de 2003 prévoyait que d'autres améliorations seraient apportées au régime des prestations pour enfants.
Viabilité du Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC)	Des consultations ont été amorcées avec les provinces pour établir les paramètres du prochain examen financier triennal du RPC.
Appui des Canadiens pour qu'ils acquièrent des compétences et des connaissances	Le Budget de 2004 prévoyait d'importantes améliorations destinées au Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants, l'instauration du Bon d'études canadien pour lancer l'épargne-études pour les enfants provenant de familles à faible revenu, et l'amélioration du programme de la Subvention canadienne pour l'épargne-études.
Programmes de transfert aux provinces et aux territoires	Le Budget de 2004 a confirmé des mesures visant à renouveler le programme de la péréquation pour cinq ans et a engagé une somme supplémentaire de 210 millions de dollars pour des ententes dans le cadre de la Formule de financement des territoires.
Soutien du renouvellement continu du réseau canadien des soins de santé	Le gouvernement a confirmé le versement de sommes supplémentaires de 2 milliards de dollars aux provinces et territoires pour la santé, il a mis sur pied une agence de la santé publique du Canada et il a accordé 100 millions de dollars de plus à l'Inforoute Santé du Canada.
- Priorité	Kendement
Objectif stratégique	Avantage social pour le Canada

Avantage économique pour le Canada	Objectif stratégique
Rendement	- Striorité
Le gouvernement a majoré ses investissements dans la recherche universitaire et dans les hôpitaux, et on note un appui pour la commercialisation de la recherche financée à même les fonds publics.	Soutien à la recherche et au développement
Le raffermissement du cadre de gouvernance des sociétés continue de progresser.	Veiller à ce que les normes de gouvernance applicables aux sociétés canadiennes demeurent parmi les plus rigoureuses dans le monde, y compris pour les institutions financières
Le gouvernement a accepté les conclusions du rapport du Comité des personnes averties et a invité les administrations publiques à collaborer pour mettre sur pied un organisme unique de réglementation des valeurs mobilières. Des mémoires portant sur les fusions bancaires ont été reçus et examinés. L'efficience de la réglementation des services financiers par le réglementation des services financiers par le gouvernement fédéral est soumise à un examen.	Un secteur des services financiers de pointe, concurrentiel à l'échelle internationale, sûr et stable, qui répond aux besoins des entreprises, de même que des marchés financiers qui satisfont aux besoins des émetteurs et des bailleurs de fonds
Le gouvernement continue d'accroître son soutien à l'innovation dans le secteur privé en majorant les fonds versés à la R-D dans les entreprises, en raffermissant les marchés des capitaux de risque, et en améliorant les politiques cadres à l'intention des entreprises.	Des programmes qui facilitent l'adaptation de tous les secteurs de l'économie du savoir
La progression se poursuit : mise en œuvre du Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts, entrée en vigueur de quelques mesures énoncées dans le Budget de 2003, annonce d'autres mesures dans le Budget de 2004.	Un régime fiscal qui favorise la création d'emplois, la croissance, l'esprit d'entreprise et l'innovation

Sommaire du rendement ministériel

I. Progrès et rendement en regard des engagements pris dans le RPP

Pour plus d'information sur le rendement, veuillez consulter la Section III : Rendement par objectif stratégique.

Avantage financier pour le Canada	Objectif stratégique
Rendement	èrinoirq
Le gouvernement a enregistré un septième budget équilibré de suite en 2003-2004.	Un cadre de planification financière prudent
La progression se poursuit : mise en œuvre du Plan quinquennal de réduction des impôts, entrée en vigueur de quelques mesures énoncées dans le Budget de 2003, annonce d'autres mesures dans le Budget de 2004.	Un régime fiscal juste, efficient et concurrentiel
Le gouvernement a tenu des adjudications d'obligations qui ont donné de bons résultats. On a noté un rajustement ordonné vers l'objectif de 2007-2008, soit 60 % de titres à taux fixe. Appui soutenu à la liquidité des émissions de référence. Transparence accrue du programme de la dette.	Une structure d'emprunt stable et à faible coût et un marché efficace des titres du gouvernement du Canada
On a noté une innovation soutenue et une réduction de coût. Le programme fait l'objet d'un examen.	Un programme efficace de placement des titres sur le marché de détail



Déclaration de la direction

Je soumets, en vue de son dépôt au Parlement, le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement (RMR) de 2003-2004 du ministère des Finances Canada.

Ce rapport repose sur les principes de présentation et d'autres exigences du *Guide de préparation des rapports ministériels sur le rendement de 2003-2004* et il s'agit, à mon avis, d'une représentation détaillée, équilibrée et transparente, du rendement de l'organisation pour l'exercice 2003-2004.

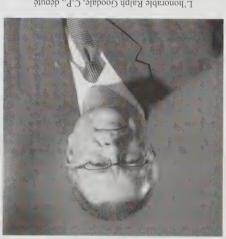
Kevin G. Lynch Sous-ministre

- Des échanges commerciaux ouverts et loyaux : Le gouvernement a œuvré activement en vue de la libéralisation des échanges sous le régime de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) et il a cherché à étendre les liens avec les autres nations. Par ailleurs, lorsque d'autres pays ont tenté de recourir à des mesures injustes et déloyales qui ont nui aux intérêts canadiens, le gouvernement a réagi avec énergie. Il a fourni une aide aux secteurs et aux producteurs canadiens lésés par des décisions commerciales prises à l'extérieur de nos frontières, comme dans le cas de l'embargo sur les exportations de bovins du Canada par suite de la découverte d'un cas unique d'ESB en Alberta.
- Des investissements prudents : Le gouvernement a effectué des investissements stratégiques dans des programmes et des services conçus pour renforcer l'économie canadienne et améliorer la qualité de vie des citoyens d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Il a notamment aceru le financement au titre des soins de santé, de l'éducation, de la sécurité nationale et de la défense.

Le Canada est bien placé pour profiter de la relance économique mondiale qui s'opère déjà, et il devrait enregistrer une croissance économique plus forte à compter de 2004. Le ministère des Finances et ses employés continueront de faire en sorte que l'économie canadienne puisse relever des défis tant au pays qu'à l'étranger.

et Déclaration de la direction Section I: Message du Ministre

exportateurs canadiens. d'importants rajustements de la part des monétaires internationaux, ce qui a nécessité du billet vert américain sur les marchés augmenté d'environ 20 % par rapport à celle pas suffisant la valeur du dollar canadien a coup à l'économie, et comme si ce n'était Ces événements imprévus ont porté un dur Nouvelle-Ecosse et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard. l'ouragan Juan, qui a frappé la de même que les dommages causés par seul cas d'ESB dans le bétail de l'Alberta, Colombie-Britannique, la découverte d'un Ontario, des incendies de forêt en et une importante panne d'électricité en inhabituels, notamment l'épidémie de SRAS régions ont été confrontés à des défis En 2003-2004, les Canadiens de toutes les

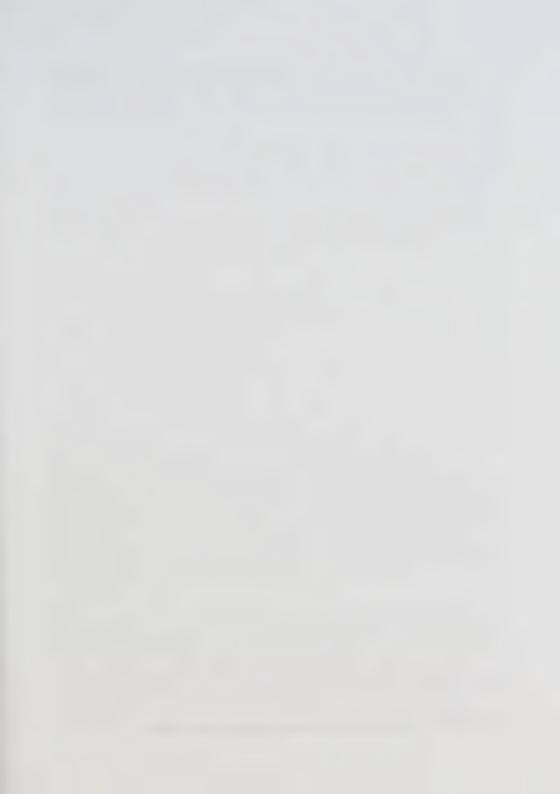


L'honorable Ralph Goodale, C.P., député

chocs économiques tout en conservant un bon équilibre budgétaire. du Canada a été en mesure de fournir une importante aide financière aux victimes de ces 271 000 emplois, la majorité à plein temps, ont été créés. Par ailleurs, le gouvernement Malgré tous ces chocs, l'économie canadienne a progressé de 1,7 % en 2003. En outre,

financières saines, qui reposent sur les quatre assises suivantes : Ces réalisations n'auraient pas été possibles en l'absence de politiques économiques et

- la dette tédérale de plus de 61 milliards de dollars. en 1997-1998, le gouvernement a présenté sept budgets équilibrés de suite et amputé Une saine gestion budgétaire : Depuis que l'équilibre budgétaire fédéral a été restauré
- inancières en fonction d'un contexte caractérisé par une inflation stable et prévisible. Canada. Ainsi, les consommateurs et les entreprises ont pu prendre leurs décisions de 1 à 3 % convenue conjointement par le gouvernement fédéral et la Banque du La stabilité du taux d'inflation : L'inflation est demeurée à l'intérieur de la fourchette
- Canadiens, quel que soit leur milieu. recherche et l'innovation, de même que dans l'éducation et la formation de tous les l'amélioration du système de soins de santé du Canada, dans l'environnement, dans la stimuler l'investissement au Canada. Par ailleurs, le gouvernement a investi dans baisses d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers et des sociétés pour créer des emplois et impôts de 100 milliards de dollars, instauré en 2000, a continué de donner lieu à des L'amélioration du bien-être des Canadiens : Le Plan quinquennal de réduction des



sorte que tous les secteurs seront assujettis au même taux réglementaire, et que des améliorations seront apportées à la structure fiscale du secteur. Le budget de 2004 proposait également un certain nombre de changements en vue d'accroître l'équité et l'efficience du régime fiscal. Mentionnons, entre autres, des mesures visant à encourager l'efficience du régime fiscal. Mentionnons, entre autres, des mesures visant à endre le système fiscal plus équitable pour les personnes handicapées et les aidants naturels, et à système fiscal plus équitable pour les personnes handicapées et les aidants naturels, et à favoriser l'investissement et la petite entreprise. Le budget de 2004 mettait également en de la taxe sur les produits et services (TPS) payée par les municipalités, à compter du le février 2004.

Le Ministère a fait des progrès dans chacun des secteurs du Plan des ressources humaines (Plan des RH) et une troisième assemblée générale a eu lieu le 9 septembre 2003 pour donner aux employés l'occasion de discuter des principaux éléments du Plan des RH. Pour la troisième année de suite, le Ministère a mis en œuvre son populaire programme de recrutement universitaire et il a encore une fois réussi à atteindre un taux d'acceptation de près de 80 % dans le cas des offres aux économistes et aux analystes des politiques. Au total, 41 employés du Ministère participant à ce programme ont reçu le prestigieux Prix du chef de la fonction publique en hommage aux efforts déployés par le Ministère pour recruter et appuyer les jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens exceptionnellement doués.

Afin de continuer à informer les Canadiens et Canadiennes de l'évolution de l'économie et des finances du Canada, le ministre des Finances a remis une mise à jour économique et financière au Comité permanent des finances de la Chambre des communes le 3 novembre 2003. En outre, le Ministère a publié, le 16 février 2004, le Rapport sur la gestion de la dette, pour l'exercice 2002-2003, puis, le 30 mars 2004, la Stratégie de la gestion de la dette pour 2004-2005.

En 2003-2004, le Canada a participé activement aux travaux de nombreux organismes internationaux. Le Ministère a joué un rôle important dans la gestion des activités du Canada au sein de certains d'entre eux, dont le G-7, le G-20 et les institutions financières internationales. Il a organisé et appuyé la participation du Ministre aux réunions du G-7 à Washington (D.C.). Il a également planifié et appuyé la participation du Ministre aux rencontres des ministres des Finances des pays de l'APEC (Coopération économique rencontres des ministres des Finances des Pinances des gouverneurs de banques centrales des pays du G-20, à Morelia, au Mexique.

Dans le cadre des efforts du gouvernement pour faire progresser les relations avec notre plus important partenaire commercial, le Ministère a également organisé plusieurs visites ministérielles aux États-Unis et il a établi un nouveau processus bilatéral entre le ministre des Finances du Canada et le secrétaire du Trésor des États-Unis. De même, le Ministère a joué un rôle prépondérant dans l'accroissement de la contribution du Canada en vue d'atteindre les objectifs du développement international. Deux annonces importantes concernaient une contribution de 75 millions de dollars au fonds fiduciaire en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTE), et la nomination du ministre des Finances du Canada au sein de la nouvelle Commission pour l'Afrique. Ces deux mesures témoignent de la vigueur du leadership du Canada dans le domaine du développement international, et d'une progression continue en vue de mettre en œuvre le Plan d'action du G-8 pour l'Afrique, qui a été annoncé dans le cadre du sommet de Kananaskis (Alberta) en 2002.

Pendant tout l'exercice, le Ministère a maintenu ses efforts pour faire progresser la réforme et la rationalisation du système canadien de réglementation des valeurs mobilières. En décembre 2003, le Ministre a reçu le rapport final du Comité de personnes averties (CPA), organisme indépendant constitué pour recommander une structure de réglementation des valeurs mobilières qui satisferait le mieux aux besoins du Canada. La mobilières au Canada a été largement d'un seul organisme de réglementation des valeurs mobilières au Canada a été largement appuyée par les participants du marché. Dans le budget de 2004, le gouvernement du Canada a déclaré qu'il collaborerait avec les provinces et les territoires pour faire progresser cet important dossier.

Des changements d'envergure ont été apportés au régime fiscal pendant l'exercice. Une importante réforme de l'impôt sur le revenu touchant le secteur des ressources naturelles a été mise en œuvre. Les modifications visent à appliquer le taux général de 21 % au titre de l'impôt des sociétés au secteur des ressources naturelles sur une période de cinq ans de

CANADA CANADA

Le ministère des Finances Canada (le Ministère) participe activement au programme stratégique et législatif du gouvernement par l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de politiques et programmes économiques, sociaux et financiers. Les attributions ministérielles consistent à préparer le budget fédéral, à rédiger des politiques fiscales et tarifaires, et la législation pertinente, à gérer les emprunts fédéraux sur les marchés financiers, à administrer les principaux paiements de transfert fédéraux aux provinces et aux territoires, à élaborer des politiques réglementaires pour le secteur financier national et à représenter le Canada au sein des institutions financières internationales.

Le budget de 2004, déposé à la Chambre des communes le 23 mars 2004, réaffirme les investissements du gouvernement fédéral dans la santé, l'apprentissage et les collectivités. Il insiste également sur la prudence financière grâce à des engagements à continuer d'utiliser la réserve pour éventualités afin de réduire la dette si les fonds ne sont pas requis en cas d'imprévu. En outre, le gouvernement a rétabli la mesure de prudence économique d'un milliard de dollars dans le cadre de la planification budgétaire de 2004-2005 et 2005-2006. Cette mesure a permis au gouvernement fédéral et aux Canadiens de relever les défis extraordinaires qu'ont imposés l'épidémie de SRAS et la producteurs agricoles. Le gouvernement a déposé un septième budget équilibré de suite producteurs agricoles. Le gouvernement a déposé un septième budget équilibré de suite au 2003-2004, une première dans l'histoire du Canada. Il a aussi amputé la dette fédérale du pays de plus de 61 milliards de dollars depuis 1996-1997 et placé le ratio dette-PIB sur une trajectoire descendante permanente.

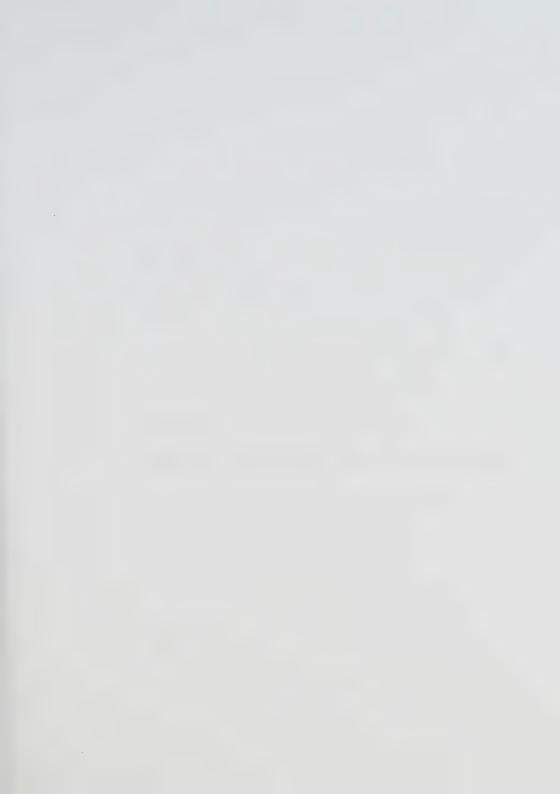
Il a été primordial de préserver la santé budgétaire du Canada en 2003 alors que le pays a été confronté à de nombreux chocs qui ont nécessité l'intervention directe du gouvernement. L'épidémie du SRAS, le cas unique d'ESB décelé dans le cheptel albertain et les problèmes attribuables aux phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes observés à travers le pays ont tous nécessité une contribution financière importante pour venir en adde aux régions touchées. Au total, le gouvernement a consacré près de 440 millions de dollars à la lutte contre le SRAS et offert 500 millions aux personnes touchées par le moratoire sur les exportations canadiennes de bovins vers les États-Unis par suite de l'ESB.

Une gestion financière responsable a constitué un engagement clé au cours du dernier exercice. Par exemple, le 16 décembre 2003, le ministre des Finances et le président du Conseil du Trésor ont annoncé un examen approfondi des dépenses gouvernementales, de même que des mesures visant à garantir un transfert supplémentaire de 2 milliards de dollars au titre du financement des soins de santé aux provinces et aux territoires. En outre, le budget de 2004 prévoit d'autres mesures pour améliorer le contrôle des dépenses en dégageant des économies de 1 milliard de dollars par année à même les dépenses en dégageant des économies de 1 milliard de dollars par année à même les dépenses en dégageant des prévoir d'autres mesures pour améliards de dollars en épargne annuelle en quatre ans pour de nouveaux investissements dans les priorités canadiennes. En outre, dans son budget de 2004, le gouvernement a annoncé qu'il liquiderait sa participation dans Petro-Canada avant la fin de l'année civile. Une partie du produit de cette opération dans Petro-Canada avant la fin de l'année civile. Une partie du produit de cette opération



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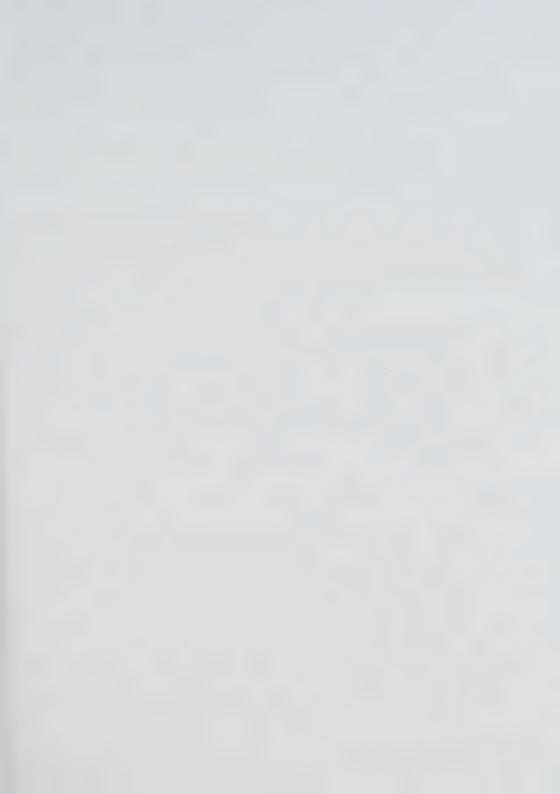


Ministère des Finances Canada

Rapport ministériel sur le rendement

Pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 2004

Kalph Goodale Ministre des Finances



Avant-propos

Au printemps 2000, la présidente du Conseil du Trésor a déposé au Parlement le document intitulé Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada. Ce document expose clairement les mesures qu'entend prendre le gouvernement pour améliorer et moderniser les pratiques de gestion des ministères et organismes fédéraux.

L'approche utilisée par le gouvernement pour offrir ses programmes et services aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes et services aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes se fonde sur quatre engagements clés en matière de gestion. Tout d'abord, les ministères et les organismes doivent reconnaître que leur raison d'être est de servir la population canadienne et que tous leurs programmes, services et activités doivent donc être « axés sur les citoyens ». Deuxièmement, le gouvernement du Canada s'engage à géret ses activités conformément aux valeurs les plus élevées de la fonction publique. Troisièmement, dépenser de façon judicieuse, c'est dépenser avec sagesse dans les secteurs qui importent le plus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes. En dernier lieu, le gouvernement du Canada entend mettre l'accent sur les résultats, c'est-à-dire sur les impacts et les effets des programmes.

Les rapports ministèriels sur le rendement jouent un rôle de premier plan dans le cycle de planification, de suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats, par l'entremise des ministères, au Parlement et suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats, par l'entremise des ministères et les organismes sont invités à rédiger leurs rapports en appliquant les principes pour l'établissement des rapports publics sur le rendement efficaces (voir le Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministèriels sur le rendement 2004: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/03-004/guidance/table-of-contents f.asp.). Selon ces derniers, un rapport ne peut être efficace que s'il présente un tableau du rendement qui soit non seulement cohérent et équilibré mais bref et pertinent. Un tel rapport doit insister sur les résultats - soit les avantages dévolus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes et à la société canadienne - et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement du ministère en contexte ainsi que décrire les risaport doit aussi souligner les résultats. En tendement du ministère en contexte ainsi que décrire les risaport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenant du ministère en contexte ainsi que décrire les risaport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenant du ministère en contexte ainsi que décrire les risaport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues nécessaire de dépenser judicieusement, il doit exposer les liens qui existent entre les résultats. En fin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la méthodologie utilisée et par des données pertinentes.

Par l'intermédiaire des rapports sur le rendement, les ministères et organismes visent à répondre au besoin croissant d'information des parlementaires, des Canadiens et des Canadiennes. Par leurs observations et gurs suggestions, les parlementaires et les autres lecteurs peuvent contribuer grandement à améliorer la qualité de ces rapports. Nous invitons donc tous les lecteurs à évaluer le rapport sur le rendement d'une institution gouvernementale en se fondant sur les principes établis et à lui fournir des commentaires en vue du prochain cycle de planification et de rendement.

Le présent rapport peut être consulté sur le Site web du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada à l'adresse suivante : <u>http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dprf.asp</u>

Les observations ou les questions peuvent être adressées à :
Direction de la gestion axée sur les résultats
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) KIA 0R5
OU à : mna-mur@tbs-set.gc.ca

Les documents budgétaires

d'un projet de loi de crédits déposé au Parlement. demandées au Parlement pour l'affectation des fonds publics. Ces demandes d'autorisations sont présentées officiellement au moyen Chaque année, le gouvernement établit son Budget des dépenses, qui présente l'information à l'appui des autorisations de dépenser

aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder. selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent du gouvernement dans la Partie I, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commençant par un aperçu des dépenses totales

qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés. Le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes

l'Etat et de ses priorités en matière d'affectation des ressources. Ces documents, auxquels viennent s'ajouter par la suite les Comptes Le Budget des dépenses, de même que le budget du ministre des Finances, sont le reflet de la planification budgétaire annuelle de prévisions de rendement et les engagements à l'endroit des résultats qui sont exposés dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités. Le Rapport sur le rendement met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fonction des

publics et les rapports ministériels sur le rendement, aident le Parlement à s'assurer que le gouvernement est dûment comptable de

l'affectation et de la gestion des fonds publics.

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Ministère des Finances Canada

Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant le 31 mars 2004





Department of Justice Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending March 31, 2004



Canadä

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The Report on Plans and Priorities provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The Departmental Performance Report provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring Report on Plans and Priorities.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from Canadian Government Publishing — PWGSC
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

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Foreword

In the spring of 2000, the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document "Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada". This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

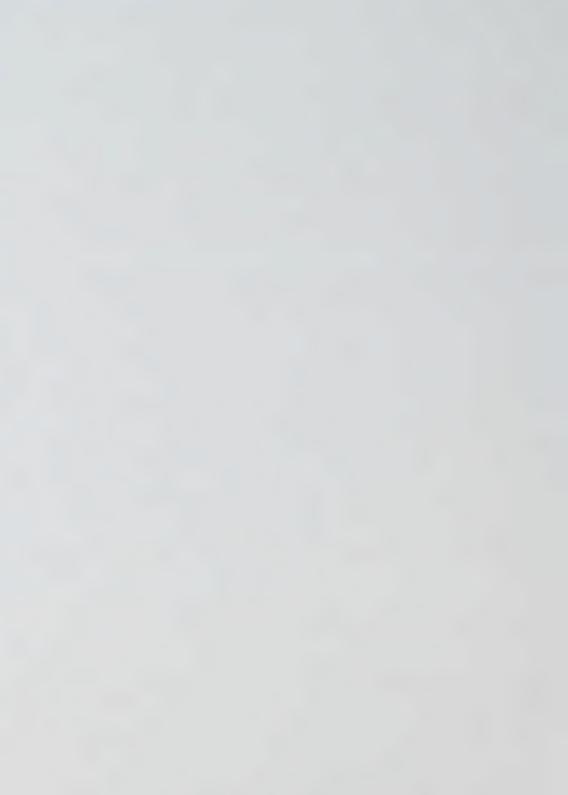
Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a "citizen focus" shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the Government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

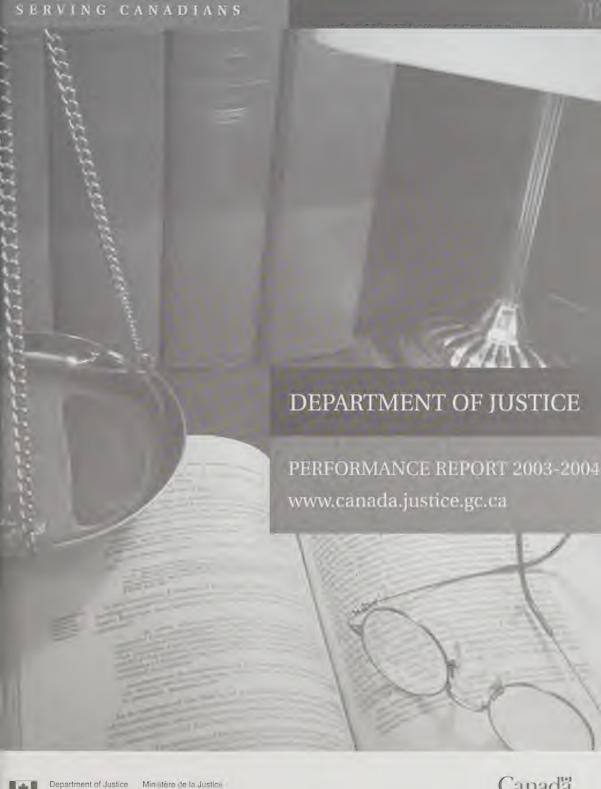
Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens on behalf of ministers. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective performance reporting (provided in the *Guide to Preparing the 2004 Departmental Performance Report*: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/03-04/guidance/table-of-contents_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department's performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments and agencies strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance reports of organisations according to the established principles, and provide comments to departments and agencies to help them improve in their next planning and reporting cycle.

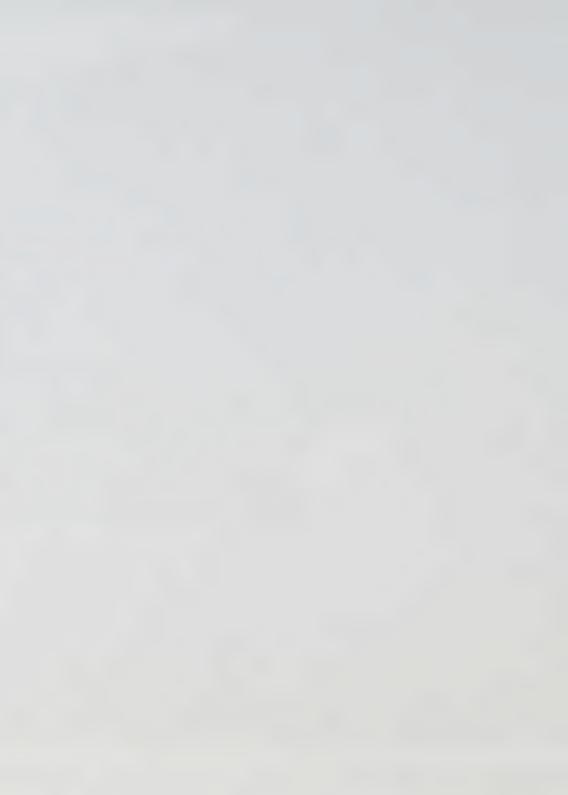
Comments or questions can be directed to:
Results-based Management Directorate
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa, Ontario K1A OR5
OR at: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

This report is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp









Department of Justice

Performance Report

For the period ending March 31, 2004



Li Coller

Irwin Cotler Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

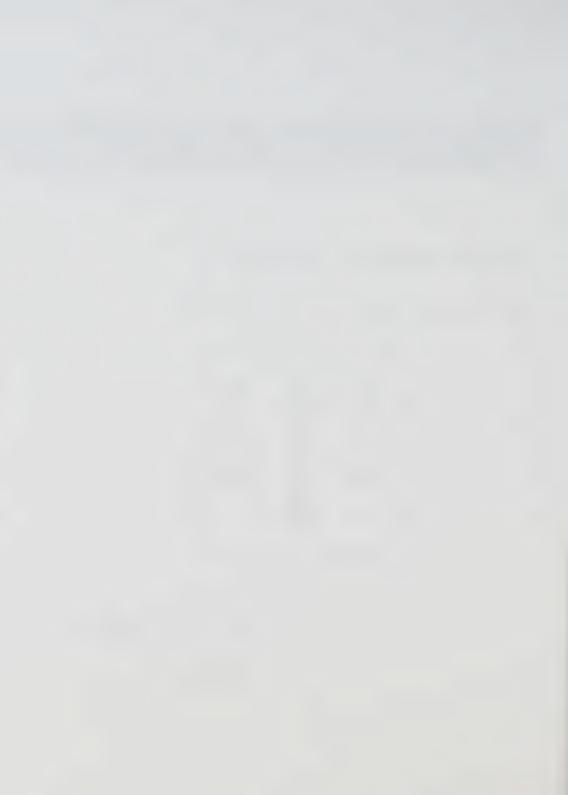


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Section I. Messages

A. MINISTER'S MESSAGE

The justice system is a foundation that supports Canada's democracy, social cohesion, economic competitiveness and international relations. For Canadians, the system is also an essential safety net to prevent conflicts, where possible, or to help resolve or manage conflicts when other systems fail.

Although the fundamental aspects of the justice system work well, the system faces several significant challenges. The increased volume and complexity of some court cases lead to lengthy delays; sophisticated communications technologies regularly spawn new types of crime, such as Internet luring and identity theft; Aboriginal people remain over-represented in prisons and under-represented in legal professions. Other challenges include fighting organized crime and terrorism.

During the past year, the Department of Justice, as the chief steward of the justice system, has played a central role in developing solutions to these and other challenges. I believe that to effectively address both current and existing challenges requires close and continual collaboration with the broad partnership of governments and stakeholders that comprise our justice system.

Significant progress has been made during the period covered by this report. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, for instance, came into effect to make the justice system more equitable and effective for young Canadians. In addition, a long list of pilot projects demonstrated innovative and efficient ways to rehabilitate and reintegrate youths in conflict with the law.

To help mitigate the effects of divorce on children, a funding agreement was reached with the provinces and territories to implement the Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy. The strategy promotes the use of mediation and conflict resolution to resolve custody disputes.

A new Legal Aid Strategy was articulated, ensuring that economically disadvantaged persons facing serious criminal charges have access to legal representation. Legal Aid funding agreements were reached with the provinces and territories. The Department also released a strategic plan and dedicated funds to improve access to the justice system for official language minority communities.

This Performance Report is a snapshot of the Department's work as it establishes priorities that will improve the service it provides to Canadians. I am confident that this report will demonstrate the exceptional benefits provided to Canadians by the Department of Justice.

Irwin Cotler

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada



B. MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the Department of Justice Canada's Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for 2003-2004. This document has been prepared in accordance with the reporting principles and disclosure requirements contained in the *Preparation Guide: Departmental Performance Reports 2003-2004* published by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

An accurate and comprehensive account of the Department of Justice's performance during the past fiscal year, this DPR is consistent with the directions provided in the Minister of Finance's budget and by the Treasury Board Secretariat. This Report is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

The reporting structure and performance measures on which this document is based have been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and are the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Morris Rosenberg
Deputy Minister

September 13,2004

Date

2

Section II. Context

The Department of Justice's Departmental Performance Report (DPR) is an account of performance based on plans set out in the Report on Plans and Priorities 2003-2004 (RPP). This Performance Report describes the accomplishments and commitments we made to Canadians in our 2003-2004 RPP (www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20032004/ Jus-Jus/Jus-JusR34_e.asp). It also includes information on other initiatives where the Department undertook significant work that we believe is of importance to Canadians.

A. CANADA'S IUSTICE SYSTEM

The justice system plays a central role in Canadian society, setting out the rights and responsibilities of citizens and governments. The system also establishes and enforces laws that keep us safe, regulate our economy, and protect disadvantaged groups in society.

In Canada, a multicultural country with a flourishing economy, maintaining an effective justice system is a unique challenge. To remain relevant, the system must be firmly rooted in Canadians' values; to be effective, it must keep pace with a changing society. Balancing these requirements is challenging in an era marked by rapid change in diverse areas such as transnational crime, biotechnology and online service delivery.

Shared Jurisdiction

Under Canada's constitution, responsibilities are divided between provincial and federal jurisdictions. Federal, provincial and territorial governments can introduce new laws or amendments to existing laws in their respective jurisdictions. In general, Parliament focuses on national concerns such as international law and the making of criminal law, while provincial and territorial legislatures address local matters, such as child care. These divisions are articulated in articles 91 and 92 of the *Constitution Act 1987* and in later case law.

B. MANDATE AND ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The *Department of Justice Act* identifies specific duties and responsibilities for the Department, including the administration of justice in all matters not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

The role of the Department is to oversee important components of the justice system, draft laws, provide legal services to departments and agencies of the federal government, and design and deliver programs and initiatives that improve access to the justice system and foster a more equitable society.

To fulfill this role, the Department consults and collaborates regularly with its partners to design and implement effective strategies and programs. This report highlights projects and initiatives undertaken by the Department in cooperation with other federal departments and agencies, provincial and territorial governments, and community groups.

The portfolio of the Minister of Justice includes the following independent organizations, each with its own distinct mandate and reporting responsibilities:

- · Canadian Human Rights Commission
- · Canadian Human Rights Tribunal
- Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs
- Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada
- Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada
- · Law Commission of Canada
- Supreme Court of Canada
- · Federal Court of Canada
- Tax Court of Canada

Reports for these organizations can be found at http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/p3b0304e.asp

A dual role for the Minister of Justice

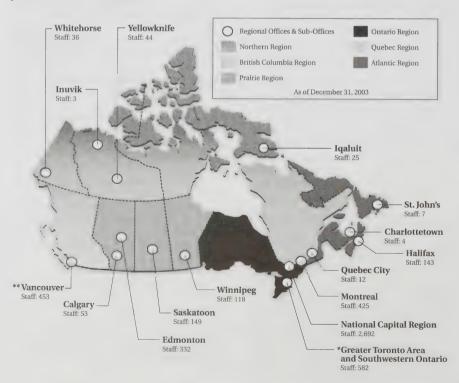
The Department's responsibilities reflect the dual role of the Minister of Justice, who also serves as Attorney General of Canada—the chief law officer of the Crown. The Attorney General advises federal departments and agencies on matters of law, conducts litigation on behalf of the Crown and represents the Crown whenever legal actions are taken against a federal body. The Attorney

General is also responsible for prosecuting violations of federal law other than the *Criminal Code* in the provinces and for prosecuting all federal offences, including *Criminal Code* violations, in the territories.

The functions of the Minister of Justice relate primarily to policy considerations in areas such as criminal justice, human rights, family and youth law, administrative law, Aboriginal justice, general public law policy, and international private law.

C. OUR WORK

Justice Across Canada



- Employees of the Department's Ontario Regional Office work in Toronto, Newmarket, Brampton, Milton, Kitchener and London.
- ** One employee of the British Columbia Regional Office works in Kelowna.

With headquarters in Ottawa, the Department has approximately 5,000 employees working in 16 offices across the country. Roughly half of the Department's staff are lawyers; others include professionals in research, communications, administration, and program development and management.

The pan-Canadian presence of the Department provides a national dimension in the provision of legal services to government, and assures consistency and responsiveness to clients' needs across the country.

The day-to-day activities of departmental employees focus on four main functions:

Legal advice: providing legal advice to federal departments and agencies,

Litigation: upholding federal laws and prosecuting violations,

Legislation: drafting and reviewing legislation and regulations that respect the bilingual and bijural nature of Canada, and

Policy: developing and implementing policy and funding programs in areas such as youth, Aboriginal and family justice, criminal law, human rights, privacy and official languages.

A note on terminology

This performance report uses definitions established by the Treasury Board Secretariat. A few terms are included below.

Strategic outcome: the high-level, enduring benefit that a policy, program or initiative delivers to Canadians.

Business line: a mechanism to align effort and resources with strategic outcomes.

Outcome: external consequence attributed to a policy, program or initiative.

Output: direct products or services stemming from the activities of a policy, program or initiative.

These activities are carried out through three business lines:

- 1. Government Client Services provides legal counsel to government, conducts prosecutions, represents the Crown in court, and drafts legislation.
- 2. Law and Policy develops and implements policy, related programs and legislation.
- **3. Administration** supports the Department's work and ensures transparency and accountability.

Justice provides legal services to clients including federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations; the subject matter ranges from human resources and employment issues to contracting and procurement. The Department also advises the government on policy options and programs, legal riskmanagement, and various criminal and civil matters. Departmental lawyers include specialists in fields such as tax, criminal, Aboriginal, constitutional and administrative law.

In addition to advising client departments and agencies, the Attorney General of Canada and officers of the Department must always be conscious of the broader interests of the Crown1, which extend beyond those of any particular department or agency. Issues in litigation, policy and program implementation may have a broad application or impact across government. Furthermore, the Attorney General's responsibilities may go beyond those owed by a solicitor to a client; he or she must remain vigilant in advising client departments and agencies not to abuse power, infringe fundamental rights and freedoms, depart from principles of due process, or act unfairly in resolving differences between citizens and the Crown.

¹ The responsibilities of the Minister and the Attorney General are set out in the *Department of Justice Act*. The Minister/Attorney General is responsible in whole or in part for this Act and 47 Acts of Parliament (see Annex A).

An Enormous Caseload

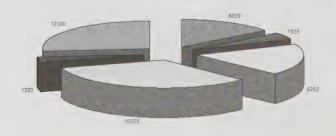
As of December 31, 2003, the Department had a caseload of 44,809 civil litigation cases. As well, the Department has approximately 160,000 criminal prosecution files in its in-house inventory. Approximately 850 lawyers and 140 paralegals worked on the civil cases.

A second study tracked activities in seven regional offices-Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal were excluded—over a two-year period ending March 31, 2004. During this time, the caseload grew swiftly: 55,000 new case files were opened, but only 27,000 were closed. More than half of all cases involved the interests of the government as a whole. The next-largest client was the Canada Revenue Agency (17 percent); the Office of Indian Residential Schools Resolution and Citizenship and Immigration Canada accounted for five percent each.

The Vancouver Agreement

Regional offices enhance the Department's ability to address local issues. For example departmental staff participate in the Vancouver Agreement (VA), a groundbreaking urban development agreement that supports the revitalization of Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. Three levels of government. along with community partners, collaborate on a variety of initiatives, including finding new and innovative ways to improve public safety in the area. The Department plays a key role in coordinating the various federal government departments' contributions to the agreement, including preparing an inventory of federal resources and services and communications materials. The Agreement has contributed to decreases in the rates of homicide, robbery and drug-overdose in downtown Vancouver. In addition, hundreds of new social- and market-housing units have been created. Through the VA, the three levels of government have begun to coordinate initiatives better and to focus funds, particularly for supporting economic development, crime reduction, and improvements to public housing and health care.

Civil Litigation Caseload by portfolio / area as of December 31, 2003



- ☐ Citizenship and Immigration Law Portfolio (14%) ☐ Central Agencies Portfolio and Other (4%)
- □ Tax Law Portfolio (18%)
- Abonginal Law Portfolio (3%)
- ☐ Business and Regulatory Law Portfolio (34%) Indian Residential Schools Claims (27%)

D. THE CHALLENGES

Our Environment

Canada's justice system must evolve to meet the needs of Canadians and to keep pace with external pressures, such as transnational crime and the emergence of new technologies. As a lead department in the Government of Canada, the Department of Justice plays a central role in that evolution.

The Department carefully monitors Canadian society to identify emerging issues and devise effective responses. In recent years, for instance, Canadians have become much more likely to seek redress through the courts. There is also growing pressure on the federal government to fund legal-aid services for all immigration and refugee cases. These factors have a significant impact on the Department's long-range plans.

Canada's changing demographics pose other important challenges for the Department. Single parents, Aboriginal people, recent immigrants and persons with disabilities are more likely to be poor; and poverty is strongly associated with delinquency and criminal behaviour. The Census also indicated that Canada's Aboriginal population is growing quickly and that significant numbers of Aboriginals are moving to urban centres. The Department recognizes the potential impacts of these shifts, and works collaboratively with other levels of government to design and implement effective solutions.

Any solution must balance society's need for security with personal rights and freedoms. Measures to safeguard the public must reflect Canadian values and respect Canada's laws. Maintaining this balance while responding effectively to emerging issues is the greatest challenge facing the Department.

Data Integrity

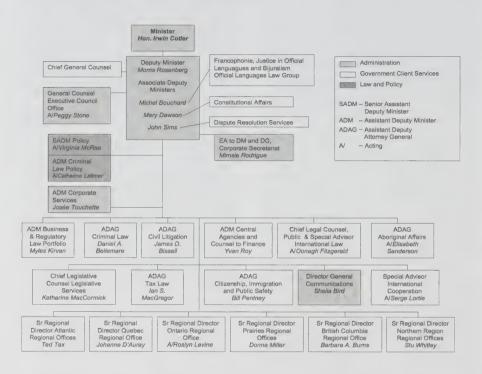
The Department's work in 2003-2004 continued to reflect the federal government's overall approach to providing Results for Canadians. While there is still work to be done in this area, for example, to integrate the various data collection systems within the Department, a number of factors are coming together to help ensure a solid foundation for monitoring, measuring and reporting of results.

With respect to the monitoring, collection and analysis of performance data, a number of areas within the Department, in particular those involved in the delivery of transfer payments, are increasingly able to illustrate some of the medium-term impacts of their work through the collection of information on a variety of indicators. Other sections, in particular, those delivering legal services, ensure that they receive ongoing feedback from their clients on the quality of their services. Significant work has been carried out to establish common performance measures within the Legal Services area. The implementation of such performance measures will assist the Department in proactively managing the law (page 46).

A number of initiatives have also been assessed through formal evaluations and audits. Where relevant in this DPR, performance information is directly cited from those reports, each of which describes the methodologies used for data collection and analysis.

T

E. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



F. REALLOCATIONS TO HIGHER PRIORITIES

The Department of Justice contributed \$25 million to the government's reallocation exercise. To produce this contribution, the Department reduced or delayed activities in the following areas: National Crime Prevention Centre (\$14.7M), Public Safety and Anti-terrorism (\$6.3M), Child-Centred Family Law (\$1.5M), Centre for Victims (\$0.5M), Aboriginal Justice Strategy (\$0.5M), Discretionary Grants and Contributions (\$0.5M) and Harmonization of Civil and Common Law (\$2M).

G. DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW

In May 2003, the Department of Justice launched a Departmental Review in close cooperation with the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS). The review examined the definition and interpretation of the Department's mandate, along with its activities, programs, business lines, services and delivery mechanisms.

A few key findings included the following:

 Legal risk management (LRM) has produced tangible results across government. The Department and TBS agreed to consider the development of LRM indicators for inclusion in the government-wide Management Accountability Framework.

- · Further work, in close collaboration with TBS, is required on the Department's funding regime. This is also a core component of the Review of Legal Services to Government Departments and Agencies.
- · To strengthen governance and accountability, stronger line relationships are being established between all Financial Officers and Business Managers with the Director General, Finance and Administration.

Further review of outstanding issues will continue through other processes, including the Mid-year Review Committee, Federal Prosecution Service Review and TBS Expenditure Management Review.

H. EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

Organizational changes announced in December 2003, along with the transfer of the Canada Firearms Centre on April 1, 2003, have had a significant impact on the content and structure of this Departmental Performance Report. Initiatives and programs described in the Report on Plans and Priorities 2003-2004, such as the National Crime Prevention Strategy and Firearms, are not featured because they no longer fall under the Department's purview.

The changes have necessitated a reorganization of client portfolios within the Department of Justice. The most significant change was the creation of the Citizenship, Immigration and Public Safety (CIPS) Portfolio. This Portfolio delivers expert legal advice and services tailored to the needs of its clients (page 41).

I. SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND LOGIC MODEL

Business line	Strategic Outcomes	Priorities	Initiative or Program	Reneffis in Canadians
Law and policy	A fair, relevant and accessible justice system that reflects	Promoting access to and efficiencies in the justice system	Legal Aid	Improved access to legal assistance
	Canadian values		Access to Justice in Both Official Languages	Improved access to justice in both official languages
			Justice Partnership and Innovation Fund	Enhanced awareness of justice issues
		Protecting children, youth and vulnerable people under the law and within the justice system	Youth Justice Renewal	Fair and effective youth justice system; improved opportunities for rehabilitation

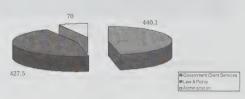
Business line	Strategic	Priorities	Initiative or	Benefits to
	Outcomes		Program Victims of Crime Initiative	Greater involvement of victims in the justice system
			Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy	Improved representation of children's interests in the justice system
		Addressing the needs of Aboriginal people in the justice system	Aboriginal Justice Strategy	Reduced crime and victimization among Aboriginal people; more responsive justice system
	A safer, more secure society	Combating high-tech and organized crime and terrorism	Organized Crime	Reduce the harmful impacts of organized crime
			Public Safety and Anti-Terrorism	Effective legislation to deter, investigate and prosecute terrorism while protecting Charter rights
			Federal Prosecution Service	Effective prose- cution; enhanced cooperation with provinces and territories
		Modernizing the criminal law	Criminal Law Reform	Effective body of law
		Improving capacity to respond to international requests and transnational crime	International Law	Global threats addressed in a manner consistent with Canadian law

Rusiness line	Strategic Outcomes	Priorities	Initiative or Program	Henefits to Canadians
			International Cooperation	Improved justice systems abroad
Government client services	High-quality legal services to support the federal government	Establishing a sustainable funding strategy	Legislative Services Civil Litigation Public Law Tax Law Citizenship, Immigration and Public Safety Aboriginal Affairs Business and Regulatory Central Agencies	Delivery of effec- tive legal services maintained over the long term
		Improving performance measurement Managing legal risk		Enhanced service delivery and policy making Reduced risks and improved efficiency across government
Administration	Support for other business lines	Enhancing communications Modernizing human-resource management practices Improving financial management practices Enhancing information management	Continual improvement	Effective corporate support for the administration of the Department

2003-2004 Planned Expenditures (\$ millions)

2003-2004 Actual Expenditures (\$ millions)





2003-2004 Planned FTEs

2003-2004 Actual FTEs





NOTE: FTE increase is mostly due to the reporting of cost recoveries by Justice instead of client departments and includes Supplementary Estimates approved FTEs.

J. LINKING PREVIOUS STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS WITH REVISED STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

To promote transparency and improve performance reporting, the Department no longer describes its work in terms of the strategic directions outlined in the RPP for 2003-2004. The principal aspects of the Department's operations have not changed; neither have its business lines. What has evolved, however, is the way the Department conceptualizes its operations.

The previous strategic direction, Capitalizing on our Strengths, focused largely on administrative and management functions. These functions are common to all federal departments and agencies, and must be well executed for government to serve Canadians effectively and efficiently. The functions provide benefits to Canadians, however, only through other business lines, and are crucial to the Department's ability to meet responsibilities in the areas of planning, transparency, accountability and performance reporting.

This DPR introduces revised strategic outcomes that are more directly linked to the benefits produced for Canadians; these outcomes are described in greater detail in the RPP for 2004-2005.

- The previous objective "Ensuring a Relevant, Accessible and Fair Justice System" becomes "Ensuring a Fair, Relevant, Accessible Justice System that Reflects Canadian Values".
- The previous outcome "Enhancing Security for Canadians" is now described as "A Safer, More Secure Society".
- Finally, "Providing High Value, Timely Policy and Legal Services to Government" is replaced by "High-Quality Legal Services to Support the Federal Government".

The Department's achievements against these strategic outcomes are described in Section III.



Section III. Performance by Strategic Outcome

A. ENSURING A FAIR. RELEVANT AND ACCESSIBLE **IUSTICE SYSTEM THAT** REFLECTS CANADIAN VALUES

Canadians rely on the justice system to provide an independent forum for resolving disputes; they expect the system to be accessible, fair and relevant. To meet these expectations, the Department has three key priorities.

Priority 1: Promoting access to, and efficiencies in, the justice system

By funding Legal Aid, the Department improves access to the justice system for economically disadvantaged people who are involved in serious criminal matters. By providing contributions through the Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Support Fund, the Department improves the availability of justice services to official language minority communities. Programs such as Public Legal Education and Information produce efficiencies by making Canadians aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Legal Aid

The Government of Canada, through contribution agreements, provides funding to provinces and territories to ensure that economically disadvantaged people involved in serious criminal matters (and civil matters in the Territories) have legal representation. In 2003-2004, it is estimated that more than 240,000 applications for criminal legal aid were approved.

In recent years, the cost of providing legal aid services has risen rapidly. To address this challenge, the Department has worked closely with its provincial and territorial partners to develop a three-year Legal Aid Renewal Strategy, which runs through 2005-2006. The Strategy features five components:

- Direct contributions toward the cost of legal aid provided by provinces and territories in criminal matters:
- 2. Direct contributions toward the cost of legal aid provided by British Columbia. Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador in immigration and refugee matters;
- 3. Establishment of an Investment Fund to address gaps in criminal legal aid in the provinces (and civil in the territories):
- 4. Direct contributions toward the cost of providing Federal Court-ordered Counsel (FCOC) in Rowbotham² type orders under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act; and
- 5. Support for policy development in civil law (poverty, immigration, refugee and family) by conducting research and implementing pilot projects.

Addressing the complex nature of legal aid issues requires a sustained level of participation and cooperation by all partners. The Department continues to collaborate with the provinces and territories on a broad range of these issues, such as the provision of legal aid in immigration and refugee cases.

The establishment of an Investment Fund represents an important achievement. Over the three years, the Fund will allocate approximately \$60 million to the provinces and territories according to a negotiated funding formula to meet the needs of a number of priority groups including:

⁷ In R. v Rowbotham [(1988), 41 C.C.C. (3d) 1], the Ontario Court of Appeal found that a court may appoint state-funded counsel when an accused lacks the ability to represent himself or herself, is involved in a serious and complex criminal law proceeding, is unable to hire counsel privately, and is not eligible for legal aid.

Aboriginal people, members of visible minorities and members of the official language minority. The provinces and

territories have developed business plans that outline how they plan to address unmet needs in criminal legal aid (and civil in the territories).

End results

Economically disadvantaged people involved in serious criminal matters have improved access to legal representation, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Administer financial agreements involving provinces and territories	Negotiate and renew base-funding agreements	13 agreements renewed	Provinces and territories continue to deliver effective legal aid services
Strengthen commitment to legal aid by all partners	Participate in joint policy development	Produced policy reports and conference documents	Strengthened partnership; agreement on multi-year renewal strategy
Conduct research and fund pilot projects in civil law	Establish research plan Analyze proposals for pilot projects	Three studies completed 11 projects under way (analysis of results due in 2006)	Studies and analyses of projects will inform policy development
Address unmet needs in legal aid	Develop business plans and implement initiatives	Funded more than 100 initiatives	Evaluations of initiatives will inform policy development

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: Strong commitment to legal aid by all partners is essential to the delivery of effective legal aid services.

Challenges: Effective delivery of legal aid in the North is compromised by a rapidly growing population, high crime rates and a lack of institutional infrastructure. The cost of delivering legal aid continues to rise due to a number of factors, such as the introduction of new investigative technologies (DNA, wiretap evidence) that require complex and lengthy testimony.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$126.4 million Actual: \$122.5 million	Reprofiled funds to 2004-2005

Access to Justice in Both Official Languages

During 2003-2004, two significant developments demonstrated the Department's commitment towards access to justice in both official languages:

 A strategic plan which establishes priorities and performance indicators to implement section 41 of the Official Languages Act was developed and approved, and

• Through the Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Support Fund, the Department funded projects that improve access to justice in both official languages.

In addition, progress was made on the implementation of the Contraventions Act. An agreement was reached with Justice Manitoba, an amendment was made to the Application of Provincial Laws Regulations to recognize language rights in Ontario and Manitoba and consultations with two Associations of French-speaking jurists was undertaken.

End results

Canadians have increased access to the justice system in the official language of their choice, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide and demon- strate leadership on access to justice in both official languages	Establish and adminis- ter Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Support Fund	Agreement to contribute a total of \$600,000 (core funding) per year to seven associations of French-speaking lawyers and their national federation	Enhanced collaboration between Justice, provinces and stakeholders Increased awareness of language rights and of services available
	Establish a consultation mechanism	Conclusion of funding agreements with non-governmental organizations	Creation of sustainable partnerships
	Create a federal/ provincial/territorial working group and establish priorities	Background documents published and distributed to provincial governments and associations	
Educate Justice employees on the scope of the Department's constitutional and legislative duties in the administration of justice	Design and deliver information sessions	Approximately 360 Justice employees attended information sessions	Improved understand- ing of language rights



Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: Implementation of the language provisions of the *Criminal Code* (sections 530 [trial before a judge in language of choice] and 530.1 [detail of rights and corresponding duties that apply to an order made under s. 530]) although in force in all provinces and territories since 1990, remains less than perfect.

Dialogue with official language groups is essential for sharing information and maintaining the resources for the Support Fund for Access to Justice in Both Official Languages is essential.

Challenges: Improve employee awareness and understanding of the government's commitment to section 41. Improve knowledge in official language minority communities of the Department's priorities, programs and services. Establish a sustainable relationship between Justice and official language minority communities.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$8.6 million Actual: \$7.6 million	This includes both funds received under the Access to Justice initiative and under the <i>Contraventions Act</i> initiative. Some of these funds were only received in August 2003, thus reducing the time frame to promote the programs and respond to requests for funding.

Justice Partnership and Innovation Program

The Justice Partnership and Innovation Program (JPIP) is designed to increase the capacity of the Department's partners to develop innovative solutions to emerging issues in the justice system. During the reporting period, contributions were made to 39 projects, including workshops, conferences and training courses.

One of the components of JPIP is to encourage Métis and Non-status Indians to pursue studies in law and increase their representation in the justice system. During the reporting period, 29 Métis and Non-status Indians were selected for bursaries. In addition, JPIP contributed to the Akitsiraq Law School Program, which trains Inuit lawyers in Iqaluit.

Another important component of JPIP is Public Legal Education and Information (PLEI). Access to the justice system largely depends on Canadians' knowledge of their rights and responsibilities. JPIP funds PLEI organizations in each province to raise awareness of current and emerging policies and legal developments. The overall goal of the program is to foster an increasingly relevant, accessible and responsive justice system. During 2003-2004, PLEI provided core funding to 10 provincial organizations; territorial agencies are funded through the Access to Justice Services Agreements.

During 2003-2004, PLEI organizations developed more than 450 new partnerships which help our partners make a more coordinated response to emerging justice issues.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$4.2 million Actual: \$4.1 million	Internal reallocation to meet priorities.

Other initiatives

Access to Information

During 2003-2004, a significant amount of research was conducted on access to information, working towards the development of options for possible reform.

During the reporting period, more than 1300 formal and informal requests under the *Access to Information Act* and *Privacy Act* were processed. The total number of pages reviewed by the ATIP Office increased by 100,000 (90%), from 112,000 in 2000-2001 to 212,000 in 2003-2004.

In recent years the Department has made investments to achieve appropriate ATIP performance standards. A process is under way in 2004-2005 to provide a level of resourcing to the ATIP Office to ensure it can better meet the demand.

Judicial Benefits and Compensation Commission

Every four years, the Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission reviews the salaries of federally appointed judges and makes recommendations to the Minister of Justice.

During the reporting period, the Department's Public Law Group coordinated and participated in the development of the Government of Canada's submission to the Commission. The Group facilitated discussions among several agencies, compiled supporting evidence and provided legal advice to the Minister of Justice.

The Commission presented its report to the Minister of Justice in May 2004.

Pay Equity

Following a number of high-profile, lengthy and expensive pay equity cases, an independent task force and secretariat conducted a comprehensive review of relevant legislation, regulations and guidelines. The aim of the review was to identify an efficient way to achieve and implement effective pay equity policies. The task force released its report in May 2004; officials from the Departments of Justice and Labour are studying the report.

Reform of the Canadian Human Rights Act

During the reporting period, the Department identified options for reform of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*. Departmental officials also met with officials from the Canadian Human Rights Commission to review the non-legislative reforms implemented by the Commission. The Department has begun to analyze the impact of these reforms in order to assess the nature of any legislative reform that may be necessary.

Priority 2: Protecting children, youth and vulnerable people under the law and within the justice system

The justice system has an important role to play in promoting human dignity and protecting the most vulnerable in our society. To realize this objective, the Department worked on three major policy and legislative areas during 2003-2004: Youth Justice Renewal, Victims of Crime, and Children, including the Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy. These initiatives strive to ensure that justice policy and proposed legislation take into account potential impacts on Canada's most vulnerable citizens.



Same-sex Marriage

Courts of Appeal in three provinces have held that where governments give civil or legal recognition to marriage, the Charter requires that both opposite-sex and same-sex couples have equal access to civil marriage. In response, the Department drafted a bill that would grant same-sex couples access to civil marriage while recognizing the freedom of religious officials to refuse to perform marriage ceremonies that were against their beliefs. To ensure the bill's constitutionality, it was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion. Once the Court provides a legal opinion, a final determination will be made by Parliament.

Youth Justice Renewal

The Department of Justice launched the Youth Justice Renewal Initiative (YJRI) in 1998. The Initiative includes both legislative and program components, and creates a multi-sectoral approach to addressing youth crime in a fair and effective manner. A key element of the Initiative, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, came into effect on April 1, 2003.

The Initiative emphasizes rehabilitation and reintegration over custody and detention, includes meaningful consequences for youth crime, and puts in place a mechanism for dealing with serious violent offences. In addition, it seeks to increase the use of measures outside the formal court process and foster greater public participation in the youth justice system.

The Initiative is designed to reduce recidivism among non-violent youth who commit crimes by encouraging the use of non-traditional approaches, such as community-based sentences, that are more likely to instill societal values such as responsibility and accountability. An additional benefit to this approach

is that resources previously spent on court proceedings and custody facilities can be reallocated to community-based programs designed to support, rehabilitate and reintegrate youth in conflict with the law.

To implement the Initiative, the Department works closely with provincial and territorial officials, who are responsible for the administration of justice, and with stakeholders, who have an important role in the youth justice system. The Department also contributes to provincial and territorial programs and projects through the Youth Justice Services Funding Program and the Youth Justice Renewal Fund.

The main multi-year youth justice funding agreements support the implementation of the Act. In 2003-2004, the federal contributions to the provinces and territories under these agreements totaled \$197.2 million. With this assistance, jurisdictions were able to provide services to young people in conflict with the law and expand rehabilitative and reintegrative services.

In 2003-2004, the Youth Justice Renewal fund dispensed a total of \$12.3 million.

Community groups received funding for projects in four areas:

- Public Legal Education
- Innovative Pilot Projects
- Community Partnership
- Aboriginal Capacity Building

Provinces and territories were also funded for specific projects in three areas:

- Implementation Contingencies
- Partnership Approaches to Implementation
- · Reintegration Planning and Support

End results

A fairer and more effective youth justice system closely connected to the communities it serves, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Facilitate the delivery of youth justice services by provinces and territories	Negotiate five-year youth justice service agreements with provinces and territories	Multi-year agreements in place, funds transferred, services delivered, rehabilitative and reintegrative services expanded	Reduced use of the courts by youth justice officials
Support provinces and territories in the delivery of programs that match objectives of the Initiative	Administer provincial and territorial compo- nents of Youth Justice Renewal Fund	More than \$5.3 million invested in 60 projects	Several jurisdictions report drop in youth custody rates of between 25 and 30 percent; some have closed youth- justice facilities and reallocated resources to community-based youth-justice services
Identify and support innovative approaches to rehabilitation, reintegration, and meaningful consequences for youth in conflict with the law	Analyze proposals for innovative pilot projects	\$1.4M invested in 17 pilot projects of which eight are continuing with funding from other governments and agencies Best practices and shortcomings identified	New and enhanced alternative approaches to youth justice practices are developed and used
Establish new partnerships and enhance collaboration	Host the second Defence Counsel Forum	273 participants attended this second forum which took place on March 27-28, 2004	Participants indicated that the event improved their capacity to serve youth
	Fund development of inventories of youth justice programs	A total of \$100,000 was provided to eight police services in Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta to develop inventories of local youth-justice programs	Increased awareness of local youth justice programs

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Broaden knowledge of and support for the Initiative	Produce and distribute communications materials and learning resources such as YCJA Explained	Thousands of brochures and explanatory manuals distributed; youth justice Web site aver- ages 600 hits per day	Increased confidence in the youth justice system
Examine and respond to impact of youth justice system on the most marginalized youths including Aboriginal youths	Analyze project proposals	Approximately \$470,000 was invested in six projects in five provinces to support consultations, identify needs and develop action plans; projects under way in B.C., Alta, N.S., N.B., and Nfld and Labrador	Increased awareness and greater under- standing of local youth justice issues

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: The early success of the Initiative is linked to the level of federal funding and to the commitment of all partners to achieve shared objectives.

Challenge: The ability of federal programs to directly affect service delivery is limited because the administration of justice falls under provincial jurisdiction. The terms and conditions for both the Youth Justice Renewal Fund and the main Youth Justice Services Funding Program will expire March 31, 2005, and must be renewed in order to allow transfer payments to continue. It is important to ensure that the momentum gained to date is not lost.

Expenditures	litures Variance explanation	
Projected: \$228.7 million Actual: \$216.8 million	Some funding programs had a slower take-up by jurisdictions, therefore funds lapsed at year-end	

Fostering Collaboration

The Department helped fund the Fredericton Police Force's development of a database listing available programs and agencies for youths. Officers access the database via an Intranet site, and use it to refer youths in conflict with the law to community-based programs (under Section 6 of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*). This initiative—one of eight involving police forces—demonstrates how the Youth Justice Renewal Fund helps stakeholders implement the YCIA.

Victims of Crime Initiative (VCI)

The five-year (2000-2005) Victims of Crime Initiative addresses the needs and concerns of victims of crime. The Policy Centre for Victim Issues (PCVI) coordinates and implements the initiative, which includes a broad range of activities: consultations, policy development, research, legislative reform and public education. An example of success in the area of public education is noted in the Victims of Crime Initiative Mid-Term Evaluation Technical Report, which states that "most key informants"

credit the Policy Centre with disseminating relevant high-quality materials to stakeholders across the country." The PCVI notes below that one of the outcomes of their work is that "victims and their families are better informed about the criminal justice system."

The PCVI also administers the \$2 million Victims Fund, which contributes annually to projects delivered by the provinces and territories and by non-profit agencies across the country.

Since many of the services that meet the needs of victims fall outside of federal jurisdiction, PCVI works closely with provincial, territorial and voluntary-sector agencies. In 2003-2004, PCVI participated in numerous working groups and committees to ensure that victims are represented adequately during policy discussions.

On October 1, 2003, federal/provincial/ territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice renewed their commitment to a new Canadian Statement of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime. The new statement recognizes that the provinces and territories, as well as the federal government, share the responsibility to improve the experience of victims in the criminal justice system, while working within each jurisdiction's respective mandate. These principles will guide the work of service providers and justice professionals for many years to come.

For additional information on PCVI operations and activities, along with copies of the evaluation framework, please refer to: http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/voc/pub. html. Publications and research reports are also available on this Web site.

End results

A better response to the needs of victims of crime and increase their confidence in the criminal justice system, illustrated below.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Inform victims and their families about their role in the criminal justice system, and about available services	Publish booklet "Victims of Crime Staying Informed" and promotional bookmark; distribute other public legal education and com- munications materials	200,000 copies of book- let distributed through regional corrections and Joint Correctional Services Canada/ National Parole Board Victims' offices; PCVI materials distributed via Web site, confer- ences, presentations and workshops	Victims and their families are better informed about the criminal justice system
Inform justice professionals and the general public about issues related to victims of crime	Organize inaugural national conference	Conference featured more than 75 presen- tations and workshops, and attracted more than 300 people; materials posted on Internet	Conference evaluations were received from 46 grant recipients: 65% indicated that they learned about victim issues/law and 63% said information they gathered would be useful to their work; 74% also indicated they were satisfied with the networking opportunities

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Department's ability to develop policy, legislation and other initiatives Conduct other ron victims' issu Organize and chair meetings provincial and trial directors of	Survey stakeholders on implementation of Bill C-79, an Act to Amend the <i>Criminal</i> <i>Code</i> (Victims of Crime)	Completed and distributed preliminary results of survey: "Multi-site Study of Victims of Crime and Criminal Justice Professionals" (see Annex B)	Increased understand- ing of victims issues
		High-level results were shared with the federal/provincial/territorial working group on victims of crime and selected participants at the National Victims Conference	
	Conduct other research on victims' issues	Completed reports on needs of victims in the North, needs of victims of accused found not criminally responsible, victims perspectives on community-based sentencing, among others (see Annex B)	More effective policies legislation and service to benefit victims of crime
	chair meetings with provincial and territo- rial directors of victim services and federal	Identified emerging issues, best practices and challenges related to implementation of legislation; input received on VCI activities	Consultations will inform research and the development of policies and legislative services to benefit victims of crime
Improve access to victim services	Administer Victims Fund	\$1.66M was given to provinces, territories and non-governmental agencies to support a total of 96 projects	Case study results indicate increased participation by victims in the crimina justice system
Enhance capacity of criminal justice professionals	Provide funds to provinces and territories and non-government agencies for victim-service	20 projects supported the development/ enhancement of victim services; 63	Victim-service worker increase effectiveness of the RCMP and Crown
	workers, information sharing, training and tools development	projects supported training and informa- tion sharing activities; 12 projects involved the development or printing of tools or PLEI materials	Increased access to services and informa- tion by victims and increased information sharing
	Organize meeting of Crown Witness Co- ordinators in the North	Training and information sessions	More integrated service for victims of crime

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: To foster cooperation with provincial and territorial officials, PCVI must continue to respect jurisdictional issues related to service delivery. PCVI's role as coordinator enhances information sharing and ensures that the perspective of victims is considered in the development of policies, programs and legislation.

Challenges: The mandate of the Initiative expires in March 2005. Continued federal support would assist the provinces and territories in their ability to effectively implement Criminal Code provisions to benefit victims of crime.

Expenditures Variance explanation	
Planned: \$1.9 million Actual: \$3.0 million	Planned expenditures did not include the operating costs for the Victims Centre

Crown Witness Coordinators Play Key Role in Northern Justice

The PCVI provided funding for three additional Crown Witness Coordinators (CWCs) in the Territories during 2003-2004. CWCs play a valuable role in the justice system, particularly in the North, where many people are unfamiliar with legal processes. Many CWCs speak several languages and act as cultural-liaison officers, demystifying courts and trials for victims and their families. CWCs help to ensure that victims can participate fully in the justice system.

Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy

Approximately one in four Canadians aged 19 and under was either born into a singleparent family, or has experienced divorce or separation. The economic and emotional consequences of family breakdown can be devastating, particularly when parents engage in prolonged custody disputes.

While the Department cannot eliminate the consequences of family breakdowns, it can help to address the needs of young Canadians who are most affected. To address these issues, the Department of Justice established

the Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy (CCFJS) in 2002. The strategy is designed to:

- minimize the negative impacts of separation and divorce on children:
- · provide parents and courts with the tools they need to reach parenting arrangements that are in the child's best interests; and
- · ensure that less adversarial options are available to resolve disputes on parenting arrangements.

In 2003, the Department agreed to transfer \$63 million in new funds over five years to the provinces and territories for family justice services.

The Family, Children and Youth section also helps to promote greater international reciprocity for family orders and agreements. Each year departmental officials provide an opportunity for officials from the provinces and territories to finalize agreements with foreign jurisdictions. In 2003-2004, meetings were held with USA, Israel and Hungary, leading to three finalized reciprocal agreements with Hungary.



End results

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Reform <i>Divorce Act</i> in collaboration with provinces and territories	Consult with provinces and territories; draft legislation	Bill containing reforms to <i>Divorce Act</i> died on the Order Paper in the House of Commons	Research and consultations continue to inform future legislation
Strengthen services across Canada	Articulate Child- Centred Family Justice Strategy and establish funding model	15 contribution agreements totaling \$15.1 million	Justice system facilitates the timely resolution of parenting agreements
Raise awareness of parental responsibility among legal profes- sionals and citizens	Research and prepare communications materials on proposed reforms	Information line and Web site established, publications distributed	Improved under- standing of rights and responsibilities leads to parenting arrangements in the best interests of the child
	Research socio-legal issues related to family justice	10 research reports published (see Annex B)	Reports inform policy
	Improve training for legal professionals	Developed training seminar for judges through an agreement with National Judicial Institute	Judicial decisions tailored to the needs of children
Promote Unified Family court model	Consult with six jurisdictions	Established processes for project proposals and evaluations; supported proposals from five provinces	Increased support for non-confrontational approaches to divorce and custody disputes
Coordinate national and international activities related to enforcement of support orders	Work on Policy regarding Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Act (FOAEA) and Garnishment Attachment and Pension Diversion Act (GAPDA)	Developed new FOAEA and GAPDA regulations that improve enforcement	Improved enforcement greater compliance with support orders
	Conduct consultations on proposed new Convention for the International Recovery of Child Support	Prepared documents for Hague Conference	Enhanced recovery of support payments internationally

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: Federal support for children in separation and divorce must be developed in a collaborative way with the provinces and territories.

Challenges: To maintain long-term collaboration with the provinces and territories and ensure that services are delivered within the five-year term of the CCFJS.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$26.7 million Actual: \$21.0 million	Introduction of legislation was delayed. Funds were not received in full until November 2003; in the meantime, expenditures were kept to a minimum and activities such as hiring staff were delayed or curtailed.

Priority 3: Addressing the needs of Aboriginal people in the justice system

Aboriginal people continue to be over-represented in the criminal justice system as both victims and accused, and under-represented in the judiciary, legal profession and police. Addressing this imbalance is complicated by the diverse nature of Canada's Aboriginal population. By implementing the Aboriginal Justice Strategy, the Department strives to ensure that the justice system better meets the needs—and reflects the values—of Aboriginal communities. In addition the Department provides funding for Aboriginal Courtworker services.

Aboriginal Justice Strategy

Although Aboriginal people comprise only three percent of Canada's adult population, they make up 18 percent of all male inmates and 29.2 percent of all female inmates in federal penitentiaries. Research indicates that Aboriginal people are also much more likely to be victims of crime.

The Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS) is a five-year initiative launched in 2002 to address the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system. The Strategy also seeks to increase community participation and reflect Aboriginal values in the mainstream justice system.

In addition to the work done under AJS, during 2003-2004 the Department continued to provide funding to the provinces and territories through contribution agreements for Aboriginal Courtworker services. These services help Aboriginal people in conflict with the criminal justice system to obtain fair, equitable and culturally sensitive treatment before the courts. Aboriginal Courtworker services are typically delivered by third parties contracted by the provinces and territories.

The Department also provides policy and legal support to government in relation to justice provisions of self-governance agreements.



End results

Address the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system and respond to Aboriginal communities' desire for greater control over the administration of justice, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Assist Aboriginal people in assuming greater responsibility for the administration of justice in their communities	Consider, approve and fund community-based programs	88 contribution agree- ments serving more than 280 communities; 18 funding agreements for training and development activities	Improved capacity to administer justice and enhanced knowledge of justice issues in Aboriginal communities
Support mid-term evaluation of AJS	Provide information; assist with establish- ment of Evaluation Advisory Committee made up of federal/ provincial/territorial and community representatives	Evaluation Advisory Committee provided advise on the terms of reference, contractor selection, case study selection, and guides for interviews and the survey	Broad representation to ensure a more relevant and useful evaluation and inform policy development
Increase integration and cooperation among Justice programs and other federal departments	Expand the integrated program-delivery model used by AJS and National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC) in Alberta and the North	Renewed Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with NCPC for integ- rated program delivery	More efficient delivery of services

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: Strong community ownership and leadership are key to the success of locally based justice programs. Additional training and development is required to foster capacity building.

Challenges: Canada's Aboriginal population is growing rapidly; current initiatives may be inadequate to meet future needs. The process of implementing new information—management systems posed certain challenges in terms of compiling and analyzing information needed to assess performance.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$11.9 million Actual: \$9.3 million	Internal reallocation to meet priorities.

B. A SAFER, MORE SECURE SOCIETY

Canadians expect their justice system to play a central role in the fight against crime. The Department of Justice meets this expectation by drafting and upholding Canada's laws and regulations, and by partnering with other countries to address transnational crime.

The Department shares responsibility for this strategic outcome with several other federal departments and agencies (in particular the new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness) as well as provincial, territorial and municipal governments and community organizations. Our work therefore involves extensive cooperation with others in law enforcement, national security, public safety and crime prevention.

Three priorities are linked to this strategic outcome:

- Combating high-tech crime, organized crime and terrorism;
- · Modernizing the criminal law; and
- Improving capacity to respond to international requests and transnational crime.

Priority 1: Combating high-tech crime, organized crime and terrorism

Organized Crime

Criminal groups are involved in a range of activities in Canada, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of drugs, arms and contraband tobacco. Along with the harmful economic and social impacts, organized crime also erodes Canadians' faith in their justice system.

The Department of Justice combats organized crime in a number of ways: through legislative projects and policy development, by conducting research, by prosecuting cases and by delivering training programs and support to investigators and prosecutors.

Recent changes in legislation have strengthened the ability of police to investigate organized crime, and improved the capacity of the Crown to conduct effective prosecutions. New policies and practices have led to greater collaboration between police and the Federal Prosecution Service (FPS). Training programs have taught investigators how to apply new powers effectively. Improved management practices within FPS have helped the Crown develop stronger cases.

End results

Strengthen the justice system's ability to identify, investigate and prosecute organized crime, as illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Ensure that legislation targeting organized crime is implemented effectively	Provide legal advice to police and FPS and design and deliver training, especially in support of sections 25.1 to 25.4 of the Criminal Code	Training sessions delivered to law enforcement officers and federal and provincial legal professionals	Improved ability to investigate and prosecute organized crime



Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of prosecutions of organized-crime cases	Organize disclosure units within Federal Prosecution Service	Two disclosure units created in the Atlantic region to work with police and investigative agencies	Better management of disclosure obligations, along with improved management policy, leading to more effective prosecutions
	Establish and lead Mega Cases working group	Strategy and management policy on organized crime developed	Improved management of complex prosecutions
		Additional FPS staff hired	FPS better equipped to respond to the needs of police forces
Strengthen practices and increase collabo- ration with police on investigations	Create teams to deal with state-funded counsel and wiretap applications	Guidelines on processing wiretap applications created and distributed	Strengthened investigative capacity; more efficient use of resources

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: Investigating and prosecuting offences related to organized crime is complex due to the high number of accused persons involved in a single case. Consultations between police and FPS must be held early and often to ensure that cases are properly managed.

Challenges: Successful investigation and prosecution of organized-crime cases is necessarily expensive and time consuming. Orders for state-funded counsel increase costs and often delay proceedings.

Expenditures Variance explanation		
Planned: \$6.1 million Actual: \$9.8 million	Additional funds were received in the Supplementary Estimates for this initiative.	

Prosecuting Organized Crime Successfully

Organized crime cases present singular challenges to prosecutors. Typical cases involve multiple accused facing several charges based on a single body of evidence. Meeting disclosure obligations is often a lengthy, cumbersome process. Conducting so-called mega-trials—where several accused are tried simultaneously—can be very expensive, and exhausting for witnesses, judges, jurors and prosecutors.

Public Security and Anti-Terrorism

The Department of Justice plays an important role in the government-wide commitment to fighting terrorism and ensuring the safety and security of Canadians. The importance of these efforts has become clear in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the resulting global threat of terrorism. The Department was actively involved in the development of key pieces of legislation in response to these attacks—the Anti-Terrorism Act (Bill C-36) and the Public Safety Act (Bill C-7)—and is a key partner in efforts to implement these Acts and to combat terrorism, both within Canada and abroad. Almost every sector of the Department has contributed to the fight against terrorism.

Key units within the Department in relation to PSAT include:

Criminal Law Policy Section (CLPS) - the centre of expertise on criminal policies related to anti-terrorism and national security. CLPS is responsible for policy development, legislative development and follow-up work on criminal law matters. At the international level, CLPS is involved in the negotiation and implementation of bilateral and multilateral instruments which raise criminal justice issues or which may require amendments to legislation for which Justice is responsible. During the reporting period, CLPS also completed a variety of activities in support of the pending review of the Anti-Terrorism Act.

National Security Group (NSG) - the focal point for advising on and coordinating the Department's operational responsibilities in relation to anti-terrorism activities. The Department's operational responsibilities in this area include concurrent jurisdiction for prosecution of all new Criminal Code offences contained in the *Anti-Terrorism Act*: provision of training sessions for police and prosecutors on the use of the Act; and approval of the laying of charges and the use of the investigative powers. The NSG also plays an important role in the coordination of national security issues across government.

Public Law Portfolio provided timely, well-researched legal advice to government departments and agencies on the constitutional, human rights, administrative, privacy and crown law and trade law aspects of ongoing and future anti-terrorism initiatives, including legal authority for using such tools. Policy advice was also provided in relation to domestic, bilateral and international security files with privacy implications.

Departmental Legal Service Units (DLSUs) continue to provide legal advice to client departments and agencies on policy and operational issues. DLSU personnel in departments and agencies with security and intelligence responsibilities play a key role in the Department of Justice's contribution to the fight against terrorism.

End results

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Develop and implement effective measures to deter, investigate and prosecute terrorist activities while protecting Charter rights	Prepare for review of Anti-Terrorism Act (Bill C-36); monitor impact and use of provisions under the Act; provide policy and legal advice on criminal justice issues	Attorney General's report on the use of investigate hearings and recognizance with conditions to be tabled in fall 2004	Thorough review of Bill C-36 will ensure that Canada's anti-terrorism legislation promotes and protects the security of Canadians as well as their fundamental rights and freedoms

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Participate in international counter-terrorism efforts and discussions	Participate in anti- terrorism discussions at various international forums, including G8, United Nations, Organization of American States (OAS) and Council of Europe	Anti-terrorism instruments, including, in the G8 forum, 11 principles for protecting critical information infrastructures as well as 29 best practices on tracing and confiscating crime-related asset; in the OAS, revised money-laundering model laws to include financing of terrorism	Greater international cooperation and enhanced efforts to fight terrorism
Promote better understanding of existing legislation among domestic and international partners	Make presentations concerning the Anti-Terrorism Act and other relevant legislation	Presentations at the Conference of International Association of Prosecutors; Meeting of OAS Government Experts; Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges; Conference on biological weapons at the University of Sherbrooke	Greater understanding of, and support for, Canada's anti-terrorism policies
Foster cooperation among domestic partners	Support to RCMP, Canada Borders Agency, Canada Revenue Agency and Citizenship and Immigration at entry ports to Canada	Lawyers available on a 24-hour basis to respond to requests	Reduction of risk and increased security

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$14.1 million Actual: \$8.4 million	In the government-wide reallocation exercise, \$6.3 million was removed as part of the departmental contribution.

Federal Prosecution Service

The Federal Prosecution Service (FPS) plays a central role in the justice system, helping make it relevant, accessible and responsive to Canadians. FPS represents the Crown in federal criminal cases across the country. By performing this role effectively, FPS contributes to a safer and more secure Canada and protects our social, economic and political institutions.

FPS also participates in the planning, implementation and operation of several multi-departmental initiatives, such as Canada's Drug Strategy, Public Security and Anti-terrorism, and Capital Markets Fraud. As many of these initiatives involve collaboration with foreign governments, FPS provides legal advice to several departments and agencies to facilitate international cooperation.

FPS also plays an important role on the international scene. Pursuant to treaty,

multilateral convention or letters rogatory, a foreign state or entity (e.g. United Nations Tribunals for Rwanda or for the former Yugoslavia) may request that Canada gather evidence within its borders for use in an investigation or prosecution abroad. The International Assistance Group of FPS supports Canada's mutual legal assistance treaties obligations, as well as Minister of Justice responsibilities for Extradition Act matters and related extradition matters. The Group also improves Canada's ability to fulfill international requests and combat transnational crime.

End results

Prosecute Criminal Code offences effectively in the territories and offences under other federal statues across Canada, and provide legal support for government policies and programs, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide high-quality services across Canada	Prepare and prosecute cases nationwide	Thousands of successful prosecutions	Strengthened justice system
Improve collaboration with law enforcement and other government organizations	Negotiate agreements with RCMP and Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)	MOU with RCMP to establish a governance structure to direct working groups; a second MOU completed with CRA	Improved collaboration
Develop and implement alternatives to prosecution	Promote consistent use of pre- and post- charge screening	Completed first draft of a guide to pre- and post-charge screening	Improved efficiency of courts and FPS
Support government's public-security and anti-terrorism efforts	Co-host Cross-border Crime Forum	Facilitated exchange of best practices and information in secure environment	Enhanced security, fostered international cooperation
	Collaborate with local and international law- enforcement agencies	Over 500 files opened under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties and 475 Extradition files opened	
	Design training on the use of <i>Anti-Terrorism Act</i> for police and prosecutors	Delivered one training session in Atlantic region	Professionals better able to fulfill the requirements of new legislation



Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Support statutory and treaty obligations in relation to mutual legal assistance and	Provide legal advice and services	Gathered evidence for criminal investigations or prosecutions	Integrity of extradition process maintained
extradition requests		International requests fulfilled	

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: To operate effectively, FPS must maintain effective partnerships with a broad range of officials from all levels of government. Ongoing outreach is essential. Pilot projects on pre- and post-charge screening suggest that significant efficiencies can be realized.

Challenges: The increasingly complex nature of many cases—particularly in areas involving organized crime and the Charter—means that a higher percentage of FPS resources are spent on a small number of cases. Greater efficiencies must be achieved to avoid a decrease in either the quality or quantity of services provided.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$63.4 million Actual: \$84.8 million	Additional funds were received from the Supplementary Estimates (i.e.; Canada Drug Strategy, Capital Market Fraud), cost recoveries from client departments, and internal transfers from other Justice portfolios.

Cross-border Cooperation Helps Combat Crime

Cross-border crime can be particularly difficult to fight, given the jurisdictional limitations that investigators and prosecutors face while on foreign soil. To foster greater cooperation between American and Canadian officials, a senior prosecutor from each country spent several weeks working in the other's office. The FPS Director for British Columbia went to Seattle, while a senior American prosecutor worked in Vancouver. As a result, staff on both sides of the border learned about the tools each country uses to facilitate law enforcement and prosecution. Improvements have already been noted in the coordination of cross-border cases.

Drug Treatment Court

Drug Treatment Court (DTC) is an innovative program operating in Toronto and Vancouver that targets cocaine and heroin addicts who have committed non-violent offences. Crown prosecutors identify candidates for the program during pre-charge screening. To qualify, an accused must plead guilty, abide by a strict addiction-treatment regime, and agree to appear regularly before a DTC judge. A candidate who fails to honour these commitments is diverted to criminal court. Statistics indicate that those who complete the program are much less likely to re-offend. The program also saves taxpayers' dollars by eliminating the expense of criminal trials for some non-violent offenders. Planning committees in Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary are considering DTCs for their communities.

Priority 2: Modernizing the criminal law

Criminal Law Reform

The Department of Justice plays the lead role in the government's efforts to modernize the Criminal Code and related statutes. Reform efforts are designed to improve the protection of Canadians, safeguard rights, enhance the efficiency of the justice system, instill confidence in the criminal justice system, ensure that the law reflects the Charter, and address emerging issues that require a criminal law response.

Reform of the criminal law requires constant scrutiny of existing provisions to ensure they continue to be effective and to identify gaps in the criminal law that may require the consideration of new provisions. The development of options for legislative reform requires the Department to consult closely with provincial and territorial officials and with non-governmental stakeholders. During the reporting period, for example, the Department participated in three federal/provincial/territorial meetings and held approximately nine meetings with non-governmental organizations to discuss criminal law issues. In addition, departmental officials provided advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and other senior officials on various legislative options.

During the reporting period, nine bills seeking to amend the Criminal Code and related statutes were considered by Parliament; five bills were passed before the prorogation of Parliament (some of these are described in the table below; other legislative initiatives included cannabis reform, and proposed amendments to the mental disorder regime and the sex offender registry).

In addition, progress was made in advancing a number of significant ongoing projects, for example in the area of drug-impaired driving and DNA. The development of the lawful access framework continued to modernize the relationship between investigative powers and new technology, in particular provisions dealing with search and seizure of data and interception of communications. Amendments were developed to create new procedural powers (production orders) and to allow persons to use technological measures to protect computer systems from harmful intrusions. CLPS has also been supporting the work of the Steering Committee on Justice Efficiencies and Access to the Criminal Justice System towards finding practical and lasting solutions to improve the way mega trials are conducted. Work was also undertaken towards the development of proposals for amendments designed to more efficiently and effectively implement the Chartermandated disclosure obligation, following the ministerial announcement in February 2004 (http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/news/ fs/2004/doc_31136.html).

Once legislation is passed (i.e. has received Royal Assent and is proclaimed in force), the Department often plays a role in ensuring that it is implemented effectively. During the reporting period, the Department helped support the implementation of new provisions targeting organized crime and terrorism, notably through the design and delivery of training sessions for legal professionals and law enforcement.



End results

A more effective criminal law that responds to the needs and values of Canadians, and is consistent with the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Amend the law to ensure that clear and appropriate rules are set out in the <i>Criminal Code</i> to address	Prepare amendments on corporate criminal liability and capital markets fraud	Bill C-45, (<i>Criminal</i> liability of organizations) proclaimed into force on March 31, 2004	Strengthened protection for workers
corporate malfeasance		Bill C-13 (Capital markets fraud and evidence gathering) received Royal Assent in 2004	Enhanced ability of police to investigate capital markets fraud
Refine the lawful access strategy	Develop amendments to create production orders	Bills C-13 and C-14, (An Act to amend the <i>Criminal Code</i> and other acts), received Royal Assent	Improved the balance of investigative powers and privacy rights
	Conduct public consultations	Report on consultations available on Justice Web site	
Enhance the protection of vulnerable members of society	Support Bill C-12 (protection of children and other vulnerable persons)	Bill died on the order paper	Greater understanding of issues such as abuse, child pornography and sexual exploitation

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: The Department has the expertise and capacity to react effectively to emerging issues that require legislative work. Careful analysis and consultations conducted with stakeholders in advance of legislation mitigate the risk that existing or newly implemented *Criminal Code* provisions will be struck down by the courts or will prove ineffective at targeting the intended harmful activities.

Challenges: The Department's law-reform agenda must continue to respond appropriately to court decisions and to developments in the criminal justice system. The demand for timely and effective responses to emerging issues continues to pose a challenge in the area of criminal law reform, given competing priorities and the often-contentious nature of the issues.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$3.9 million Actual: \$3.9 million	

Priority 3: Improving capacity to respond to international requests and transnational crime

International Law

The Department's international law work ensures integrated and proactive legal services to a range of governmental clients. The work covers issues central to Canada's interests, such as international trade, commercial law. family law, intellectual-property rights, human rights, anti-terrorism and transnational crime. Numerous sections of Justice are engaged in the provision of legal services respecting international law, including several legal services units, Public Law (Trade Law, International Law Section and Human Rights Law Section), Criminal Law Policy, Criminal Law Branch and War Crimes. The Department provides international law services across government and in particular to such departments as the RCMP, International Trade Canada, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, CRA, Finance, Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada, Canadian Heritage, Citizenship and

Immigration Canada, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and Indian and Northern Affairs.

During 2003-2004, the Department conducted international litigation and provided highquality representation for Canada before international tribunals. In addition, through the Public Law Group, the Department negotiated or helped negotiate international instruments in the areas of commercial, trade. family, human rights, procedural and property law; balanced transactional requests with the identified need for strategic outputs; and assisted in the development of legally sound international agreements that respond to the policy objectives of the government.

The Criminal Law Policy and Community Justice Branch provided training to international partners on developing legal frameworks to address issues related to lawful access and cyber crime. Presentations were made at the Commonwealth Secretariat in Kingston, Jamaica and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings in Thailand and Philippines.

End results

Provide high-quality legal advice to the Government of Canada in support of its policy agenda, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Address new global threats in a manner consistent with Canadian law	Advise all relevant government depart- ments on applicable international law and initiatives	Legal opinions	Canada better positioned to address global threats in a manner consistent with international law
Ensure Canada acts in a manner consistent with international law	Advise government departments with respect to international law	Legal opinions and litigation support	Canada better positioned to act in a manner consistent with international law

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide effective defence of Canada's economic and trade interests	Advise all departments of government on how to regulate in a manner consistent with Canada's international trade obligations, challenge trade restrictive measures affecting the Canadian economy and defend Canadian measures against challenge	Legal opinions, regulatory strategies and litigation services	Strengthening of Canada's economy through fair applica- tion of trade rules

Promoting Greater International Cooperation

Canada, long respected for its bijural tradition and legacy of peacekeeping, is increasingly called upon to broker international agreements. Departmental officials played a key role in developing amendments to an international convention that protects maritime traffic. Agreements were reached on several substantive issues.

International Cooperation Group

As a prosperous country with a mature and efficient justice system comprising both common and civil law, Canada has a unique perspective on legal reform. The International Cooperation Group (ICG) promotes Canadian values of justice and good governance by participating in projects abroad and by organizing visits of senior Justice officials. ICG also facilitates visits to Canada by foreign dignitaries.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provides financial support for most ICG projects in foreign countries.

End results

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Communicate authoritative information about law reform agencies to international partners	Research and publish report	Major report "Law Reform Agencies" available on Justice Web site	Canada's international reputation enhanced; cooperation fostered
Support improvement of justice systems abroad	Support CIDA projects in Central Europe, Ukraine and Bangladesh	Seminars and visits; exchanged information with international partners	Improved justice systems in partner countries
	Organize visits for Minister and DM	34 international visits	

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Challenge: Concerns about security make international work increasingly difficult.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$2.5 million Actual: \$1.5 million	Planned resources reduced to meet other departmental funding requirements

C. DELIVERING HIGH-QUALITY LEGAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Expenditures (excluding Legislation)	Variance explanation
Planned: \$195.3 million Actual: \$312.4 million	Justice was granted authority to spend and recover the cost of legal services to clients.

Legal services—such as advice, litigation and drafting of legislation—help the government to serve Canadians effectively. The Department provides services to virtually every federal organization; the experience acquired makes the Department uniquely qualified to advise the government on a full range of policy and legal issues.

Four priorities are linked to this strategic outcome:

- Supporting our clients with high-quality legal services;
- Establishing a sustainable funding strategy for legal services;
- Improving performance measurement; and
- Managing legal risk.

The Department's legal services are grouped by portfolio and branch to ensure that expert advice is delivered in an effective and efficient manner. These portfolios and branches include:

- Legislative Services Branch
- · Civil Litigation Branch
- · Public Law Group

- Tax Law Services Portfolio
- Citizenship, Immigration and Public Safety Portfolio
- Aboriginal Affairs Portfolio
- · Business and Regulatory Law Portfolio
- · Central Agencies Portfolio

Departmental Legal Services Units (DLSU)

Approximately 650 Justice counsel are assigned to DLSUs in federal departments and agencies. In most cases, senior lawyers in a DLSU participate in the organization's executive and management committees, providing legal advice on policies and programs as they evolve. In addition, DLSUs enable the Department to provide consistent support for crossgovernment initiatives, such as legal risk management.

Priority 1: Supporting our clients with high-quality legal services

Legislative Services Branch

The Department of Justice is responsible for drafting all government bills and regulations in both official languages. On behalf of the



Minister, the Department examines all legislative and regulatory text to ensure consistency with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, and to ensure that it respects the bijural nature of Canadian law.

The Department also publishes the only official version of the Statutes of Canada, and maintains a consolidated version of laws and regulations. During the past year, the *Canada Gazette* Web site recorded more than 2.4 million visits.

End results

Develop legislation and regulations that are well crafted and respect the bilingual and bijural nature of Canada, illustrated by the following objectives.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Draft laws and regulations efficiently	Research and write legislation in cooperation with other departments and agencies	45 legislative projects and 750 amendments introduced; more than 1,000 regulations published in Parts I and II of <i>Canada</i> <i>Gazette</i>	Effective body of law
	Develop and apply new techniques to make legislation clearer and more accessible	Research briefs and reports; new guidelines and training activities to implement them	Improved ability to draft clearer, more effective legislation
	Develop and apply new information technologies to the drafting of legal text	295 Justice employees, 56 from other federal departments and 35 from outside govern- ment trained in use of new technologies	Increased skills in this specialized field; risks associated with inappropriate wording managed; improved overall effectiveness of legislative texts; and best use made of the tight time frames in which drafting often must take place
Promote understanding of legislative drafting process among client departments and agencies	Design courses and create materials related to various aspects of legislative processes, drafting techniques and principles of interpretation of legislation	More than 20 training sessions held; among those who attended the sessions, 88 percent expressed satisfaction	Increased capacity to draft accurate and effective laws and regulations efficiently
Harmonize federal legislation with respect to both the common law and civil law systems	Research and draft text for harmonized laws and regulations	Research briefs and reports; launch of second harmonization project to revise existing laws	Greater harmony between federal and provincial law Increased efficiency of federal laws

Lessons learned and challenges identified

Lessons: Many clients face significant time pressures in the preparation of legislation. Preparation of legislation requires special skills and some clients are unable to devote the time needed to acquire the necessary skills.

Challenges: The delivery of high-quality services to clients who have limited resources and a poor understanding of legislative processes; difficulty in recruiting and attracting qualified personnel.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$16.6 million Actual: \$25.8 million	Recoveries from other departments accounts for the difference between planned and actual expenditures.

Civil Litigation Branch

The Civil Litigation Branch comprises the office of the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Civil Litigation, and it also includes the Civil Litigation Section in Ottawa.

The Assistant Deputy Attorney General has functional responsibility over civil litigation involving the Government of Canada in the common-law provinces and territories. The Civil Litigation Section in Ottawa's Headquarters, along with its counterparts in the regional offices, is responsible for the conduct of all litigation by or against the federal government, except tax and criminal litigation.

Over the course of the year, the Branch assumed the leadership role for Legal Risk Management (LRM) within the Department. A framework for legal risk analysis and contingency plans was developed and tracking systems and reports were developed. For additional information, refer to LRM on page 46.

Also, the Branch delivered timely legal advice to the Deputy Minister and Executive Council and other government officials through a network of committees and information sharing bodies (for example, Litigation Committee, Class Action Coordination, etc.) as well as information that flowed from litigation practitioners and managers across the country on relevant files.

Almost 70 staff (lawyers, paralegals and legal secretaries) in the Civil Litigation Section handled close to 1,600 litigation files during 2003-2004 in areas such as constitutional, administrative and employment law litigation, as well as in areas where there is a significant intersection between policy and law, such as same-sex marriage, public safety, etc.

Public Law Group

The Public Law Group (PLG) provides specialized legal expertise and advice about matters pertaining to public law. PLG is composed of experts in the areas of constitutional and administrative law, human rights law, information law and privacy, public and private international law, trade law and judicial affairs. The Group also provides policy advice and guidance on a wide-range of public law matters. PLG provides advice across the federal government and plays a key role in ensuring consistency of legal and policy advice and litigation positions.

During the past year, PLG played an important role in providing policy and legal advice in the areas of privacy and human rights with respect to security initiatives, including Bill C-36; litigation support on numerous high-profile public law issues; the development of the Unified Family Court; and the defence of Canada's interests in our trade dispute with the United States over softwood lumber.

Tax Law Services Portfolio

Tax Law Services (TLS) is responsible for all tax and other legal services for the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). TLS delivered customs legal services to the former Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, prior to the December 2003 changes affecting that Agency. These services are now delivered by the Citizenship, Immigration and Public Safety Portfolio. The Portfolio team of approximately 300 lawyers and 25 paralegals includes some 270 lawyers that are in the CRA DLSU and in regional Justice offices. Litigation is carried out primarily before the Tax Court of Canada and other federal and provincial courts and tribunals.

Portfolio Performance Indicators:

2002-2003 Caseview data demonstrated that the portfolio is responsible for approximately 25,000 civil fiscal litigation files in addition to advisory files and those of general legal coordination. Approximately 30% of the litigation resources were dedicated to high complexity files, yet those files represent 3% of all litigation files. Many of these cases have significant financial and policy impact, and involve multi-disciplinary teams of Justice counsel and CRA professionals. Litigation of such cases can take several years.

Portfolio service impacts tax revenues, tax policies and administration and social policies:

effective service delivery is reflected as the Crown is successful in whole or in part almost 70% of Tax Court of Canada appeals. Litigation strategy includes early settlement where appropriate, national issues coordination to ensure consistency of approach, increased partnership with CRA and Finance in respect of priorities, policy development, and the management of demand and resources.

Each litigation lawyer, on average, carries over 100 litigation files and spends 14 hours per file. Approximately 10,000 litigation files were concluded during the fiscal year. Taxpayer appeals accounted for 95% of the litigation files. The portfolio pursues various strategies, including risk management, alternative dispute resolution and early settlement of cases, to strengthen practices that ensure best use of limited resources without compromising compliance.

Average time spent and cost per litigation file demonstrates cost efficient service delivery: data for 2002-2003 was tested and direct Portfolio costs per file was an average of \$1,300. Strategy to minimize costs includes practice initiatives, service standards and protocols with CRA, litigation time standards, and national training including counsel, staff and CRA officials.

The portfolio's Legal Services Unit, co-located with the CRA, achieved high client satisfaction with respect to its contribution to the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) transition on Customs restructuring. Advice was in respect of various orders-in-council, machinery-of-government issues, delegation issues and legal status of the CBSA and the CRA, contractual issues, the transferring of resources, and other related issues.

Significant Tax Litigation cases

In Toronto, the Crown was successful in a test case regarding art donation programs ("art flips"), where art was being purchased and then immediately donated with tax credits for market value rather than the donors' cost; TLS was also involved with Finance and CRA to draft amendments to the *Income Tax Act* to effectively terminate such programs.

In Vancouver, the Crown was successful in the Tax Court and the Federal Court of Appeal, and is preparing for an upcoming Supreme Court appeal, in respect of the constitutionality of the General Anti-avoidance Rule involving the transfer of losses from one taxpayer to another by means of a partnership.

In the Prairies, the Crown was successful in a case of broad impact regarding whether status Indians subject to Treaty 8 were exempt from taxation based on their understanding that an oral promise of tax exemption had been made by the Crown's Treaty Commissioners in 1899.

In Ottawa, Justice Counsel worked with CRA to achieve a successful settlement of a multi-million dollar transfer pricing case involving international taxation issues relating to the value of a pharmaceutical ingredient that resulted in an understatement of the company's taxable income.

In Halifax, the Crown was successful in the largest civil "car flipping" case to date that has gone to court and the impact, aside from substantial tax issue, involved maintaining the integrity of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) system; the issue dealt with fraudulent transactions designed to take advantage of the GST.

In Montreal, major litigation includes class actions and projects involving thousands of taxpayer appeals. Justice counsel work in teams and coordinate closely with CRA officials to determine the most effective litigation strategy.

Citizenship, Immigration and Public Safety Portfolio

In response to the government's reorganization of December 2003, the Department established a Citizenship, Immigration and Public Safety (CIPS) Portfolio. The creation of CIPS brings legal services and litigation-coordination functions into a single group to permit continued excellence in an area that is of increasing importance to the federal government.

CIPS is involved in some of the federal government's most complex and high-profile legal work, including efforts to arrest, detain and deport terrorists under criminal or immigration laws; domestic and international security and intelligence; organized crime and major drug law enforcement; cutting-edge Charter issues related to information-sharing within Canada and internationally; major class actions in immigration matters; and refugee and citizenship law reform. The reorganization has also generated new demand for legal services, over and above normal operational requirements, such as the drafting of two departmental statutes (Public Security and Emergency Preparedness and Canadian Border Services Agency). The move also reflects new government priorities, which will in turn generate additional work, such as legal work related to the Canada-U.S. Smart Borders II initiative; drafting of regulations and agreements to support the new federal approach to emergency preparedness; increased focus on anti-terrorism and immigration enforcement and removals.

In immigration-related litigation, the caseload has grown rapidly: from 8,866 in 2002 to 13,994 in 2003. The increase is due to several factors, including increases in the number of refugee claims, and the implementation of new procedures under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. In addition, many cases are more complex.

To address these issues, the Department has worked closely with clients to develop long-term strategies and improve legal risk management. An on-line research tool and litigation database (Gaspard) was created, enabling litigators to access documents swiftly, and promoting seamless litigation management among regional offices.

Aboriginal Affairs Portfolio

This Portfolio is responsible for the provision of legal advice to federal government departments on a wide spectrum of Aboriginal law issues including Aboriginal rights and title; treaty rights; the fiduciary relationship of the Crown with Aboriginal people; and constitutional Charter issues relating to Aboriginal law. This includes advice on the strategic management and coordination of Aboriginal

litigation in which the government is involved or has a vested interest and legal support to comprehensive land claims, specific claims or self-government negotiations between the federal government and Aboriginal groups.

The Portfolio, in conjunction with regional offices of the Department, has demonstrated continuous progress in its efforts to reengineer the management of Aboriginal litigation processes in the face of a growing litigation inventory. Through this work, the Department is progressing towards the development of litigation resolution and prevention strategies; has produced significant legal opinions and papers on key Aboriginal law issues; and has identified emerging issues and supported improved legal risk management practices.

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Provision of high- quality legal services to departments and application of legal risk management principles	Deliver strategic legal advice, conduct litigation, and assist in drafting legislation	Legal opinions, advice, litigation outcomes, legislation and mega case plans developed	Coherent strategic and consistent advice given across govern- ment and legal risk managed effectively
Supporting pro-active management of the law	Aboriginal Litigation Reengineering Initiative	Development and clarification of Aboriginal law judicial precedents	Influencing the development of better public policy through resolution of longstanding legal, policy or social issues between Aboriginal people and the federal government

Addressing the Legacy of Residential Schools

The Department of Justice has played a central role in the Government of Canada's efforts to resolve claims stemming from Indian residential schools. On behalf of its clients, the Department continues to negotiate and settle claims. Across Canada, approximately 1,100 settlements had been

finalized by March 31, 2004; 426 of these had been reached during the reporting period. Departmental staff collaborated with clients and stakeholders to introduce and apply a new dispute-resolution mechanism during 2003-2004. In many cases, traditional litigation was modified to streamline processes, reduce costs and diminish adverse impacts on victims.

Business and Regulatory Law Portfolio

This Portfolio, in conjunction with the regional offices of the Department of Justice, provides specialized legal advice and expertise both in the National Capital Region and nationally to over 25 client departments and agencies whose mandates include a regulatory or business law component. In addition to the provision of consistent and comprehensive legal advice and assistance on a variety of significant files and issues, the Portfolio has demonstrated notable progress towards the integration of legal risk management concepts and practices into its ongoing work, as well as in the development of an increased capacity to work with client departments and agencies to communicate and implement a consistent departmental methodology for identifying and managing legal risk.

During the past year, the Portfolio developed tools, mechanisms and guidelines to identify and manage legal risk; as well it negotiated client-driven service agreements and memoranda of understanding with its clients. Through discussions and oral feedback client departments indicated a high level of satisfaction with respect to timeliness and quality of the legal advice and assistance provided. The ongoing development and introduction of information-management tools have allowed the Portfolio to improve and monitor resource utilization, thus increasing accountability for use of public funds.

The Central Agencies Portfolio, along with several regional offices, provides legal services to the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS), the Department of Finance (DOF), the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), the Public Service Commission (PSC), the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) and the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada.

These services include advice to:

Central Agencies Portfolio

- Department of Finance on budget implementation, financial institutions and federal-provincial relations, tax legislation and related regulations;
- Treasury Board Secretariat with respect to certain Acts;
- Public Service Commission with respect to the *Public Service Employment Act*;
- OSFI with respect to federally regulated pension plans;
- FINTRAC on issues related to the Proceeds of Crime and Terrorism Financing Act, Criminal Code and court processes; and
- The Financial Consumer Agency of Canada on the interpretation of the FCAC Act and Regulations, on issues in connection with the operations of the FCAC such as compliance and enforcement, and on the scope of the examination powers of the Commissioner.

End results

Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Deliver high-quality advice and support	Work collaboratively with senior departmental officials	Quality and timely legal opinions and advice	Client policy objectives attained
Lead implementation of Legal risk manage- ment (LRM)	Develop a senior complement position	LRM concepts and practices integrated into ongoing work and advice	LRM principles and methods protect the interests of the Crown and reduce cost



Growth in litigation

The increasing volume of cases reflects a consistent and significant growth in litigation over the past twenty years. The growth in litigation is matched by the increasing complexity of cases and the increasing impact key cases have on the government's agenda. The Department's regional presence allows for a ready assessment of emerging trends in litigation across the country and an active participation in the development and strategic advancement of the law.

Some Significant Cases Across Canada in 2003-2004

Justice manages a myriad of complex files that are of major importance. The following are some of the significant cases which have been handled by Justice counsel across Canada:

- The Halpern case, in which the Ontario Court of Appeal declared that the definition of marriage (one man and one woman, to the exclusion of all others) violates the Constitution by excluding same-sex couples—part of the litigation and policy response has been a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC), known as the "Marriage Reference." Similar cases include the Barbeau case in British Colombia and the Hendricks-Leboeuf case in Quebec.
- The SCC cases of *Malmo-Levine*, *Caine* and *Clay* and the Ontario Court of Appeal case of *Hitzig* dealt with the legality of the prohibition against marijuana possession (and whether there is a constitutional right to marijuana use for medical

purposes). Counsel were successful in upholding the offence of possession of marijuana but some of the requirements to access medical marijuana were found to be overly restrictive and were modified by the court.

- In the *Canadian Foundation for Children, Youth and the Law* or the correction of child by force case (SCC), counsel successfully defended a provision of the *Criminal Code* which allows parents to use reasonable force to discipline children without it being considered a criminal offence.
- The *Powley* case is the first SCC case dealing with the scope of Métis rights under s. 35 of the *Constitution Act*. In this case, the Court found that in some circumstances there is a Métis right to hunt for subsistence purposes.
- In the Kapp case, at issue is whether the Aboriginal Pilot Sales Program of the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy in the Fraser River, B.C., violates the s. 15 Charter rights of non-Aboriginal commercial fishers and whether s. 25 of the Charter shields the program from compliance with Charter rights. This is one of the first cases dealing with the protection for "aboriginal rights and freedoms" in s. 25 of the Charter against other Charter rights.

End Results

Objective	Summary of Results
Practice integrated civil litigation across Canada and develop strategic partnerships with client departments and agencies for resolution of civil disputes	Improved ability to anticipate and react to emerging legal issues and conduct litigation on behalf of the Crown
Co-ordinate the refinement, development and implementation of strategies that respond to Aboriginal disputes and expedite resolutions and settlements, ultimately reducing the number of disputes with First Nations	Enhanced understanding of the needs of Aboriginal communities; developed greater capacity to deliver alternatives to the mainstream justice system
Represent the government in constitutional, administrative and employment law litigation, including areas of significant intersection between policy and law	Major cases of national importance managed successfully by experts from across the Department
Provide legal services on a national basis to more than 50 government departments and agencies	High-quality and consistent legal services provided to government departments and agencies

Priority 2: Establishing a Sustainable Funding Strategy for Legal Services

In collaboration with the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Department worked towards establishing a sustainable funding regime for the delivery of legal services to government. When the delivery of legal services was consolidated in the Department of Justice in the 1960s, the Department was fully funded through appropriations. Since then, the Department has provided all legal services to departments and agencies with few exceptions. This integrated service-delivery model has come under serious strain in the past decade, however, because growth in the demand for legal services has not been matched by a corresponding increase in departmental appropriations.

The need to establish a Sustainable Funding Regime was one of the findings flowing from the 2003 Expenditure Management "vertical" Review of the Department of Justice. It is now a key component of the broader Review of Legal Services to Government Departments and Agencies (one of nine reviews mandated by the President of the Treasury Board in early 2004). The main objectives of the Review are to improve the sustainability of legal services delivery to the Government of Canada, and to identify approaches to effectively manage litigation in the federal government. The Review is being led by Justice, in close collaboration with the Treasury Board Secretariat.

In 2003-2004, the Department developed plans for collecting and analyzing information to support future decisions about an appropriate and transparent funding regime for delivering legal services. Work is under way to identify and assess available options and consult with internal stakeholders. Final recommendations will be presented to the Expenditure Review Committee of Treasury Board for approval in late fall 2004.



Priority 3: Improving Performance Measurement

Accurate and consistent performance measurement is crucial to the Department's ability to plan and deliver services effectively and efficiently.

The Proactive Management of the Law Project (PML) is an important step toward improving the Department's capacity to measure performance in the provision of legal services. It will improve the Department's understanding of costs, workload profiles, emerging trends, and the effectiveness of various instruments.

Broadly defined, proactive management of the law is about staying at the leading edge of legal developments, anticipating emerging issues, tracking trends and devising creative legal strategies to manage them. This helps us respond to legal issues coherently, efficiently and effectively, instead of reacting in an ad-hoc way as issues arise in a turbulent environment.

The Department has taken significant steps toward the design and implementation of an integrated common Department-wide database that will facilitate the development of management information and performance measurement reports. This national database will include information from the Department's case-management and timekeeping systems, as well as the financial systems. Pilot projects carried out in the Quebec and British Columbia regions, designed to test the feasibility of data access and report development from these systems were completed in the spring of 2004.

Awareness training for managers and staff in the Government Client Services business line was undertaken between November 2003 and January 2004. Performance was also measured in terms of our partnership and outreach to local legal communities and non-government organizations. Programs such as the Legal Excellence Program (a recruitment and development program for law students and new lawyers), participation in academic and legal conferences, and consultation on legal issues improved our working relationships with justice partners, with the outcome that they have a better understanding of and confidence in the justice system.

Priority 4: Legal Risk Management

Legal Risk Management (LRM) is a joint initiative of the Department of Justice and Treasury Board. It was launched in early 2000 to help ensure the effective management of legal risks across the government. LRM is one of the principal processes used by the Department to provide the highest-quality legal service to the government of Canada and its institutions. LRM is also an effective management tool that is directly linked to Treasury Board's Integrated Risk Management initiative.

The goal of LRM is to develop a sustainable approach to managing legal risks that will protect the interests of the Crown and minimize overall costs. LRM is the process of making and carrying out decisions that reduce the frequency and severity of legal problems that might prejudice the government's ability to meet its objectives successfully.

LRM applies to all government activities where legal risks may arise from policy development through program implementation and, of course, in litigation. The LRM strategy includes identifying legal risks early on (through scanning), exploring ways to reduce legal risks through effective instrument choice (i.e., choosing from among different tools for achieving particular ends such as using a policy, an incentive program, a regulation, legislation), exploring alternatives to litigation

where disputes arise, managing litigation strategically and efficiently when it does occur, and outlining appropriate roles and responsibilities for those involved in litigation to ensure informed decision making.

The LRM initiative has instilled a culture of legal risk management in the Department of Justice and throughout the federal government. LRM is now part of the Department's everyday operations and is practised by client departments in partnership with Justice. Department of Justice managers and counsel are actively practising, promoting, and leading risk management initiatives, including helping clients identify, analyse and assess their legal risks. Many client departments are now engaged in scanning and are managing legal risks on a daily basis.

From among the more than 44,000 civil cases and the over 160,000 criminal prosecutions,

the Department of Justice identifies and tracks all high-impact cases³ and works with client departments to manage risk in those cases. Although the government is most often the defendant or respondent in civil litigation and is always the defendant or respondent whenever there is a Charter challenge, LRM allows the government to view the entire litigation landscape and to manage litigation from that perspective. In this way, the government is better able to make strategic decisions about whether and how to proceed with litigation.

The Department of Justice has also introduced a special process to monitor the most important high-impact cases to ensure that risk in these cases is effectively managed and that there are contingency plans in place to ensure the government can respond quickly and effectively in the event of an adverse outcome.

D. ENHANCING ENABLING WORK ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

The information provided in this section relates to the strategic outcome "Capitalizing on Our Strengths", identified in the Report on Plans and Priorities 2003-2004.

Expenditures	Variance explanation
Planned: \$41 million Actual: \$50.5 million	Internal reallocations and Supplementary Estimates increased funds available for corporate services

Communications

Key activities during the reporting period included:

- Provided consistent support and strategic advice to the Minister and other senior officials
- Responded to more than 2,000 media calls and more than 20,000 public enquiries

- Issued approximately 130 press releases
- Prepared 59 speeches for ministerial addresses and numerous appearances by other officials
- Maintained and expanded Web sites; achieved monthly unique-visitor averages of 200,000 for the Consolidated Statutes and Regulations site and 150,000 for the Justice site

A high-impact case is a case that is likely to have significant consequences for the Government's policies, laws, programs or finances or for federal/provincial/territorial relations or public confidence in the government or the courts

- Distributed more than 1,000 publications and information papers
- Published a daily media summary and launched a headline service for managers equipped with Blackberries
- Published a pocket-sized compendium of media-relations information and delivered six media-training sessions to departmental spokespersons and litigators
- Strengthened corporate and internal communications by developing policies for regional communications and electronic publishing

Human Resource Management

Implementation of the Department's employment equity plan continued.

Employment-equity activities included:

- completion of reports identifying numerical goals for each portfolio, region and branch and semi-annual monitoring of reports;
- language training sessions for more than 400 employees;
- establishment of a new national award;
- publication of four editions of the Employment Equity newsletter;
- preparation of a cultural audit report on Aboriginal people, complete with recommendations:
- development and distribution of guidelines relating to accommodation for Persons with Disabilities; and
- development of action plans for employees with disabilities and for visible minorities.

In addition to the ongoing implementation of the Department's employment equity plan, Human Resources also:

- continued preparation for the implementation of the new Public Service HR
 Modernization Act by developing a Human
 Resource Management Plan, linked to the
 Management Accountability Framework,
 choosing a project coordinator and team,
 and initiating a review of staffing policies;
- completed a review of the paralegalclassification system and began work on a similar review of the system used to classify lawyers; and
- implemented a Human Resources
 Management Accountability Framework
 (HRMAF) and collected baseline data
 for each Deputy Minister direct-report.
 Progress reports in subsequent years will
 indicate whether performance objectives
 have been achieved.

Finance, Administration and Programs

Activities during 2003-2004 included the following:

- To improve contracting practices and procedures, an information checklist was created to identify the appropriate steps to follow and the required documentation to support the initiation and implementation of a contract. In addition, training was provided to 136 administrative officers and managers on the principles of competition, delegated authorities, and roles and responsibilities with respect to contracting.
- Training in security and safety awareness was provided to more than 600 employees; more than 3,000 participated in occupational health and safety awareness sessions. Financial-management training was provided to 129 employees.

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- More than 400,000 garnish actions were processed, generating in excess of \$98 million in child-support payments.
- The accommodation strategy was revised, but not finalized.

Information Management and Information Technology

Information Management Branch (IMB) provides a wide array of information and communications technologies to departmental staff across Canada. IMB is responsible for the maintenance, support and upgrading of all infrastructure for information technology and information management.

In relation to government-wide Modern Comptrollership, the Department developed a new mandate for its BIT.COM committee to improve the alignment of information and technology management decisions with business priorities and objectives.

The Department completed most of the information-technology (IT) and information-management activities described in this section of the RPP. The first phase of the Barrister's Briefcase was completed; standardized litigation-support software (Ringtail) and processes are now available across the Department. A legislative information-management system for bills was also introduced. Other accomplishments included:

- upgrades completed on 600 employee workstations,
- new software installed on all Justice Blackberries,
- bandwidth to six offices on the wide-area network increased, and

 secure Web portal (JusConnexion) established, enabling DLSUs to access more applications remotely.

A customer-satisfaction survey was sent to a random sample of 1,100 clients; more than 300 replied. For each of the categories identified on the survey, a minimum of 80 percent of all respondents indicated they were satisfied with the quality and timeliness of IMB services.



Section IV. Horizontal Government-wide Initiatives

Initiative	Goal	Partners	Department of Justice Achievements
Youth Justice (Justice lead)	Enhance support for young Canadians in conflict with the law	RCMP	Youth Criminal Justice Act enacted; Fair and effective youth justice system; Increased engagement of parties not traditionally involved in youth justice matters
Canada's Drug Strategy	Reduce the harm associated with use of alcohol and other drugs	Health Canada (lead)	Provided policy advice, drafted legislative amendments
Public Security and Anti-Terrorism	Build personal and economic safety for Canadians	PSEP (lead), RCMP, Transport, CSIS	Supported investigations of suspected war criminals; processed 26 requests under MLAT and Extradition
Family Violence	Address root causes and reduce family violence in Canada	Health Canada (lead); 12 departments participating	Funded 17 projects, developed policy, conducted research and evaluation
Government On-line	Deliver services on-line by 2005	Government-wide	Expanded information available on Justice Web site; Participated in portal project to provide single-site access to information about public consultations
Law Cluster	Create a library of legal services for government	Government-wide	Added Web pages; Distributed promotional bookmarks
Modern Comptrollership	Implement modern comptrollership	Government-wide	TBS approved Justice's action plan in February 2004 Offered a two-day training program (emphasizing stewardship and accountability) across the country with excellent participation at each site Started work on a new Program Activity Architecture to facilitate the linking of financial and non-financial results; and Created a National Learning and Knowledge Management Committee and developed and implemented a Departmental Learning Policy that calls for individual learning plans for each employee

Initiative	Goal	Partners	Department of Justice Achievements
Workplace of choice	Make the Department a workplace of choice	Government-wide	Implement initiatives to make Justice a progressive workplace; Improve HR processes; Provide opportunities for career development

Sustainable Development Strategy

During the reporting period, the Department evaluated progress against the objectives set out in its second Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) and introduced its third SDS.

The Department's SDS for 2001-2003 contained three key objectives, with a number of specific goals and targets. A large portion of the targets were fully or partially attained, with the unmet goals and lessons learned incorporated into the new SDS to ensure that they are addressed and met in the next two to three years.

Review of Second SDS

The Department made significant progress on the first objective, supporting sustainable development across government through the delivery of high-quality legal services and the development of legal infrastructure. Overall, the Department:

- provided high-quality legal advice and support to a range of sustainabledevelopment initiatives, such as the Environmental Assessment Act and the Kyoto Accord;
- made significant progress on developing effective and economical alternatives to laws, regulations and costly litigation; and
- promoted dispute resolution (DR) as an efficient alternative to litigation.

The use of DR is expected to improve the longterm cost-effectiveness of the Department's litigation processes. Less progress was made in delivering training and information dissemination to support sustainabledevelopment goals.

All goals were achieved under the second objective, exploring the social and cultural aspects of sustainable development within the context of the Department's policy mandate. The Department participated in two community-level pilot projects under the Sustainable Communities Initiative, which supported social cohesion and contributed to sustainable development.

In addition:

- The Aboriginal Justice Strategy met its targets in delivering community-based alternative justice programs.
- The National Crime Prevention Centre developed and implemented communitybased solutions to address crime and victimization.
- Social cohesion, which means economic and social equity, peace, security, inclusion and access, was taken into account in interdepartmental research on sustainable development. The Deputy Minister of the Department of Justice was nominated champion of looking at policy development from the perspective of social cohesion.

Mixed results were achieved on the third objective, reducing the direct environmental impact of Justice's physical operations. While purchasing records indicate that the amount of paper purchased has decreased, printing

by contractors is believed to have increased. As a result, the goal of stabilizing per-employee paper consumption at 1999-2000 levels was only partially achieved.

The Department achieved its solid-waste diversion goal for its headquarters offices, where 80 percent of all solid waste is diverted from landfill. A continual review process to identify green-procurement options was instituted, and this has resulted in 52 percent of stocked items in headquarters and 30 percent of stocked items in regional stores now being identified as green.

Efforts to raise the awareness of employees about environmental issues were hindered by the absence of a sustainable-development coordinator, and the lack of resources for the development of communication and education programs.

During the reporting period, substantial progress was made on the Barrister's Briefcase Project, an effort to make the massive amount of information required for litigation cases available to all parties in electronic format, instead of printing millions of pages of paper; by year-end, more than 4.4 million pages of legal research were stored in a database and distributed on CDs.

Third Sustainable Development Strategy Articulated

During the reporting period, the Department completed its third SDS, covering the period of 2004-2006. The strategy incorporates lessons learned from previous strategies and features a more focused, results-based approach. The Strategy includes mechanisms to improve Justice's capacity to meet its goals. A senior manager has been appointed champion to coordinate the implementation of this strategy. An SD implementation team with representatives from all key areas of the Department has been established to carry out the activities under this initiative.

The new strategy features three objectives:

- Strengthen knowledge and awareness of sustainable development within the Department.
- 2. Integrate sustainable development considerations into the Department's business.
- **3.** Improve the environmental sustainability of the Department's physical operations.

These objectives build on those articulated in previous strategies.

A copy of the complete strategy, including a review of previous results, is available at: http://www.canada.justice.gc.ca/en/dept/pub/sds/04_06/index.html

Section V. Financial Tables

2003-2004 Spending Patterns by Program / Initiative

grim					
2004-2005 Planned Spending	132.7 11.7 3.9 215.2	26.8 9.8 404.8	4.2 15.7 7.5 12.6 3.0 65.2 27.9	371.2 23.6 394.8	4.6 12.5 22.3 15.2 20.7 75.3
2003-2004 Actual Spending	121.0 7.6 4.1 2.16.8	21.0 9.3 382.8	9.8 8.4 1.5 3.9 84.8 38.5 146.9	312.4 25.8 338.2	4.3 11.6 20.7 14.1 19.1 69.8
2003-2004 Planned Spending	126.4 8.6 4.2 228.7	26.7 11.9 408.4	6.1 14.1 2.5 3.9 63.4 12.7	195.1 16.6 211.7	4.0 6.9 17.6 12.5 38.9 79.9
2002-2003 Actual Spending	104.8	22.5 10.4 360.9	8.4 7.8 7.8 91.4 55.7 163.3	193.5 17.9 211.4	4.1 11.8 18.9 16.9 22.4 7 74.1
	SERVING CANADIANS Fair, relevant and accessible justice system Legal Aid Program Official Languages Justice Partnership and Innovation Program Youth Justice Renewal	Children in and a children chi	Safer, More Secure Society Fighting Organized Crime Public Safety and Anti-terrorism International Cooperation and International Law Fighting High-tech Crime Criminal Law Reform Federal Prosecution Service Other supporting initiatives subtotal	HIGH-QUALITY LEGAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Legal Services to Client Departments and Legal Risk Management Legislative Services subtotal	ENABLING WORK ENVIRONMENT Communications Program Human Resource Management Information Mangement / Information Technology Finance, Administration and Programs Other supporting initiatives subtotal TOTAL DEPARTMENT

2003-2004 Crosswalk Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines

	Law & Policy	Government Client Services	Admin.	Total	Law & Policy	Government Client Services	Admin.	Total
SERVING CANADIANS Fair, Relevant and Accessible Justice System								
Legal Aid Program	126.4		1	126.4	121.0	1	,	121.0
Official Languages	8.6	1	,	8.6	7.6	1		7.6
Justice Partnership and Innovation Program	4.2		\$	4.2	4.1	1	,	4.1
Youth Justice Renewal	228.7	,	,	228.7	216.8	,	1	216.8
Victims of Crime Initiative	9.1	*	ı	1.9	3.0	,	1	3.0
Child-Centred Family Law	26.7			26.7	21.0	1	,	21.0
Aboriginal Justice Strategy	12.0	1		12.0	6.9	2.4		9.3
subtotal	408.4	,	ı	408.4	380.4	2.4	ı	382.8
Safer, More Secure Society								
Fighting Organized Crime	6.1			6.1	3.2	6.2	0.4	9.8
Public Safety and Anti-terrorism	14.1	1	1	14.1	0.8	7.3	0.3	8.4
International Cooperation	1	2.5	3	2.5	,	1.5	1	1.5
Criminal Law Reform	3.9	1	,	3.9	3.9	ı	,	3.9
Federal Prosecution Service		63.4	1	63.4	,	84.8	1	84.8
Other supporting initiatives	12.7	,	,	12.7	38.5			38.5
subtotal	36.8	62.9	,	102.7	46.4	8.66	0.7	146.9
HIGH-QUALITY LEGAL SERVICES TO SUPPORT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT								
Legal Services to Client Departments		195.3	1	195.3	,	311.3	1.1	312.4
Legislative Services		7 9	1	16.6		25.8	,	25.8
subtotal		211.9	1	211.9	1	337.1	1.1	338.2
ENABLING WORK ENVIRONMENT								
Communications Program	1	1	4.0	4.0	ſ	1	4.3	4.3
Human Resource Management	,	,	6.9	6.9	1		11.6	11.6
Information Mangement / Information Technology	,	1,	17.6	17.6	,	-	20.7	20.7
Finance, Adminstration and Programs			12.5	12.5	1	1	14.1	14.1
Other supporting initiatives	* 3	.4	38.9	38.9	0.8	0.8	17.5	19.1
subtotal	. •	,	6.62	6.67	0.8	0.8	68.2	8.69
TOTAL DEPARTMENT	3 4 4		i i	0	1			100

Financial Table 1 - Summary of Voted Appropriations This table explains the way Parliament votes resources to the Department

				2003-2004		
Vote		Total Main Estimates ¹	Total Planned Spending ²	Total Authorities ³	Total Authorities received or transferred as a result of Dec. 12, 2003	Total Revised Authorities
	Administration of Justice Program			4,724.0	(110.0)	4,614.0
1	Operating expenditures	346.6	365.4	531.0	(12.0)	519.0
5	Grants & Contributions	381.6	387.4	429.5	(42.6)	386.9
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
(S)	Contribution to Employee benefit plans	51.4	50.0	63.8	(1.4)	62.4
(S)	Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Department	779.7	802.9	1,024.4	(56.0)	968.4
	Total FTEs received / transferred	(110.0)				

^{1.} Total Main Estimates were reduced by \$105.4 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003.

^{2.} Total Planned Spending was reduced by \$113.1 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC April 1, 2003.

^{3.} Total Authorities reflect that through the Supplementary Estimates process, Justice was granted authority to spend and recover \$145 million in 2003-2004.



Financial Table 1.1

This table explains the impact on the Department of the December 2003 government re-organization.

			2003-04	
ote .		Total Actual Spending	Total Spending received or transferred as a result of December 12, 2003	Total Revised Spending
	Administration of Justice Program			
i	Operating expenditures	510.6	(12.0)	498.6
5	Grants & Contributions	419.2	(42.6)	376.6
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and	0.1	0.0	0.1
	motor car allowance			
S) 4	Contribution to Employee benefit plans	63.8	(1.4)	62.4
	Total Department	993.7	(56.0)	937.7
	Total FTEs received / transferred		(110.0)	

The Government announced certain organizational changes on December 12, 2003, including the transfer of the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC) from the Department of Justice to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. Justice's planned and actual expenditures related to NCPC for the period covering April 1, 2003 to December 11, 2003 were transferred to the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and are not included in the spending figures reported in Justice's 2003-2004 Departmental Performance Report.

Financial Table 1.2

This table explains the estimated and actual expenditures for programs transferred to another department because of the December 2003 government re-organisation.

Vote	Funding for National Centre for Crime Prevention transferred to Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada	Total Estimated Authorities	S	tal Estimated pending for al Year 2003-0	FTEs
	Department of Justice				
1 -	Operating expenditures	(12.0)		(12.0)	(110.0)
5	Grants & Contributions	(42.6)		(42.3)	
(S)	Minister of Justice - Salary and motor car allowance	0.0		0.0	
(S)	Contribution to Employee benefit plans	(1.4)		(1.4)	
	Total Transferred / Received	(56.0)		(55.7)	(110.0)

Financial Table 2 - Comparison of Planned to Actual Spending

Business Lines	FTEs ¹	Operating	Voted Grants & Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues	Total Net Expenditure
Government Client Services						
Planned	2,263.3	277.8	-	277.8	0.0	277.8
total authorities	3,801.0	441.3	0.0	441.3	0.0	441.3
actuals	3,697.4	440.1	0.0	440.1	0.0	440.1
Law & Policy						
Planned ²	320.7	59.4	385.8	445.2	0.0	445.2
total authorities	290.0	68.0	386.9	454.9	0.0	454.9
actuals	290.0	51.3	376.3	427.6	0.0	427.6
Administration						
Planned	416.2	78.3	1.6	79.9	0.0	79.9
total authorities	633.0	72.2	0.0	72.2	0.0	72.2
actuals	626.4	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	70.0
Total						
Planned	3,000.2	415.5	387.4	802.9	0.0	802.9
total authorities	4,724.0	581.5	386.9	968.4	0.0	968.4
actuals	4,613.8	561.4	376.3	937.7	0.0	937.7
Other Revenues and Expenditures						
Non-Respendable Revenues ³						
Planned						(3.7)
total authorities						(147.0)
actuals						(141.5)
Cost of Services Provided						
by OGD ⁴						
Planned						47.5
total authorities						46.1
actuals						65.2
Net Cost of the Program						
Planned						846.7
total authorities						867.5
actuals						861.4

NOTE: The important increase in 2003-2004 in FTEs is mostly due to the reporting of cost recoveries by Justice instead of client departments and includes Supplementary Estimates approved FTEs.

- 1. FTEs Planned now excludes 331 FTEs for Firearms and 110 FTEs for NCPC and includes Supplementary Estimates approved FTEs. Neither are shown in Authorities nor Actuals.
- 2. Planned Spending was reduced by \$95.1 million in Operating and \$18 million in Grants & Contribution to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003. As well, it was reduced by \$12.0 million in Operating and \$42.6 million in G&C to reflect the transfer of NCPC, April 1, 2003.
- $3. \ For Non-Respendable \ Revenues, planned \ and \ total \ authorities \ were \ respectively \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ authorities \ were \ respectively \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ authorities \ were \ respectively \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ authorities \ were \ respectively \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ authorities \ were \ respectively \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ authorities \ were \ respectively \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ reduced \ by \$16.3 \ million \ and \$18.0 \ million \ total \ reduced \$ reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003.
- 4. In Cost of services provided without charged, both planned and total authorities were reduced by \$3.3 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003.



Financial Table 3 - Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions

				2003-	2004	
Business Lines	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Total Main Estimates ¹	Total Planned Spending ²	Total Authorities³	Total Actual Spending
Government Client Services	269.8	313.1	256.3	277.8	441.3	440.1
Law & Policy	595.6	555.2	452.1	445.2	454.9	427.6
Administration	70.0	73.9	71.3	79.9	72.2	70.0
Total	935.4	942.2	779.7	802.9	968.44	937.7

- 1. Total Main Estimates were reduced by \$105.2 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003.
- 2. Total Planned Spending was reduced by \$113.1 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003 and \$56 million for NCPC.
- 3. Total Authorities reflect that through the Supplementary Estimates process, Justice was granted authority to spend and recover \$145 million in 2003-2004 (Client Services) as well as many other initiatives including Legal Aid, Child-Centred Family Law and others.
- 4. \$30.7 million in authorities was not spent in 2003-2004. Of this total, \$27.3 million was in Grants and Contributions which cannot be carried over.

Financial Table 5 - Revenues: Respendable and Non-Respendable

Respendable Revenues			2003-2004		
	0	0	0	0	0
Total Respendable Revenues	0	0	0	0	0
Business Lines	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Planned Spending	Total Authorities²	Actual Revenues
Non -Respendable Revenues					
Government Client Services	0.0	0,0	0.4	144.2	130.4
Law & Policy ¹	20.3	20.5	1.7	0.1	6.4
Administration	3.1	7.7	1.6	2.7	4.7
Total Non - Respendable Revenues	23.4	28.2	3.7	147.0	141.5

- 1. Respectively, planned revenues and total authorities were reduced by \$16.3 million and \$18.0 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003
- 2. Total authorities increased to reflect Supplementary Estimates to spend and recover \$145 million (client services).

Financial Table 6 - Statutory Payments

2003-2004						
Business Lines	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Total Main Estimates ¹	Total Planned Spending ²	Total Authorities	Total Actual Spending
Government Client Services	25.0	48.6	42.8	42.8	51.9	51.9
Law & Policy	10.3	14.4	10.2	3.8	3.3	3.3
Administration	5.2	9.7	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.3
Total	40.5	72.7	57.9	52.6	62.5	62.5

^{1.} Includes contributions to EBP, Minister's salary & car allowance, refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years, spending of proceeds from disposal of surplus Crown assets. 2002-2003 increase due to changes in accounting policies for EBP costs related

Financial Table 7.1

				200	3-2004	
Business Lines	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Main Estimates	Planned Spending ¹	Total Authorities ²	Actual Expenditures
GRANTS		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Client Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law & Policy	30.5	32.6	50.8	5.3	4.0	3.5
Administration	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	30.5	34.8	50.8	5.3	4.0	3.5
CONTRIBUTIONS						
Government Client Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Law & Policy ¹	384.1	389.8	330.8	382.2	382.9	373.1
Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fotal Contributions	384.1	389.8	330.8	382.2	382.9	373.1
Total Tranfer Paymer	its 414.6	424.6	381.6	387.5	386.9	376.6

^{1.} Total planned spending 2003-2004 was increased as a result of funding from the Supplementary Estimates and then subsequently reduced by \$18 million Firearms and \$42.6 million NCPC to reflect their transfers to PSEPC.

^{2.} Total planned spending 2003-2004 was reduced by \$5 million to reflect the transfer of Firearms to PSEPC, April 1, 2003 and \$1.4 million for NCPC.

^{2.} Total Authorities and Actual Expenditures were respectively decreased by \$42.6 and \$42.3 million to reflect NCPC transfer to PSEPC.



Financial Table 7.2

				2003-2004	
	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Expenditure
GRANTS					
Law and Policy					
Uniform Law Conference of Canada - Administration Grant	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Institut international de droit d'expression française (IDEF)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police for the Law Amendments Committee	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	7.2	7.2	7.2	5.5	5.5
Hague Academy of International Law	8,6	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.6
Canadian Human Rights Foundation	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
National Judicial Institute	268.3	268.3	268.3	268.3	268.3
Canadian Society for Forensic Science	38.6	38,6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges	48.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legal Studies for Aboriginal People	210.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants in support of the Justice Partnership and Innovation Fund	264.8	308.6	510.6	217.8	217.8
Grants in support of the Aboriginal Justice Strategy	0.0	120.7	150.0	0.0	0.0
Grants in support of the Safer Communities Initiative	27,120.3	30,373.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants in support of the Youth Justice Renewal Fund	2,224.4	3,259.1	2,968.7	2,968.7	2,626.8
Grants to individuals, non-profit professional organizations, societies or associations, other non-profit organizations and institutions for activities in support of the Victims of Crime Initiative	255.1	213.9	500.0	138.0	134.7
Grants under the Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Support Fund	0.0	0.0	600.0	200.0	0.0
Grants in support of Child-centred Family Justice Fund	13.0	46.2	50.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	30,517.8	34,802.6	5,260.2	4,001.7	3,456.5
CONTRIBUTIONS Law and Policy					
Contributions to the provinces to assist in the operation of legal aid systems	99,327.5	100,827.5	123,827.5	114,941.5	114,941.5
Contributions in support of legal aid pilot projects	573.1	1,672.5	0.0	1,200.0	1,199.9
Contributions to the provinces and territories in support of the youth justice services	190,993.6	197,990.1	195,702.6	195,702.6	195,702.6

Financial Table 7.2 (continued)

				2003-2004	
	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Expenditure
Contributions to the provinces and territories in support of the youth justice services - Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision Program	0.0	0.0	4,897.1	4,897.1	1,520.1
Contributions to provinces under the Aboriginal Courtwork Program	3,997.5	4,833.2	4,833.2	4,729.3	4,729.3
Contributions to provinces and territories for the Canadian Firearms Program ¹	35,342.8	17,533.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contributions under the Justice Partnership and Innovation Fund	4,050.9	3,579.8	2,101.6	2,306.8	2,286.2
Contributions under the Aboriginal Justice Strategy Fund	6,242.1	6,859.8	7,400.0	7,050.0	6,873.2
Contributions in support of the Safer Communities Initiative	7,063.2	10,687.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contributions for Access to Justice Services to the Territories (being Legal Aid, Aboriginal Courtworker and Public Legal Education and Information Services)	3,770.5	3,859.7	3,359.7	4,742.6	4,742.6
Contributions in support of the Youth Justice Renewal Fund	8,403.3	13,109.8	14,694.4	13,694.4	9,392.
Contributions for the Victims of Crime Initiative	1,553.4	1,257.1	1,425.0	1,537.0	1,522.
Contributions to the province of British Columbia for the Air India Trial	6,607.1	8,750.8	3,800.0	9,409.1	9,409.
Contributions in support of Federal Court Ordered Counsel ²	* 5 200.0	429.9	0.0	1,175.1	279.
Contributions for Unique Legal Aid Cases	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	477.
Contributions under the Child-Centred Family Justice Fund	15,599.3	15,859.9	15,950.0	15,159.0	15,140.
Contributions to support the implementation of official languges requirements under the Contraventions Act	0.0	2,185.0	2,610.4	3,476.1	3,200.
Contributions under the Access to Justice in Both Official Languages Support Fund	0.0	0.0	1,600.0	2,780.7	1,717.
Family Violence Fund	400.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions	384,124.3	389,836.1	382,201.5	382,851.3	373,133.
Total Grants and Contributions	414,642.1	424,638.7	387,461.7	386,853.0	376,589.

^{1.} Total planned spending 2003-2004 was reduced by \$18 million Firearms and \$42.6 million NCPC to reflect their transfers to PSEPC.

^{2.} Prior to fiscal year 2003-2004, this fund was known as the Unique Legal Aid cases



Financial Table 14 - Contingent Liabilities

	31-Mar-02	31-Mar-03	Current as of March 31, 200
Claims Pending and Threatened Litigation	3.5	8.4	40.4
Total Contigent Liabilities	3.5	8.4	40.4

Note: Three litigation files amount to \$37M of these liabilities

Section VI. Annexes

A. LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IUSTICE CANADA

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

Annulment of Marriages (Ontario) Act

Anti-Terrorism Act Canada Evidence Act

Canada-United Kingdom Civil and Commercial

Judgments Convention Act

Canada Prize Act

Canadian Bill of Rights

Canadian Human Rights Act

Commercial Arbitration Act

Courts Administrations Service Act

Contraventions Act

Crown Liability and Proceedings Act

Department of Justice Act

Divorce Act

Escheats Act

Extradition Act

Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement

Assistance Act

Federal Courts Act

Federal Law-Civil Harmonization Act

Foreign Enlistment Act

Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act

Fugitive Offenders Act

Identification of Criminals Act

International Sale of Goods

Contracts Convention Act

Interpretation Act

Judges Act

Law Commission of Canada Act

Legislative Instruments Re-enactment Act

Marriage (Prohibited Degrees) Act

Modernization of Benefits and Obligations Act

Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act

Official Languages Act

Postal Services Interruption Relief Act

Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985 Act

Security Offences Act

Security of Information Act

State Immunity Act

Statute Revision Act

Statutory Instruments Act

R.S.C. 1970, c. A-14

S.C. 2001, c. 41

R.S. 1985, c. C-5

R.S. 1985, c. C-30

R.S.C. 1970, c. P-24

S.C. 1960, c. 44; reprinted in R.S.C. 1985,

Appendix III

R.S. 1985, c. H-6

R.S. 1985, c. 17 (2nd Supp.)

S.C. 2002, c.8

S.C. 1992, c. 47

R.S. 1985, c. C-50

R.S. 1985, c. J-2

R.S. 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.)

R.S. 1985, c. E-13

S.C. 1999, c. 18

R.S. 1985, c. 4 (2nd Supp.)

R.S. 1985, c. F-7

No. 1, S.C. 2001, c.4

R.S. 1985, c. F-28

R.S. 1985, c. F-29

R.S. 1985, c. F-32

R.S. 1985, c. I-1

S.C. 1991, c. 13

R.S. 1985, c. I-21

R.S. 1985, c. J-1

S.C. 1996, c. 9

S.C. 2002, c.20

S.C. 1990, c. 46

S.C. 2000, c.12

R.S. 1985, c. 30 (4th Supp.)

R.S. 1985, c. 31 (4th Supp.)

R.S. 1985, c. P-16

R.S. 1985, c. 40 (3rd Supp.)

R.S. 1985, c. S-7

R.S. 1985, c.O-5

R.S. 1985, c. S-18

R.S. 1985, c. S-20

R.S. 1985, c. S-22



Supreme Court Act Tax Court of Canada Act United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention Act Youth Criminal Justice Act

R.S. 1985, c. S-26 R.S. 1985, c. T-2 R.S. 1985, c. 16 (2nd Supp.)

S.C. 2002, c.1 (replaces Young Offenders Act, R.S. 1985, c. Y-1)

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

Access to Information Act R.S. 1985, c. A-1

Bills of Lading Act (President of the Treasury Board)
R.S. 1985, c. B-5

(Minister of Transport)

Criminal Code R.S. 1985, c. C-46

(Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Agriculture

and Agri-Food)

Garnishment, Attachment and Pension

and Agri-Food)

R.S. 1985, c. G-2

Diversion Act (Minister of Na

(Minister of National Defence, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Government Services)

Privacy Act R.S. 1985, c. P-21

(President of the Treasury Board)

B. RESEARCH REPORTS

The following reports were published during fiscal year 2003-2004 and are available at http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/rs/

A Seamless Approach to Service Delivery in Legal Aid: Fulfilling a Promise or Maintaining a Myth? by Dianne L. Martin

Correctional Experiences of Adult Male and Youth Offenders in Nunavut by Tammy C Landau, Ph.D.

JustResearch – Issue No. 9, September 2003

Evaluation of Public Legal Education and Information: An Annotated Bibliography by Lindsay Cader

Costing Justice Policy: Methodology and Means – Summary of Seminar, by Owen Lippert

Costing Justice Policy: Methodology and Means – Transcript of Seminar, August 9, 2000

Firearms Statistics: Updated Tables by Kwing Hung, Ph.D.

Peace Bonds and Violence Against Women: A Three-Site Study of the Effect of Bill C-42 on Process, Application and Enforcement by George S. Rigakos, Ph.D.

A Study of Legal Aid and Official Languages in Canada by PRA Inc.

Court Site Study of Adult Unrepresented Accused in the Provincial Criminal Courts Part 1: Overview Report by Robert G. Hann and Joan Nuffield.

and Colin Meredith and Mira Svoboda

Part 2: Site Reports by Robert G. Hann and Joan Nuffield, and Colin Meredith and Mira Svoboda

A Review of Brydges Duty Counsel Services in Canada

Identifying Research Gaps in the Prostitution Literature by John Lowman, Ph.D.

Victim Privacy and The Open Court Principle by Jamie Cameron

Victim Participation in the PLEA Negotiation Process in Canada: A Review of the Literature and Four Models for Law Reform by Simon Verdun Jones and Adamira Tijerino

Minority Views on the Canadian Anti-Terrorism Act (Formerly Bill C-36) A Qualitative Study by Les études de marché Créatec+

Re-thinking Access to Criminal Justice in Canada: A Critical Review of Needs, Responses and Restorative Justice Initiatives by Patricia Hughes and Mary Jane Mossman JustResearch - Issue No. 10



Riding the Third Wave: Rethinking Criminal Legal Aid within an Access to Justice Framework by Ab Currie

The Interaction Between Children's Developmental Capabilities and the Courtroom Environment: The Impact on Testimonial Competency by Louise Sas, Ph.D.

Predicting Crime: A Review of the Research – Summary Report by Stephen Schneider, Ph.D.

Predicting Crime: A Review of the Research by Stephen Schneider, Ph.D.

The Purchaser-Supplier Approach in Legal Aid by Professor Don Flemming

The Effectiveness of Substance Abuse-Treatment with Young Offenders by Craig Dowden

The Correlates of Self-Reported Delinquency: An Analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth by Jeff Latimer, Steven Kleinknecht, Kwing Hung and Tom Gabor

Treating Youth in Conflict with the Law: A New Meta-Analysis by Jeff Latimer, Craig Downden and Kelly Morton-Bourgon

Youth Risk/Need Assessment: An Overview of Issues and Practices by Kelly Hannah-Moffat and Paula Maurutto

The Challenges of Youth Justice in Rural and Isolated Areas in Canada by Joan Nuffield

Reports Produced by Family, Children and Youth Section

Shared Custody Arrangements: Pilot Interviews with Parents, prepared by Alderson-Gill & Associates Consulting Inc.

Evaluation of the B.C. Family Maintenance Enforcement Program's Pilot Outreach Project, prepared by Focus Consultants

Child Custody Arrangements: Their Characteristics and Outcomes, prepared by Sharon Moyer

Voice and Support: Programs for Children Experiencing Separation and Divorce, prepared by Pauline O'Connor

High-conflict Separation and Divorce: Options for Consideration, prepared by Glenn A. Gilmour

Managing Contact Difficulties: A Child-Centred Approach Gérer les difficultés de contact: une approche axée sur l'enfant, prepared by Rhonda Freeman, Families in Transition, Family Service Association of Toronto

The Survey of Child Support Awards: Analysis of Phase 2 Data Collected Through January 31, 2002, prepared by Lorne D. Bertrand, Joseph P. Hornick and Joanne J. Paetsch

Linking Family Change, Parents' Employment and Income and Children's Economic Well-Being: A Longitudinal perspective, prepared by Céline Le Bourdais, Heather Juby and Nicole Marcil-Gratton

Report on Family Law Research in Nunavut, prepared by Kelly Gallagher-Mackay

Research on Compliance with Child Support Orders and Agreements in Prince Edward Island, prepared by Alderson-Gill and Associates Consulting Inc.

Grandparent-Grandchild Access: A Legal Analysis, prepared by Dan Goldberg

Federal Funding of Provincial and Territorial Child Support, Support Enforcement and Child Custody and Access Projects 1997-2001, prepared by the Program Development Unit of the Family, Children and Youth Section

Reports on Victims' Issues

Creating a Framework for the Wisdom of the Community: Review of Victim Services in Nunavut, Northwest and Yukon Territories by Mary Beth Levan

Multi-Site Survey of Victims of Crime and Criminal Justice Professionals Across Canada by Prairie Research Associates

Victims' Response to Trauma and Implications for Interventions: A Selected Review and Synthesis of the Literature by James Hill—Published summer 2004



C. AUDITS AND EVALUATIONS

Victims of Crime Initiative, Mid-Term Evaluation, Technical Report and Summary, Recommendations and Management Response, February 2003

Project Impact Study of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, Phase II, Technical Report and Summary Report, February 2003

Final Evaluation of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, Phase II, Technical Report and Summary, February 2003 Technical Report, February 2004 Summary

Canadian Firearms Program, Implementation Evaluation, Technical Report and Summary, April 2003

Results-based Management and Accountability Framework for the ${\it Contraventions\,Act}$ Fund, June 2003

Results-based Management and Accountability Framework of the Family Law Assistance Services (FLAS) Section Program, July 2003

Results-based Management and Accountability Framework – Public Safety and Anti-Terrorism (PSAT) Initiative, September 2003

Review of Effectiveness of three Department of Justice PLEI Publications relating to Domestic Violence, September 2003

Family Violence Initiative – Project Managers' Guide to Performance Measurement and Evaluation, February 2004

D. REPORTS TO THE 2ND AND 3RD SESSIONS OF THE 37TH PARLIAMENT

Senate Committees (2nd Session)

- 1. On Human Rights
 - a. 4th Report: Enhancing Canada's Role in the OAS: Canadian Adherence to the American Convention on Human Rights, May 2003. No response required.
- 2. On Official Languages
 - a. 4th Report: Official Languages: 2002-2003 perspective. Study of the action plan for official languages and the annual reports of the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, Treasury Board and the Department of Canadian Heritage.
 October 2003. No response from the Departments yet.
 - b. 3rd Report: To study the report entitled Environmental Scan: Access to Justice. May 28, 2003. Response from Justice, November 23, 2003

Standing Committees of the House of Commons (2nd Session)

- 3. On Official Languages
 - a. Report 4: The application of the *Official Languages Act* and the *Contraventions Act*, April 9, 2003. Response provided in August 2003.

Standing Committees of the House of Commons (3rd Session)

- 4. On Justice, Human Rights, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness
 - a. Report 1: Improving the Supreme Court of Canada Appointment Process. May 10, 2004. No response provided yet.



Contacts for further information

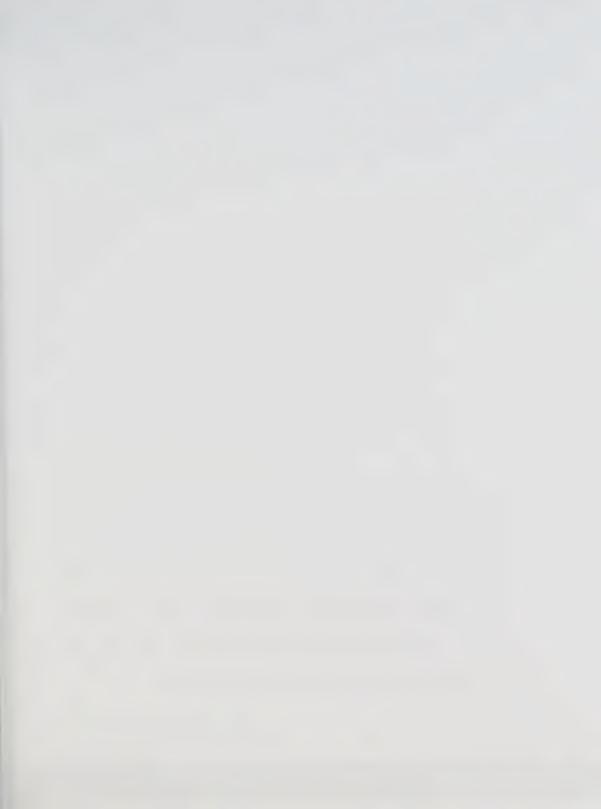
The Honorable Irwin Cotler, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, East Memorial Building, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8; Tel: (613) 992-4621

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Site Web: le site Web du ministère de la Justice est situé à l'adresse suivante : http://canada.justice.gc.ca

D. RAPPORTS À LA DEUXIÈME ET À LA TROISIÈME SESSION DU 37^E PARLEMENT

Comités du Sénat (2° session)

J. Sur les droits de la personne a. 4º rapport : Améliorer le rôle du Canada dans l'OEA : l'adhésion du Canada à la Convention américaine relative aux droits de l'homme, mai 2003. Aucune réponse requise.

2. Sur les langues officielles a. 4º rapport : Langues officielles : perspective de 2002-2003. Étude du plan d'action pour les langues officielles et des rapports annuels du Commissariat aux langues officielles, du Conseil du Trésor et du ministère du Patrimoine canadien. Octobre 2003. Aucune réponse reçue des ministères à ce jour. b. 3º rapport : Étudier le rapport intitulé État des lieux sur la situation de l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles. 28 mai 2003. Réponse du ministère de la Justice, 23 novembre 2003.

Comités permanents de la Chambre des communes (2° session)

3. Sur les langues officielles a. Rapport 4 : Une étude sur l'application de la Loi sur les langues officielles et la Loi sur les contraventions, 9 avril 2003. Réponse fournie en août 2003.

Comités permanents de la Chambre des communes (3° session)

4. Sur la justice, les droits de la personne, la sécurité publique et la protection civile a. Rapport I : Améliorer la procédure de nomination des juges de la Cour suprême du Canada. 10 mai 2004. Aucune réponse fournie à ce jour.

C. VÉRIFICATIONS ET ÉVALUATIONS

Initiative sur les victimes d'actes criminels, évaluation à mi-mandat, Rapport technique et Rapport sommaire, recommandations et réponse de la direction, février 2003

Etude sur l'incidence des projets de la Stratégie nationale sur la sécurité communautaire et la prévention du crime, phase II, Rapport technique et Rapport sommaire, février 2003

Évaluation finale de la Stratégie nationale sur la sécurité communautaire et la prévention du crime, phase II, Rapport technique et Rapport sommaire, février 2003, Rapport technique, février 2004

Programme canadien de contrôle des armes à feu, Evaluation de la mise en œuvre, Rapport technique et Résumé, avril 2003

Cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation axé sur les résultats du Fonds de la *Loi sur les contraventions*, juin 2003

Cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation axé sur les résultats du Programme de la Section des services d'aide au droit familial, juillet 2003

Cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation axé sur les résultats – Initiative sur la sécurité publique et la lutte contre le terrorisme, septembre 2003

Examen de l'efficacité de trois publications sur la VIJ du ministère de la Justice qui ont trait à la violence familiale, septembre 2003

Initiative de lutte contre la violence familiale - Guide du gestionnaire de projet, Mesure du rendement et évaluation, février 2004

Gérer les difficultés de contact : une approche axée sur l'enfant, préparé par Rhonda Freeman, Family Service Association of Toronto

Enquête sur les ordonnances de pensions alimentaires pour enfants : analyse des données de la phase 2 recueillies jusqu'au 31 janvier 2002, préparé par Lorne D. Bertrand, Joseph P. Hornick et Joanne J. Paetsch

Incidence des changements familiaux, de la situation d'emploi et du revenu des parents sur le bien-être économique des enfants : perspective longitudinale, préparé par Céline Le Bourdais, Heather Juby et Nicole Marcil-Gratton

Rapport de recherche sur le droit de la famille au Nunavut, préparé par Kelly Gallagher-Mackay

Recherche sur l'observation des ordonnances de pensions alimentaires pour enfants et des ententes à cet effet à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, préparé par Alderson-Gill and Associates Consulting Inc.

Le droit de visite des grands-parents auprès de leurs petits-enfants : analyse juridique, préparé par Dan Goldberg

Le financement fédéral des projets provinciaux et territoriaux en matière de pensions alimentaires pour enfants, d'exécution des obligations alimentaires et des droits de garde et de visite 1997-2001, préparé par le Service d'élaboration des programmes de la Section de la famille, des enfants et des adolescents

Rapports sur les questions touchant les victimes

Créer un cadre favorisant la sagesse de la collectivité : répertoire des services offerts aux victimes d'actes criminels au Nunavut, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au Yukon, par Mary Beth Levan

Étude dans de nombreux lieux sur les victimes de la criminalité et les spécialistes de la justice pénale partout au Canada, par Prairie Research Associates

Réaction des victimes aux traumatismes, et incidence sur les interventions : examen et synthèse de la littérature, par James Hill – publié à l'été 2004

Repenser l'accès à la justice pénale au Canada : un examen critique des besoins, des réponses et des initiatives de justice réparatrice, par Patricia Hughes et Mary Jane Mossman *JusteRecherche –* Numéro 10

Surfer sur la crête de la troisième vague : Redéfinir l'aide juridique en matière pénale à l'intérieur d'un cadre d'accès à la justice, par Ab Currie

Interaction entre les capacités de développement des enfants et l'environnement d'une salle d'audience : Incidences sur la compétence à témoigner, par Louise Sas, Ph.D.

Évolution de la criminalité : état de la recherche – Rapport sommaire, par Stephen Schneider, Ph.D.

Évolution de la criminalité : état de la recherche, par Stephen Schneider, Ph.D.

Le Financement de l'aide juridique à partir de l'approche acheteur-fournisseur, par le professeur Don Flemming

L'efficacité du traitement de la toxicomanie chez les jeunes délinquants, par Craig Dowden

Corrélats de la délinquance autodéclarée : Une analyse de l'Enquête longitudinale nationale sur les enfants et les jeunes, par Jeff Latimer, Steven Kleinknecht, Kwing Hung et Tom Gabor

Le traitement des adolescents qui ont des démêlés avec la justice : Nouvelle méta-analyse, par Jeff Latimer, Craig Downden et Kelly Morton-Bourgon

Evaluation du risque et des besoins chez les jeunes contrevenants : un aperçu, par Kelly

Les défis à relever en vue de dispenser des services de justice aux adolescents dans les régions rurales et isolées du Canada, par Joan Nuffield

Rapports produits par la Section de la famille, des enfants et des adolescents

Ententes de garde partagée : entrevues de parents (Etude pilote), préparé par Alderson-Gill & Associates Consulting Inc.

Evaluation du projet pilote de liaison du Programme d'exécution des ordonnances alimentaires de la Colombie-Britannique, préparé par Focus Consultants

Les ententes relatives à la garde des enfants : caractéristiques et répercussions, préparé par Sharon Moyer

Les programmes de participation et de soutien à l'intention des enfants dont les parents se séparent ou divorcent, préparé par Pauline O'Connor

Séparation et divorce très conflictuels : options à examiner, préparé par Glenn A. Gilmour

B. RAPPORTS DE RECHERCHE

Les rapports suivants ont été publiés au cours de l'exèrcice 2003-2004 et sont disponibles à l'adresse suivante : http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/rs/

Une approche intégrée à la prestation de services en matière d'aide juridique : Réalisation d'une promesse ou perpétuation d'un mythe? par Dianne L. Martin

Expériences correctionnelles des délinquants adultes et juvéniles au Nunavut, par Tammy C Landau, Ph.D.

JusteRecherche – Numéro 9, septembre 2003

Praluation des initiatives de vulgarisation et d'information juridiques : bibliographie annotée,

Établissement des coûts de la politique en matière de justice : méthodologie et moyens - Sommaire du séminaire, par Owen Lippert

Méthodes de calcul des coûts de la justice - Transcription des délibérations, 9 août 2000

Statistiques sur les armes à feu : tableaux mis à jour, par Kwing Hung, Ph.D.

Les engagements à ne pas troubler l'ordre public et la violence contre les femmes : Une étude de site des effets du projet de loi C-42 sur la procédure, la demande et l'exécution, par George S. Rigakos, Ph.D.

Etude sur l'aide juridique et les langues officielles au Canada, par PRA Inc.

Etude nationale sur les adultes non représentés accusés devant les cours criminelles provinciales Partie I : Vue d'ensemble, par Robert G. Hann et Joan Nufffeld, et Colin Meredith et Mira Svoboda

Partie 2: Rapports des études sur le terrain, par Robert G. Hann et Joan Nuffield,

et par Colin Meredith et Mira Svoboda

Analyse des services d'avocats de garde requis selon l'arrêt Brydges

Les lacunes en matière de recherche dans la littérature sur la prostitution, par John Lowman, Ph.D.

La vie privée de la victime et le principe de la publicité des débats, par Jamie Cameron

Participation de la victime à la négociation du plaidoyer au Canada : état de la recherche et quatre modèles de réforme, par Simon Verdun Jones et Adamira Tijerino

Opinion des minorités sur la Loi antiterroriste (projet de loi C-36) Etude qualitative, par Les études de marché Créatec+

L.R.1985, ch. 40 (3° supplément) L.R.1985, ch. S-7 L.R.1985, ch. S-18 L.R.1985, ch. S-20 L.R.1985, ch. S-20 L.R.1985, ch. S-20 L.R.1985, ch. S-20

jeunes contrevenants, L.R. 1985, ch. Y-1)

L.C. 2002, ch.1 (remplace la Loi sur les

Loi sur les lois révisées du Canada
Loi sur les infractions en matière de sécurité
Loi sur la protection de l'information
Loi sur la révision des l'ints
Loi sur la révision des lois
Loi sur les textes réglementaires
Loi sur la Cour suprême
Loi sur la Cour canadienne de l'impôt
Loi sur la Coure des justice pénale pour
les adolescents

Le ministre partage la responsabilité de l'application des lois suivantes devant le Parlement :

L.R.1985, ch. A-1
(président du Conseil du Trésor)
L.R.1985, ch. B-5
(ministre des Transports)
L.R.1985, ch. C-46
(Solliciteur général du Canada
et ministre de l'Agroalimentaire)
L.R.1985, ch. G-2
L.R.1985, ch. G-2
Défense nationale, des Travaux proférase nationale, des Finances, de la

(président du Conseil du Trésor)

Loi sur les connaissements Code criminel

et ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire)

Loi sur la saisie-arrêt et la distraction de pensions

Li R. 1985, ch. C-2

(ministres des Finances, de la Défense nationale, des Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux)

Loi sur la protection des

Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels

Loi sur l'accès à l'information

Section VI. Annexes

Loi sur l'annulation du mariage (Ontario)

Loi sur les recours consécutifs à une interruption des services postaux

Loi sur l'entraide juridique en matière criminelle

Loi sur la modernisation de certains régimes

Loi sur les langues officielles

anoitagildo'b to ogntnava'b

A. LOIS APPLIQUÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE DU CANADA

Le ministre assume l'entière responsabilité de l'application des lois suivantes devant le Parlement :

Loi sur le mariage (degrés prohibés) Г.С. 1990, сћ. 46 Loi sur la réédiction de textes législatifs Г.С. 2002, сћ.20 Loi sur la Commission du droit du Canada Г.С. 1996, сћ. 9 Loi sur les juges L.R.1985, ch. J-1 Loi d'interprétation L.R.1985, ch. 1-21 de vente internationale de marchandises Loi sur la Convention relative aux contrats L.C. 1991, ch. 13 L.R.1985, ch. I-1 Loi sur l'identification des criminels Loi sur les criminels fugitifs L.R.1985, ch. F-32 Loi sur les mesures extraterritoriales étrangères L.R.1985, ch. F-29 Loi sur l'enrôlement à l'étranger L.R.1985, ch. F-28 avec le droit civil Loi d'harmonisation nº 1 du droit fédéral N∘ I' F'C' 5001' cp'4 Loi sur la Cour fédérale L.R.1985, ch. F-7 des ententes familiales L.R.1985, ch. 4 (2° supplément) Loi d'aide à l'exécution des ordonnances et Г'С' 1999, сh. 18 Loi sur l'extradition Loi sur les biens en déshérence L.R.1985, ch. E-13 L.R.1985, ch. 3 (2° supplément) Loi sur le divorce Loi sur le ministère de la Justice L.R.1985, ch. J-2 le contentieux administratif Loi sur la responsabilité civile de l'État et T'K'1982' cp' C-20 Loi sur les contraventions Г.С. 1992, сћ. 47 tribunaux judiciaires Loi sur le Service administratif des L.C. 2002, ch.8 L.R.1985, ch. 17 (2° supplément) Loi sur l'arbitrage commercial Loi canadienne sur les droits de la personne L.R.1985, ch. H-6 1985, appendice III L.C. 1960, ch. 44; réimprimé dans le L.R. Déclaration canadienne des droits Loi canadienne sur les prises S.R.C. 1970, ch. P-24 ы соттегсіа де relative aux jugements en matière civile Loi sur la Convention Canada-Royaume-Uni L.R.1985, ch. C-30 Г.К.1985, сh. С-5 Loi sur la preuve au Canada L.C. 2001, ch. 41 Loi antiterroriste

Г.К.1985, сћ. Р-16

L.C. 2000, ch.12

L.R.C. 1970, ch. A-14

L.R.1985, ch. 31 (4º supplément)

L.R.1985, ch. 30 (4º supplément)

Tableau financier 14 - Passifs éventuels

	₽'0₱ ~	₽,8	g'e	Total du passif éventuel
	₽'0₽	₽,8	3°2 S'6	Réclamations en instance et litiges possibles
₹007	szem 18 ne ruoj A	31-03-03	31-03-02	
				Passif éventuel (en millions de \$)

Nota : Trois dossiers de litige représentent 37 M \$ de ce passif.

Tableau financier 7.2 (suite)

0,881 878	382 851,3	382 201,5	1,858 685	384 124,3	fotal des contributions
					violence familiale
0'0	0,0	0'0	0'00₺	0,00₽	Sontribution au Fonds sur la
					lans les deux langues officielles
					onds d'appui à l'accès à la justice
E,717.1	7,087 2	0'009 I	0,0	0'0	Contributions versées en vertu du
					suoบุนอกชนุนอา รอุเ .ins
					langues officielles en vertu de la Loi
					mise en œuvre des exigences sur les
3 200,0	1,874 8	1,019 2	0,281 2	0,0	Contributions versées à l'appui de la
					droit de la famille axé sur l'enfant
0'011 91	0,921 21	0,026 21	6'698 91	E'669 91	Contributions à l'appui du Fonds du
					d'aide juridique
E,774	0,08	0,0	0'0	0'0	Contributions aux cas uniques
					Cour fédérale ²
					l'assignation d'avocats par la
2,672	1,2711	0,0	6,62₽	0,002	Contributions à l'appui de
					procès Air India
					Colombie-Britannique pour le
1,604 6	1,604 6	0,008 &	8,027 8 🔞 ,	1'209 9	Contributions à la province de
					sur les victimes d'actes criminels
1 522,6	1 537, 0	1 425,0	1,782.1	1 553,4	Contributions à l'appui de l'Initiative
					(suite) rorientation (suite)
			2002-2003	2001-2002	
réelles	totales	brévues	réelles	réelles	
Dépenses	Autorisations	Dépenses	Dépenses	Dépenses	
	₹003-2004				
1					

I. Le total des dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004 a été réduit de $18\,\mathrm{M}$ \$ au titre du Programme des armes à feu et de $42,6\,\mathrm{M}$ \$ au titre du CVPC pour refléter leur transfert à SPPCC.

414642,1

424 638,7

Total des subventions et contributions

376 589,5

986853,0

7,184 78€

 $[\]hbox{2. Avant I'ann\'ee financière $2003-2004}, ce fonds s'appelait Situations d'aide juridique uniques.$

Tableau financier 7.2 (suite)

Détails des paiements de transfert par secteurs d'activités (en milliers de \$)

2003-200₫

					de justice pour les jeunes
					pour le renouvellement du système
1,268 6	£,468 EI	₱°₱69 ₱1	8,601 81	8 403,3	Contributions à l'appui du Fonds
					d'information juridiques)
					les services de vulgarisation et
					parajudiciaire aux Autochtones et
					l'aide juridique l'assistance
					services d'accès à la justice (à savoir
9,2474	4742,6	7,628 8	2,628 €	3,077 &	Contributions aux territoires pour les
					des collectivités plus sûres
0'0	0,0	0'0	£,788 01	7 063,2	Subventions à l'appui de l'Initiative
					applicable aux Autochtones
					Fonds de la Stratégie sur la justice
2,878 8	0,020 7	0,0047	8,628 8	6.242,1	Contributions versées en vertu du
					partenariat et d'innovation de la Justice
2,286,2	2 306,8	2 101,6	8,678 £	6,020 ₽	Contributions en vertu du Fonds de
					canadien des armes à feu ¹
					territoires pour le Programme
0,0	0,0	0'0	17,552,71	8,242,8	Contributions aux provinces et aux
					parajudiciare aux Autochtones
					termes du Programme d'assistance
€,627 ₽	€,627 ₽	4 833,2	4 833,2	3,766 €	Contributions aux provinces aux
					et en supervision
					intensif de réadaptation en garde
					justice aux jeunes - programme
					territoires à l'appui des services de
1,028 1	I,768 p	I,768 4	0'0	0'0	Contributions aux provinces et aux
					de justice aux adolescents
					territoires à l'appui des services
9,207 261	9,207 291	9,207 261	1,066 761	9'866 061	Contributions aux provinces et aux
					d'aide juridique
					projets pilotes en matière
6'66I I	I 200,0	0,0	I 672,5	1,878	Contributions pour soutenir les
					régimes d'aide juridique
					soutenir le fonctionnement des
2,149411	2,149411	123 827,5	100 827,5	8,728 66	Contributions aux provinces pour
					Droit et orientation
					CONTRIBUTIONS
C'OCE C	1'100 F	7,002.0	01700 40	0(110.00	TOTAL des sabrements
3 456,5	7,100 p	5 260,2	34 802,6	8,712.08	Total des subventions
					droit de la famille axé sur l'enfant
0,0	0,0	90,02	2,64	13,0	Subventions à l'appui du Fonds du
					Droit et orientation (suite)
			2002-2003	2001-2002	
réelles	totales	bı.ęʌnes	réelles	réelles	
Dépenses	Autorisations	Dépenses	Dépenses	Dépenses	

2003-2004

Tableau financier 7.2

Details des paiemons de transfert par secretus d'activi(es (en milliers de \$)

0,0	0,002	0,008	0,0	0'0	sur les victimes d'actes criminels Subventions versées en vertu du Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles
					particuliers, des organismes professionnels sans but lucratif, des sociétés ou des associations, d'autres organisations aans but lucratif et des institutions dont les activités contribuent à l'initiative sur les victimes d'actes critainales
7,481	138,0	200'0	213,9	, 255, I	le renouvellement du système de justice pour les jeunes Subventions accordées à des
8,626,8	7,886 2	7,886 2	1,622 E	2 224,4	des collectivités plus súres Subventions à l'appui du Fonds pour
0'0	0,0	0,0	2,878.08	27 120,3	la justice applicable aux Autochtones Subventions à l'appui de l'Initiative
0,0	0,0	0,021	7,021	0,0	juridique de partenariats et d'innovation Subventions à l'appui de la stratégie sur
8,712	8,712	9'019	9,808	8,452	Subventions appuyant le Fonds
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	210,5	des cours provinciales Études juridiques pour les Autochtones
0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001	8,84	sciences judiciaires Association canadienne des juges
9,88	9,85	9,85	9,85	9,85	Société canadienne des
268,3	268,3	268,3	268,3	268,3	de la personne Institut national de la magistrature
9'97	5,65	9'97	9,65	9,62	de La Haye Fondation canadienne des droits
9,8	9'9	9,8	9,8	9,8	and Comparative Law Académie de droit international
5,8	5,2	2,7	2,7	Z,7	police, destinée au Comité sur les modifications de la loi British Institute of International
12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	d'expression française (IDEF) Association canadienne des chefs de
I,I	I,I	I'I	I,I	I'I	des au comande a comment de droit de droit international de droit
18,2	2,81	2,81	2,81	18,2	SUBVENTIONS Droit et orientation Conférence pour l'harmonisation des lois au Canada - Subvention
					SIVOIDIVIIII
səsnəqəd réelles	Autorisations totales	Dépenses prévues	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles	

Tableau financier 6 - Palements législatifs

(2 9b anoillim na) earthfrach merces na althriagal amammar

2003-2004

9"2	79	62,5	9,25	6'29	72,7	9'0₹	Total
ε'2	2	٤,7	0'9	0'9	۷'6	2,8	Administration
£,8	E	ε,ε	8,8	2,01	₽,₽1	* E'01 *	gouvernementaux Droit et orientation
6'1	19	6'19	8,24	8,5₽	9'87	0,82	Services aux clients
səjes ijes suses	rée	Autorisation eslatot	Total des dépenses prévues ²	Budget principal des dépenses total ¹	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles 2001-2002	Secteurs d'activités

1. Comprend les cotisations aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés, le traitement et l'allocation de volture du Ministre, le renfouveement des montants portés aux recettes lors d'exercices précédents et la dépense des produits de la cession de biens excédentaires de l'Éfair. Les paiements législatifs ont augmenté en 2002-2003 en raison des nouvelles règles comptables applicables aux dépenses engagées au titre du recouvrement des coûts liés aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés.

2. Les dépenses totales prévues pour 2003-2004 ont été réduites de 5 M \$ pour refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1ºº avril 2003 et de 1,4 M \$ pour le CVPC.

Tableau financier 7.1

Sommane des paiements de transfert par secteur d'activités (en millions de \$)

2003-2004

	9'92E T'E2E	6,38£ 9,659	2,78£	8,088 8,188	8,48£ 8,454	9'ħIħ	Total des contributions Total des paiements de tranfert
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0'0	Administration
	1,878	382,9	382,2	8,088	8,688	1,488	gouvernementation ¹ Droit et orientation ¹
	0'0	0'0	0,0	0'0	0,0	0'0	CONTRIBUTIONS Services aux clients
1	3,5	0'ъ	2,3	8,05	8,48	30,5	Total des subventions
	0'0	0'0	0'0	0,0	2,2	0'0	Administration
3	3,8	0'₺	€,3	8,02	9,28	30,5	gouvernementaux Droit et orientation
:	0'0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	SUBVENTIONS Services aux clients
	Dépenses réelles ²	enoitsationA səlstot	Dépenses prévues¹	Budget principal des dépenses	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles 2001-2002	Secteurs d'activités

I. Le total des dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004 a été réduit de 18 M \$ au titre du Programme des armes à feu et de 57,4 M \$ au titre du CNPC pour refléter leur transfert à SPPCC.

^{2.} Les autorisations totales et les dépenses réelles ont été respectivement réduites de 42,6 M \$ et de 42,3 M \$ pour refléter le transfert du CNPC à SPPCC.

Tableau financier 3 - Comparaison historique du total des dépenses prévues par rapport aux dépenses réelles

Comparaison historique des dépenses prévues pur rapport aux dépenses réelles. du Ministère, par secteur d'activités (en millions de 5)

Iotal	₹'986	2,2 ₽ 6	۷٬6۷۷	6,208	₽ ₽ '896	7,756
Administration	0'02	6,87	8,17	6'62	2,27	0'02
noitation to tion	9'969	2,888	1,224	445,2	6'151	427,6
Воичеглетелтаих						
Services aux clients	8,692	1,818	266,3	8,772	6,144	1,044
ecteurs d'activités	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Total du Budget principal des dépenses'	Total des dépenses prévues ²	AutorisationA totales³	Total des dépenses réelles

1. Le total du Budget principal des dépenses a été réduit de 105,2 M \$ pour refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le I° avril 2003.

2. Le total des dépenses prévues a été réduit de 113,1 M \$ pour refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1° avril 2003 et de 56 M \$ pour le CNPC.

3. Les autorisations totales reflètent la situation selon laquelle par l'intermédiaire du processus du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses, le ministère de la Justice s'est vu octroyer l'autorisation de dépenser et de recouvrer 145 M \$ en 2003-2004 (Services à la clientèle), de même que d'autres initiatives telles que l'aide Juridique, le Droit de la famille axé sur l'enfant et d'autres.

4. Des autorisations de l'ordre de 30,7 M \$ n'ont pas été dépensées en 2003-2004. De ce montant, 27,3 M \$ étaient des Subventions et Contributions qui ne peuvent être reportées.

Tableau financier 5 - Recettes: disponibles et non disponibles

otal des recettes non disponibles	₽,62	2,82	<i>L</i> 'ε	0,741	2,141
noitstration	1,5	L'L	9'I	2,7	2'₽
roit et orientation¹	20,3	20,5	L'I	1,0	₱'9
ervices aux clients gouvernementaux	0'0	0'0	₹'0	2,441	130,4
secettes non disponibles					
ecteurs d'activités	Dépenses réelles 2001-2002	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Recettes prévues	enoitsaitotuA səlatot	Recettes réelles
otal des recettes disponibles	0	0	0	0	0
seldinoqsib settes	0	0	0	0	0
				2003-2004	

I. Les recettes prévues et les autorisations totales ont été réduites, respectivement, de 16,3M\$ et de 18,0 M \$ de manière à refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le I" avril 2003.

2. Les autorisations totales ont été augmentées de manière à refléter le fait que le Budget supplémentaire des dépenses autorise de dépenser et recouvrer 145 M \$ (services à la clientèle).

Tableau financier 2 - Comparaison entre les dépenses prévues et réelles

Dépenses prévues comparées aux dépenses réelles du Ministère. par secteur d'activités (en millions de \$)

₽,188						dépenses réelles
S'298						autorisations totales
7,848						Dépenses prévues
						Soût net du Programme
2,29						dépenses réelles
I '9t						autorisations totales
S'27						Dépenses prévues
						ar d'autres ministères"
						subnar eservices rendus
(2,141)						dépenses réelles
(0'2†1)						solutot snoitusirotun
(7,8)						Dépenses prévues
						secettes non disponibles3
						utres recettes et dépenses
7,789	0,0	7,786	8,878	₽,192	8,813 4	qépenses réelles
t'896	0'0	t'896	6,388	2'189	4 724,0	solntot snoitasirotua
6,208	0,0	6,208	₽,788	S'91+	3,000 &	Dépenses prévues
						โกรด์
0,07	0,0	0,07	0'0	0,07	₱'979	dépenses réelles
2,27	0'0	72,2	0.0	2,27	0,889	solntot enoitneirotun
6'62	0'0	6'64	9'1	£'82	416,2	Dépenses prévues
						กดารการเกากก
427,6	0,0	427,6	8,878	5,13	0,062	dépenses réelles
6'454	0'0	6'151	6,888	0,88	0,092	solntot enoitasirotua
2,844	0,0	7,344	8,288	₺'69	7,028	Dépenses prévues ²
						ทอนัก เการ์ดกระการ
1,044	0,0	1,044	0,0	1,044	₱'269 E	qépenses réelles
E'1++	0'0	E'117	0.0	E'11+	0,108 &	รงโภางา รทงทำกรทางทก
8,772	0,0	8,772	-	8,772	2 263,3	Dépenses prévues
						xทvานอนเอนเอลกo
						อาบาร ราบาร ราบาร
səttən	səldinoqsib	brutes	approuvées			
asuadap	recettes	səsuədəp	contributions	nement	T.T.CT	ecteurs d'activités
Total des	: snioM	Total des	Subventions et	Fonction-	ĘLb:	addinitacth autotac

AOTA: L'augmentation importante du nombre d'ETP en 2003-2004 est surtout imputable à la déclaration des recouvrements de sodits des dépenses. des dépenses.

4. Au poste des coûts des services rendus sans être imputés, les dépenses prévues et les autorisations totales ont été réduites de 3,3 M \$ pour reflèter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1° avril 2003.

L. Me sont pas inclus les coûts liés à 331 ETP prévus pour le Programme des armes à feu et à 110 ETP pour le CMPC, et comprend les ÉTP approuvés dans le Budget supplémentaire des dépenses réelles.

^{2.} Les dépenses prévues ont été réduites de 95,1 M \$ au tirre des dépenses de l'onctionnement et de 18 M \$ au titre des bubventions et contributions pour réflérer le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1" avril 2003. De plus, elles ont été réduites de 12 M \$ au titre des 6 et pour reflérer le transfert du CNPC le 1" avril 2003.

^{3.} En ce qui concerne les recettes non disponibles, les dépenses prévues et les autorisations totales ont été réduites, respectivement, de 16,3 M \$ et de 18,0 M \$ pour refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1° avril 2003.

Tableau financier 1.1

Ce tableau explique l'impact de la réorganisation gouvernementale de décembre 2003 sur le Ministère

		CITO		TIO)	TIOU		autor	FD/	COCIT	adan	
13	314	Suu	till tetti	$u\sigma_{j}$	uou	LE DIE	MALITO	1160		O'CLOY!	

	Total des ETP reçus/transférés		(0,011)	
	Total du Ministère	Z'866	(0'99)	2'286
	sociaux des employés			
(S)	Contributions aux régimes d'avantages	8,89	(£,I)	₽,28
	et allocation de voiture			
(S)	Ministre de la Justice - Traitement	1,0	0.0	1'0
S	Subventions et contributions	2,614	(9,24)	9'928
I	Dépenses de fonctionnement	210'0	(15,0)	9'861
	de la justice			
	Programme d'administration			
		réelles	12 décembre 2003	révisées
		səsuədəp	ou transférées suite au	aense
tibə		Total des	Total des dépenses reçues	Total de
			2003-04	

Le gouvernement a annoncé certains changements organisationnels le 12 décembre 2003, notamment le transfert du Centre national de prévention du crime (CNPC) du ministère de la Justice au la protection civile. Les dépenses prévues créelles de la Justice au chaptire du CNPC pour la période du L" avril 2003 au 11 décembre 2003 ont été transférées au ministère de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile et ne sont pas comprises dans les montants de dépenses inscrits au Rapport sur le rendement ministère et de la Protection civile et ne sont pas comprises dans les montants de dépenses inscrits au Rapport sur le rendement ministèriel 2003-2004 de la Justice.

Tableau financier 1.2

Ce tableau explique les dépenses prévues et réelles pour les programmes transférés à d'autres ministères lors de la réorganisation gouvernementale de décembre 2003.

Impact des annonces du 12 décembre 2003	

(0,011)	(2,68)	(26,0)	sociaux des employés Total transféré / reçu	
	(P,I)	(£,1)	allocation de voiture Contributions aux régimes d'avantages	(S
	0'0	0'0	Ministre de la Justice - Traitement et	(S
	(€,2,3)	(42,6)	Subventions et contributions	9
(0,011)	(0,21)	(0,21)	Dépenses de fonctionnement	I
			Ministère de la Justice	
əəu	Total estimatif de dépenses pour l'an DS-E00S eréinandi	Total estimatif des autotisations	Financement du Centre national de prévention du crime transféré à Sécurité publique et Protection civile Canada	1ibê

Tableau financier 1 - Sommaire des crédits approuvés

Ce tableau explique la façon dont le Parlement attribue les ressources au Ministère

Sesoins financiers par autorisation (en millions de \$)

Total des autorisations	Autorisations uo seuçes ou	2003-2004 Autorisations totales ³	Total des dépenses	Total Budget princ. des		tibèrO
rèvisèes	transférées suite au 12 déc. 2003		prévues²	səsuədəp		
0'₺19₺	(0,011)	4 724,0			Programme d'administration de la justice	
0,613	(0,21)	0,152	₽,888	9,646	Dépenses de Tonctionnement	ī
6,888	(6,24)	5,624	₽'288	9,188	Subventions et	2
1'0	0,0	ľ,0	I,0	1,0	Ministre de la Justice - Traitement et allocation de voiture	(S)
₽ '79	(4,1)	8,59	0,08	₽'[9	Contributions aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés	(S)
0,0	0'0	0,0	0'0	0,0	Remboursements de montants crédités aux recettes des années précédentes	(S)
0'0	0,0	0'0	0,0	0,0	Dépenses de produits de la cession de biens excédentaires de l'État	(S)
₺ '896	(999)	1 024,4	6,208	7,877 (0,011)	Total du Ministère Total des ETP reçus/transférés	

I. Le total du Budget principal des dépenses a été réduit de 105,4 millions de dollars de manière à refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1º avril 2003.

^{2.} Le total des dépenses prévues a été réduit de 113,1 millions de dollars de manière à refléter le transfert du Programme des armes à feu à SPPCC le 1º avril 2003.

^{3.} Les autorisations totales illustrent que par le processus du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses, le ministère de la Justice a obtenu l'autorisation de dépenser et de recouvrer 145 millions de dollars en 2003-2004.

Comparaison des dépenses par objectif stratégique et secteur d'activités, 2003-2004

TOTAL DU MINISTÈRE	MILIEU DE TRAVAIL PRIVILÉGIÉ Programme des communications Gestion des ressources humaines Gestion de l'information / Technologie de l'information Finances, administration et programmes Autres initiatives de soutien sous-total	FOURNIR DES SERVICES JURIDIQUES DE GRANDE QUALITÉ AU SOUTIEN DU GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL Services juridiques aux ministères clients et gestion des risques juridiques Services législatifs sous-total	Renforcer la sécurité des Canadiens Lutter contre le crime organisé Sécurité publique et lutte contre le terrorisme Coopération internationale Réforme du droit pénal Service fédéral des poursuites Autres initiatives de soutien sous-total	SERVIR LES CANADIENS Garantir un système de justice pertinent, accessible et équitable Programme d'aide juridique Langues officielles Programme de partenariat et d'innovation Renouvellement de la justice applicable aux jeunes Initiative des victimes d'actes criminels Droit de la famille axé sur les enfants Stratégie de justice autochtone sous-total	
445,2			6,1 14,1 3,9 36,8	126,4 8,6 4,2 228,7 1,9 26,7 12,0 408,4	Depense Droit et orientation
277,8		195,3 16,6 211,9	2,5 63,4		Depenses prévues par secteur d'activités Total ientation clients gouv.
79,9 ***	4,0 6,9 17,6 12,5 38,9 79,9	getter g t		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Admin.
802,9	4,0 6,9 17,6 12,5 38,9 79,9	195,3 16,6 211,9	6,1 14,1 2,5 3,9 63,4 12,7 102,7	126,4 8,6 4,2 228,7 1,9 26,7 12,0 408,4	Total
427,6	0,8		3,2 0,8 3,9 3,9 46,4	121.0 7,6 4,1 216,8 3,0 21,0 6,9 380,4	Dépens Droit et orientation
440,1	0 ,8	311,3 25,8 337,1	6,2 7,3 1,5 - - 84,8	<u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>	Dépenses réelles par secteur d'activités Droit et Serv. aux Admin. Tota orientation clients gouv.
70,0	4,3 11.6 20,7 14,1 17,5 68,2	1,1	0,4 0,3 - - - 0,7		secteur d'ac Admin.
937,7	4,3 11,6 20,7 14,1 19,1 69,8	312,4 25,8 338,2	9,8 8,4 1.5 3,9 84,8 38,5	121,0 7,6 4,1 216,8 3,0 21,0 9,3 382,8	Total

Habitudes de dépense par programme / initiative pour 2003-2004

OFFRIR UN MILIEU DE TRAVAIL PRIVILÉGIÉ Programme des communications Gestion des ressources humaines Gestion de l'information / Technologie de l'information Finances, administration et programmes Autres initiatives de soutien sous-total TOTAL DU MINISTÈRE	FOURNIR DES SERVICES JURIDIQUES DE GRANDE QUALITÉ AU SOUTIEN DU GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL Services juridiques aux ministères clients et Gestion des risques juridiques Services législatifs sous-total	Garantir un système de justice pertinent, accessible et équitable Programme d'aide juridique Langues officielles Programme de partenariat et d'innovation Renouvellement de la justice applicable aux jeunes Initiative pour les victimes d'actes criminels Droit de la famille axé sur les enfants Stratégie de justice autochtone sous-total Renforcer la sécurité des Canadiens Lutter contre le crime organisé Sécurité publique et lutte contre le terrorisme Coopération internationale et droit international Lutter contre la criminalité technologique Réforme du droit pénal Service fédéral des poursuites Autres initiatives de soutien sous-total	
4,1 11,8 18,9 16,9 22,4 74,1	193,5 17,9 211,4	104,8 221,7 1,5 22,5 10,4 360,9 91,4 55,7	Dépenses réelles pour 2002-2003
4,0 6,9 17,6 12,5 38,9 79,9	195,1 16,6 211,7	126,4 8,6 4,2 228,7 1,9 26,7 11,9 408,4 6,1 14,1 2,5 63,4 12,7 102,7	Dépenses prévues pour 2003-2004
4,3 11,6 20,7 14,1 19,1 69,8 937,7	312,4 25,8 338,2	121,0 7,6 4,1 216,8 3,0 21,0 9,3 382,8 9,8 8,4 1,5 146,9	Dépenses réelles pour 2003-2004
4,6 12,5 22,3 15,2 20,7 75,3	371,2 23,6 394,8	132,7 11,7 3,9 215,2 4,7 26,8 9,8 404,8 404,8 115,7 7,5 12,6 3,0 65,2 27,9 136,1	Dépenses prévues pour 2004-2005

Section V. Tableaux financiers



Enoncé de la troisième Stratégie de développement durable

Pendant la période visée par le rapport, le aintistère a achevé sa troisième SDD, couvrant ainsi l'exercice 2004 à 2006. La Stratégie intègre les leçons apprises des stratégies précédentes et comporte une approche plus ciblée et axée sur les résultats. La Stratégie comprend des mécanismes visant à améliorer la capacité du ministère de la Justice d'atteindre see buts. Un gestionnaire principal a été nommé champion chargé de coordonner nommé champion chargé de coordonner équipe de mise en œuvre du DD formée de équipe de mise en œuvre du DD formée de représentants de tous les secteurs clés du leprésentants a été constituée pour mener à bien représentants de tous les secteurs clés du les activités dans le cadre de cette initiative.

La nouvelle stratégie comporte trois objectifs:

- Accroître la connaissance du développement durable au Ministère et le sensibiliser davantage à ce sujet.
- **2.** Intégrer la prise en compte du développement durable aux activités du Ministère.
- Améliorer la durabilité écologique des activités matérielles du Ministère.

Ces objectifs s'inspirent de ceux qui étaient énoncés dans les stratégies précédentes.

Une copie de la stratégie complète, qui comprend un examen des résultats précédents, est disponible à l'adresse suivante : http://www.canada.justice.gc.ca/fr/dept/pub/SDD/04_06/index.html

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Des résultats mitigés ont été obtenus quant au troisième objectif, ce qui a réduit l'impact direct sur l'environnement des opérations matérielles du ministère de la Justice. Bien que l'achat de dossiers indique que la quantité de papier acheté a diminué, on croit que l'impression par des entrepreneurs a augmenté. Par conséquent, l'objectif de stabiliser la consommation de papier par employé aux niveaux de 1999-2000 n'a été que partiellement afteint.

Le Ministère a atteint son objectif de détournement de ses déchets solides pour ses bureaux de l'Administration centrale, où 80 % de tous les déchets solides sont détournés de la décharge. Un processus d'examen continu visant à déterminer les options d'achat écologique a été instauré, ce qui a fait en sorte que 52 % des articles entreposés à l'Administration centrale et 30 % des articles entreposés à entreposés dans les magasins régionaux sont entreposés dans les magasins régionaux sont maintenant identifiés comme écologiques.

Les efforts déployés pour sensibiliser les employés aux questions environnementales ont été contrecarrés par l'absence de coordonnateur du développement durable et le manque de ressources en vue de l'élaboration de programmes de communication et d'éducation.

Au cours de la période visée par le rapport, des progrès considérables ont été réalisés dans le projet de la Trousse de l'avocat. On s'est efforcé de mettre à la disposition de noutes les parties la quantité massive d'informations requises pour les dossiers de litige en format électronique, plurôt que d'imprimer des millions de pages de papier; à la fin de l'année, plus de 4,4 millions de pages de recherche juridique étaient stockées dans une banque de données et distribuées sur des DC.

 a fait la promotion du règlement des différends (RD) comme solution de rechange efficace aux litiges.

Le recours au RD devrait permettre d'améliorer la rentabilité à long terme des mécanismes de litige du Ministère. Moins de progrès ont été réalisés dans la formation et dans la diffusion de renseignements à l'appui des objectifs de développement durable.

Tous les buts rattachés au deuxième objectif ont été atteints, à la suite de l'examen des aspects sociaux et culturels du développement durable dans le contexte du mandat sur le plan des orientations du Ministère. Le communautaires aux termes de l'Initiative communautaires aux termes de l'Initiative relative au développement durable des collectivités, qui appuyait la cohésion sociale et contribuait au développement durable des collectivités, qui appuyait la cohésion sociale et contribuait au développement durable.

En outre:

- la Stratégie en matière de justice applicable aux Autochtones a atteint ses objectifs d'exécution de programmes communautaires de justice alternative;
- le Centre national de prévention du crime a élaboré et mis en œuvre des solutions communautaires pour s'attaquer à la criminalité et à la victimisation;
- la cohésion sociale, qui désigne l'équité économique et sociale, la paix, la sécurité, l'inclusion et l'accès, a été prise en compte dans la recherche interministérielle sur listre de la Justice a été nommé champion de l'examen de l'élaboration des politiques du point de vue de la cohésion sociale.

Milieu de travail de choix	Faire du Ministère un milieu de travail de choix	L'ensemble du gouvernement	Mettre en œuvre des initiatives pour faire du Ministère un milieu de travail progressiste; Améliorer les processus de RH; Fournit des occasions de perfectionnement professionnel
			Constitution d'un Comité national sur l'apprentissage et la gestion du savoir et élaboration et mise en œuvre d'une Politique d'apprentissage ministérielle qui s'inspire des plans d'apprentissage individuels de chaque employé
		[Lancement des travaux portant sur une nouvelle Architecture d'activités de programmes pour faciliter le lien entre les résultats financiers
			A offert un programme de formation de deux jours (qui met l'accent sur la gérance et la responsabilisation) dans tout le pays; excellente participation à chaque endroit.
əvitsitin	Ind	sonisnotus¶	Resultats obtenus par le ministère de la lustice

Examen de la deuxième Stratégie de développement durable

Le Ministère a réalisé des progrès importants quant au premier objectif, soit le soutien au développement durable dans l'ensemble de l'administration fédérale par la prestation de services juridiques de grande qualité et la mise en place d'une infrastructure juridique. De façon générale, le Ministère :

 a donné des conseils juridiques et du soutien de grande qualité à une multitude d'initiatives sur le développement durable, comme la Loi canadienne durable, comme la Loi canadienne
 l'Accord de Kyoto;

 a réalisé des progrès importants dans l'élaboration de solutions de rechange efficaces et économiques aux lois, aux règlements et aux litiges coûteux;

Stratégie de développement durable

Pendant la période visée par le rapport, le Ministère a évalué les progrès réalisés en fonction des objectifs formulés dans sa deuxième Stratégie de développement durable (SDD) et a lancé sa troisième SDD.

La SDD du Ministère pour 2001-2003 renfermait trois objectifs clés, et certains buts particuliers. Une grande partie des buts particuliers. Une grande partiellement atteints. Les buts non atteints et les leçons tirées ont été intégrés à la nouvelle SDD afin que les buts soient atteints et que les leçons soient profitables au cours des deux à trois soient profitables au cours des deux à trois prochaines années.

Section IV. Initiatives horizontales à l'échelle du gouvernement

touchant la justice pour les jeunes A donné des conseils d'orientation A conseils d'orientation des conseils d'orientation de la justice de la justice des conseils d'orientation de la justice des conseils d'orientation de la justice de la justice de la justice des conseils d'orientation de la justice de la justice des conseils de la justice de la j	Santé Canada (minis-	la justice Limiter le préjudice	Stratégie canadienne
stratégique et a rédigé des modifications législatives	tère responsable)	associé à la consom- mation d'alcool et d'autres drogues	angorbinn
Appui aux enquêtes sur les personnes soupçonnées de crimes de guerre; traitement de 26 demandes aux termes du TEJ et de l'Extradition	SPPC (ministère responsable), GRC, Transports, SCRS	Bâtir la sécurité personnelle et économique des Canadiens	écurité publique et antiterrorisme
Financement de 17 projets, élaboration d'une politique, recherche et évaluation	Santé Canada (minis- tère responsable); 12 ministères participants	S'attaquer aux causes profondes de la vio- fence familiale et réduire la violence familiale au Canada	Fiolence familiale
Accroître la quantité de renseignements accessibles sur le site Web du Ministère; Participation à un projet de portail pour donner un accès à site unique à de l'information sur les consultations publiques	коплетпете Геплетент	Offrir des services en direct d'ici 2005	3-ділетиеті 13-дір па
Ajout de pages Web; Distribution de signets promotionnels	gouvernement L'ensemble du	Constituer une bibliothèque de services juridiques pour le gouvernement	ionb əl 1ə əsitzuj s.
Le SCT a approuvé le plan d'action du Ministère en février 2004.	L'ensemble du gouvernement	Mettre en œuvre la fonction de contrôleur moderne	onction de contrôleur moderne Milieu de travail se choix



La DGI est chargée de la maintenance, du soutien et de la mise à niveau de toute l'infrastructure pour la technologie de l'information et la gestion de l'information.

En ce qui touche la modernisation de la fonction de contrôleur, à la grandeur de l'administration fédérale, le Ministère a élaboré un nouveau mandat pour son comité CATI.COM en vue de mieux harmoniser les décisions en matière de gestion de l'information et de la technologie avec les priorités et les objectifs économiques.

Le Ministère a achevé la plupart de ses activités de technologie de l'information (TI) et de gestion de l'information décrites dans cette section du RPP. La première phase de la Trousse de l'avocat est achevée; le logiciel de soutien normalisé en matière de litiges maintenant accessibles dans l'ensemble du Ministère. Un système de gestion de l'information à caractère législatif qui s'applique mation à caractère législatif qui s'applique aux projets de lois a également été mis en place. Parmi les autres réalisations,

- la mise à niveau de 600 postes de travail d'employés;
- l'installation d'un nouveau logiciel sur tous les Blackberries du Ministère;
- l'élargissement de la largeur de bande à six bureaux du réseau longue distance;
- l'établissement d'un portail Web sécuritaire (JusConnexion), ce qui permet aux SJM d'accéder à distance à davantage d'applications.

Un sondage portant sur la satisfaction de la clientèle a été envoyé à un échantillon sélectionné au hasard de 1 100 clients; plus de 300 ont répondu. Pour chacune des catégories retenues dans le sondage, au moins 80 % de tous les répondants ont indiqué qu'ils étaient satisfaits de la qualité et de la rapidité des services de la DGI.

 Mettre en œuvre un Cadre de responsabilisation en matière de gestion des ressources humaines (CRGRH) et recueillir des données de base pour chaque rapport direct du sous-ministre. Au cours des années subséquentes, des rapports d'étape indiqueront si les des rapports d'étape indiqueront si les objectifs de rendement ont été atteints.

Finances, administration et programmes

Voici les activités menées en 2003-2004:

- Améliorer les pratiques et les procédures contractuelles. Pour ce faire, une liste de vérification des renseignements a été créée pour pouvoir déterminer les étapes appropriées à suivre et les documents nécessaires pour soutenir le lancement et l'application d'un contrat. De plus, de la formation a été dispensée à 136 agents formation a été dispensée à 136 agents principes de la concurrence, les pouvoirs délégués et les rôles et responsabilités en matière de contrats.
- Une formation de sensibilisation à la sécurité a été donnée à plus de 600 employés; plus de 3 000 ont participé à des séances de sensibilisation à la santé et à la sécurité au travail. Une formation en gestion financière a été donnée à 129 employés.
- Plus de 400 000 actions en saisie-arrêt ont été traitées, ce qui a généré plus de 98 millions \$ en pensions alimentaires pour enfants.
- La stratégie d'aménagement de locaux a été révisée, mais non parachevée.

Gestion de l'information et technologie de l'information

La Direction de la gestion de l'information (DGI) fournit une multitude de technologies de l'information et des communications aux employés du Ministère dans tout le Canada.

Voici les activités d'équité en matière d'emploi exécutées :

- Achever des rapports qui établissent des objectifs numériques pour chaque portefeuille, région et direction et un suivi semi-annuel des rapports.
- Tenir des séances de formation linguistique pour plus de 400 employés.
- · Etablir un nouveau prix national.
- Publier quatre numéros du bulletin Équité en matière d'emploi.
- Rédiger un rapport de vérification culturelle sur les Autochtones comportant des recommandations.
- Élaborer et diffuser des lignes directrices sur l'adaptation du lieu de travail des personnes handicapées.
- Elaborer des plans d'action pour les employés atteints d'un handicap et pour les minorités visibles.

Outre la mise en œuvre continue du régime d'équité en matière d'emploi du Ministère, le service des ressources humaines a également réalisé ce qui suit :

- Poursuivre la préparation de l'application de la nouvelle Loi sur la modernisation des ressources humaines dans la fonction publique. Élaborer un plan de gestion des ressources humaines lié au Cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation; choisir un coordonnateur de projet et choisir un coordonnateur de projet et les membres d'une équipe; lancer un examen des politiques de dotation.
- Achever un examen du système de classification des parajuristes et entreprendre un examen semblable du système utilisé pour classifier les avocats.

Communications

Voici les activités clés exécutées durant la période visée par le rapport :

- Offrir du soutien et des conseils stratégiques cohérents au Ministre et aux autres hauts fonctionnaires.
- Répondre à plus de 2 000 appels des médias et à plus de 20 000 demandes de renseignements du public.
- Publier environ 130 communiqués.
- Rédiger 59 discours en vue d'allocutions du Ministre et de nombreuses apparitions par d'autres fonctionnaires
- Maintenir et élargir des sites Web; atteindre un fotal mensuel moyen exceptionnel de 200 000 visiteurs sur le site des lois et règlements codifiés et de 150 000 visiteurs sur le site du ministère de la Justice.
- Diffuser plus de 1 000 publications et documents d'information.
- Publier un sommaire quotidien à l'intention des médias; lancer un service de titres pour les gestionnaires munis de Blackberries.
- Publier un compendium en petit format de renseignements sur les relations avec les médias et donner six séances de formation médiatique aux porte-parole et aux poursuivants du Ministère.
- Améliorer les communications ministérielles et internes en développant des politiques pour les communications régionales et l'édition électronique.

Gestion des ressources humaines

Poursuite de la mise en œuvre du régime d'équité en matière d'emploi du Ministère.



une base quotidienne. et à la gestion des risques juridiques sur clients participent maintenant à l'analyse risques juridiques. De nombreux ministères

procéder dans les cas de litige. stratégiques sur l'opportunité et la façon de mieux en mesure de prendre des décisions ce point de vue. Ainsi, le gouvernement est du paysage litigieux et de gérer les litiges de vernement d'avoir une vision de l'ensemble tation de la Charte, la GRJ permet au goule défendeur ou l'intimé lorsqu'il y a contesl'intimé dans les litiges civils et soit toujours ment soit le plus souvent le défendeur ou rattachés à ces dossiers. Bien que le gouverneministères clients pour gérer les risques et en assure le suivi et collabore avec les les dossiers ayant beaucoup de répercussions3 ministère de la Justice détermine quels sont les plus de 160 000 poursuites pénales, le Parmi les plus de 44 000 dossiers civils et

cas de résultat défavorable. de réagir rapidement et efficacement en d'urgence qui permettent au gouvernement gestion efficace et qu'il existe des plans associés à ces dossiers font l'objet d'une importants afin de s'assurer que les risques des dossiers à répercussions élevées les plus instauré un mécanisme particulier de suivi Le ministère de la Justice a également

> des responsabilités appropriés des personnes se produisent, et la description des rôles et gique et efficace des litiges quand ceux-ci s'il survient des différends, la gestion stratél'examen de solutions de rechange aux litiges d'incitatifs, à un règlement ou à une loi), recours à une politique, à un programme d'atteinte d'objectifs particuliers comme le d'outils (c.-à-d. le choix parmi divers outils les risques juridiques par un choix efficace de l'analyse), l'étude des façons de diminuer juridiques aux premiers stade (au moyen comprend l'identification des risques et, bien sûr, les litiges. La stratégie de GRJ politiques, la mise en œuvre de programmes risques juridiques causés par l'élaboration de gouvernementales pouvant entraîner des La GRJ s'applique à toutes les activités

> à déterminer, à analyser et à évaluer leurs risque, notamment en aidant des clients activement des initiatives de gestion du de la Justice exerçent, promeuvent et dirigent gestionnaires et les avocats du ministère concert avec le ministère de la Justice. Les elle est exercée par les ministères clients de opérations quotidiennes du Ministère et juridique. La GRJ fait maintenant partie des fédéral une culture de la gestion du risque de la Justice et à l'ensemble du gouvernement L'initiative de GRJ a inculqué au ministère

parties à des litiges afin d'assurer une prise

D. AMELIORER UN MILIEU DE TRAVAIL FAVORABLE

Introduction

de décisions éclairée.

« Tirer parti de nos atouts » établi dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités 2003-2004. Les renseignements fournis dans la présente section ont trait au résultat stratégique

Explication de l'écart

les services ministériels. augmenté les fonds disponibles pour supplémentaire des dépenses ont Des répartitions internes et le Budget

Depended

Réelles: 50,5 millions \$ Prévues: 41 millions \$

gouvernement ou des tribunaux. les programmes ou les finances du gouvernement ou sur les relations fédérales-provinciales-rerritoriales ou sur la confiance du public à l'égard du) Un dossier ayant beaucoup de répercussions est un dossier qui est susceptible d'avoir des conséquences importantes sur les politiques, les lois

novembre 2003 et janvier 2004. gouvernementaux a été donnée entre du secteur d'activités des Services aux clients destinée aux gestionnaires et aux employés La formation en matière de sensibilisation

et qu'ils ont davantage confiance en celui-ci. comprennent mieux notre système de justice du domaine de la justice, ce qui fait qu'ils nos relations de travail avec les partenaires matière de questions juridiques, ont amélioré et juridiques, ainsi que la consultation en la participation à des conférences universitaires les étudiants en droit et les nouveaux avocats), de recrutement et de perfectionnement pour d'excellence pour les avocats (un programme Des programmes comme le Programme les organismes non gouvernementaux locaux. sociale envers les communautés juridiques et lumière de nos partenariats et de notre action Le rendement a également été mesuré à la

risques juridiques Priorité 4: Gestion des

intégrée du risque du Conseil du Trésor. est directement lié à l'initiative de Gestion également un outil de gestion efficace qui Canada et à ses institutions. La GRJ constitue de la meilleure qualité au gouvernement du Ministère pour offrir des services juridiques des principaux mécanismes utilisés par le de l'administration fédérale, la GRJ est l'un efficace des risques juridiques à la grandeur début de l'an 2000 pour faciliter la gestion la Justice et du Conseil du Trésor. Lancée au titue une initiative conjointe du ministère de La Gestion des risques juridiques (GRJ) cons-

ment d'atteindre avec succès ses objectifs. pourraient nuire à la capacité du gouverneet la gravité des problèmes juridiques qui crétiser des décisions qui limitent la fréquence mécanisme qui consiste à prendre et à conatténuera les frais généraux. La GRJ est le protégera les intérêts de la Couronne et qui durable de gestion des risques juridiques qui La GRJ a pour objectif d'élaborer une approche

> à la fin de l'automne 2004. Conseil du Trésor à des fins d'approbation tées au Comité d'examen des dépenses du Des recommandations finales seront présen-

du rendement Priorité 3 : Améliorer la mesure

et efficience. planifier et d'offrir des services avec efficacité est cruciale pour la capacité du Ministère de La mesurre exacte et cohérente du rendement

de divers instruments. des nouvelles tendances et de l'efficacité coûts, des profils de la charge de travail, la compréhension par le Ministère des prestation de services juridiques. Il améliorera de mesurer le rendement au niveau de la l'amélioration de la capacité du Ministère (GPD) constitue une étape importante vers Le projet de gestion proactive du droit

problèmes surviennent dans un milieu agité. au cas par cas au fur et à mesure que les efficiente et efficace, plutôt que de réagir enjeux juridiques de manière cohérente, sommes davantage en mesure de régler les juridiques créatrices pour les gérer. Ainsi, nous suivi des tendances et élaborer des stratégies à prévoir les nouveaux enjeux, à assurer le garde des nouveautés du monde juridique, proactive du droit consiste à rester à l'avant-Définie en termes généraux, la gestion

achevés au printemps 2004. de rapports à partir de ces systèmes, ont été de l'accès aux données et de la préparation Britannique, conçus pour vérifier la faisabilité dans les régions du Québec et de la Colombiefinanciers. Les projets-pilotes menés à bien du temps du Ministère, ainsi que des systèmes causes et des systèmes de comptabilisation provenant des systèmes de gestion des nationale comprendra de l'information du rendement. Cette base de données ports de gestion de l'information et de mesure intégrée qui facilitera la préparation de rapbase de données ministérielle commune et vers l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'une Le Ministère a franchi des étapes importantes



Offrir des services juridiques nationaux à plus de 00 mainistères et organismes du gouvernement	Services juridiques cohérents et de grande qualité fournis aux ministères et organismes du gouvernement
Représenter le gouvernement dans les litiges en droit constitutionnel, administratif et du travail, y compris les secteurs d'interaction significative entre la politique et le droit	Affaires majeures d'importance nationale gérées avec succès par des experts de tout le Ministère
Coordonner l'amélioration, le développement et la mise en œuvre de stratégies en réaction aux différends autochtones et accélérer les rèsolutions, pour finir par faire diminuer le nombre de différends avec les résolutions au différends avec les mations	Compréhension accrue des besoins des collectivités autochtones; développement d'une capacité accrue de fournir des solutions de rechange au système de justice applicable à l'ensemble de la population
Pratiquer le contentieux civil intégré dans tout le Canada et mettre en place des partenariats stratégiques avec des ministères et organismes clients en vue de régler des différends de nature civile	Capacité améliorée d'anticiper les enjeux juridiques émergents et d'y répondre, et de mener des litiges au nom de Sa Majesté
Objectif	Sommaire des résultats

du Trésor. collaboration avec le Secrétariat du Conseil dirigé par le ministère de la Justice, en étroite sein du gouvernement fédéral. L'examen est approches de gestion efficace des litiges au gouvernement du Canada et à cerner des de la prestation de services juridiques au de l'examen consistent à améliorer la viabilité au début de 2004). Les principaux objectifs exigés par le président du Conseil du Trésor du gouvernement (l'un des neuf examens juridiques offerts aux ministères et organismes clé de l'examen plus général des services de la Justice. Il s'agit maintenant d'un élément de la gestion des dépenses 2003 du ministère conclusions tirées de l'examen « vertical »

et pour consulter des intervenants internes. identifier et évaluer les options disponibles juridiques. Des travaux sont en cours pour parent applicable à la prestation de services un régime de financement approprié et transà l'appui des décisions futures concernant de collecte et d'analyse de renseignements En 2003-2004, le Ministère a élaboré des plans

services juridiques de financement durable pour les Priorité 2 : Établir une stratégie

des crédits ministériels. d'une augmentation correspondante əəngaqmoəs asq isə's ən səupibiruj la croissance de la demande de services cours de la dernière décennie parce que services a été durement mis à l'épreuve au Toutefois, ce modèle unifié de prestation de organismes, à quelques exceptions près. les services juridiques aux ministères et de crédits. Depuis, le Ministère a offert tous était entièrement subventionné au moyen de la Justice dans les années 1960, le Ministère services juridiques a été unifiée au ministère au gouvernement. Quand la prestation des en vue de la prestation de services juridiques d'établir un régime de financement durable du Trésor, le Ministère collaborait en vue De concert avec le Secrétariat du Conseil

financement durable a été l'une des La nécessité d'établir un régime de

et ont été modifiées par le tribunal. médicales ont été jugées trop restrictives relatives à l'accès à la marijuana à des fins marijuana, mais certaines des exigences maintenir l'infraction de possession de médicales). Les avocats sont parvenus à de consommer de la marijuana à des fins

- comme une infraction criminelle. enfants sans que le geste soit considéré une force raisonnable pour corriger des permettant aux parents d'avoir recours à succès une disposition du Code criminel (CSC), les avocats ont défendu avec sur la correction d'un enfant par la force Children, Youth and the Law, qui portait • Dans l'affaire Canadian Foundation for
- de chasser à des fins de subsistance. circonstances, il existe un droit des Métis la Cour a statué que dans certaines Loi constitutionnelle. Dans cette affaire, des Métis en vertu de l'article 35 de la de la CSC traitant de l'étendue des droits L'affaire Powley est la première affaire
- la Charte. rapport aux autres droits garantis par prévus à l'article 25 de la Charte par des « droits et libertés autochtones » des premiers cas traitant de la protection conférés par la Charte. Il s'agit de l'un quant à la conformité avec les droits 25 de la Charte fait écran au programme merciaux non Autochtones, et si l'article Charte applicables aux pêcheurs com-15 prévoyant des droits en vertu de la dans le fleuve Fraser, en C.-B., viole l'article de la Stratégie des pêches autochtones miner si le programme de ventes-pilotes Dans l'affaire Kapp, il s'agissait de déter-

Le volume croissant des dossiers reflète Croissance du volume de litiges

l'avancement stratégique du droit. participation active à l'évolution et à litiges dans l'ensemble du pays et une des nouvelles tendances en matière de Ministère permet une évaluation rapide gouvernement. La présence régionale du les dossiers clés sur le programme du dossiers et avec l'impact croissant qu'ont va de pair avec la complexité accrue des années. La croissance du volume de litiges des litiges au cours des vingt dernières une croissance cohérente et importante

Pensemble du Canada en 2003-2004 Certains dossiers importants dans

la Justice partout au Canada: été traités par les avocats du ministère de Voici certains des dossiers importants qui ont de dossiers complexes de première importance. Le ministère de la Justice gère une multitude

- l'affaire *Hendricks-Leboeuf* au Québec. Barbeau en Colombie-Britannique et affaires semblables incluent l'affaire Renvoi concernant le mariage. D'autres du Canada (CSC), connu sous le nom de résidé dans un renvoi à la Cour suprême du litige et de la solution politique a les conjoints de même sexe. Une partie autre) viole la Constitution en excluant et d'une femme, à l'exclusion de tout définition du mariage (union d'un homme d'appel de l'Ontario a déclaré que la • L'affaire Halpern, dans laquelle la Cour
- savoir s'il existe un droit constitutionnel de la marijuana (et sur la question de sur la légalité de l'interdiction de posséder de la Cour d'appel de l'Ontario portaient Levine, Caine et Clay et l'affaire Hitzig · Les affaires de la CSC intitulées Malmo-



Ces services comprennent des conseils:

- au ministère des Finances relativement à la mise en œuvre du budget, aux institutions financières et aux relations fédérales-provinciales, ainsi qu'à la législation fiscale et aux règlements connexes;
- au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor relativement à certaines lois;
- à la Commission de la fonction publique relativement à la Loi sur l'emploi dans la fonction publique;
- au BSIF quant aux régimes de pensions sous réglementation fédérale;
- au CANAFE sur des questions liées à la Loi sur le recyclage des produits de activités terroristes, au Code criminel et aux recours judiciaires;
- À l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada relativement à l'interprétation de la Loi sur l'ACFC et des règlements afférents, quant à des questions liées aux opérations de l'ACFC comme l'observation et l'exécution et à la portée des pouvoirs d'interrogatoire du commissaire.

sabilité vis-à-vis de l'usage des fonds publics. ressources, ce qui fait augmenter la respond'améliorer et de contrôler l'utilisation des l'information ont permis au Portefeuille et l'introduction d'outils de gestion de l'assistance fournis. L'élaboration continue et de la qualité des avis juridiques et de élevé de satisfaction à l'égard de l'opportunité ministères clients ont manifesté un degré formulés de vive voix, des représentants des A la suite de discussions et de commentaires services axés sur la clientèle avec ses clients. accords et des protocoles d'entente sur les risques juridiques; il a aussi négocié des lignes directrices pour cerner et gérer les a élaboré des outils, des mécanismes et des Au cours de la dernière année, le Portefeuille

Portefeuille des organismes centraux

Le Portefeuille des organismes centraux, de même que plusieurs bureaux régionaux, offre des services juridiques au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor (SCT), au ministère des Finances (MF), au Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières (BSIF), à la commission de la fonction publique (CFP), au Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada (CANAFE) et à l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada.

Résultats finaux

te sprincipes et	et opportuns Concepts et pratiques	fonctionnaires du Ministère Développer un poste	Jrande qualité Trande qualité en
méthodes de GRJ protègent les intérêts de la Couronne et permettent de réduire les coûts	de GNJ intégres aux travaux et aux conseils en cours	de haut fonctionnaire	Service de la Gestion des risques juridiques GRJ)

VIV

importants visant des enjeux juridiques autochtones de premier plan; a défini de nouveaux enjeux et appuyé de meilleures pratiques de gestion des risques juridiques Grâce à ce travail ardu, le Ministère progresse dans l'élaboration de stratégies de résolution des litiges et de prévention; il a produit des opinions et documents juridiques

lésultats Conseils stratégiques cohérents et homo-	Paramis Opinions et conseils juridiques, résultats du	Veilvites Fournir des conseils juridiques stratégiques,	Objectify Fournir des conseils juridiques de grande
gènes offerts à l'échelle de l'administration fédérale et risques juridiques gérés efficacement	contentieux, législation et plans visant les mégadossiers élaborés	mener des litiges et collaborer à la rédaction législative	qualité aux ministères et mettre en pratique les principes de gestion des risques juridiques
Influence de l'élabora- tion d'une meilleure politique publique au moyen de la résolution des enjeux juridiques, politiques et sociaux en suspens depuis longtemps entre les pongtemps entre les pongtemps entre les fédéral	Élaboration et clarifi- cation des précédents judiciaires du droit autochtone	lnitiative de réingénierie du con- tentieux autochtone	Appuyer une gestion proactive du droit

Portefeuille du droit des affaires et du droit réglementaire

mianai

gestion du risque juridique. térielle cohérente d'identification et de et de mettre en œuvre une méthode minisorganismes clients afin de communiquer accrue de travailler avec des ministères et en cours et dans l'élaboration d'une capacité de gestion du risque juridique dans ses travaux de l'intégration des concepts et des pratiques a affiché des progrès remarquables à l'égard dossiers et points importants, le Portefeuille cohérents et exhaustifs portant sur divers la prestation d'avis et de conseils juridiques réglementaire ou de droit des affaires. Outre les mandats comprennent un volet de droit 25 ministères et organismes clients, dont nationale qu'à l'échelle nationale à plus de spécialisés tant dans la région de la capitale des compétences et des conseils juridiques régionaux du ministère de la Justice, offre Ce portefeuille, de concert avec les bureaux

crucial dans les efforts du gouvernement du Canada en vue de régler des revendications provenant des écoles résidentielles indiennes. Pour le compte de ses clients, le Ministère continue de négocier et de régler des revendications. Aux quatre coins du Canada, environ I 100 règlements ont été parachevés en date du 31 mars 2004; 426 d'entre eux avaient été conclus pendant la période visée par le rapport. Le personnel du Ministère a collaboré avec les clients et les intervenants pour instaurer et mettre en œuvre un nouveau mécanisme de règlement des différends

Le ministère de la Justice a joué un rôle

Lhéritage des pensionnats

d'atténuer les répercussions négatives

nels ont été modifiés afin de rationaliser

nombreux dossiers, les litiges tradition-

au cours de l'année 2003-2004. Dans de

les processus, de réduire les coûts et

sur les victimes.



Dans les litiges relatifs à l'immigration, le nombre de dossiers a augmenté rapidement, passant de 8 866 en 2002 à 13 994 en 2003. Cette hausse est imputable à plusieurs facteurs, dont les augmentations du nombre de revendications du statut de réfugié et la mise en œuvre de nouvelles procédures prévues par la Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés. En outre, de nombreux dossiers sont plus complèxes.

Pour règler ces questions, le Ministère a collaboré étroitement avec ses clients pour collaborer des stratégies à long terme et améliorer la gestion des risques juridiques. Un outil de recherche en ligne et une base de données sur les litiges (Gaspard) ont été créés, ce qui permet aux poursuivants d'accéder rapidement à des documents et de favoriser la gestion en douceur des litiges dans les bureaux régionaux.

Portefeuille des affaires autochtones

vernement fédéral et les groupes autochtones. l'autonomie gouvernementale entre le gouparticulières ou aux négociations visant territoriales globales, aux revendications que l'appui juridique aux revendications vernement participe ou s'intéresse, ainsi du contentieux autochtone auquel le gousur la gestion stratégique et la coordination le droit autochtone. Cela inclut des conseils constitutionnels reliés à la Charte qui touchent peuples autochtones, ainsi que les enjeux rapport fiduciaire entre la Couronne et les ancestraux, les droits issus de traités, le autochtone, dont les droits et les titres vaste éventail d'enjeux touchant le droit tères de l'administration fédérale sur un de conseils juridiques aux différents minis-Ce portefeuille est responsable de la prestation

Le Portefeuille, de concert avec les bureaux du Ministère, a constamment progressé dans la réorganisation de la gestion des processus du contentieux autochtone pour faire face à l'augmentation du confentieux.

Portefeuille de la citoyenneté, de l'immigration et de la sécurité publique

En résction à la restructuration gouvernementale de décembre 2003, le Ministère a mis sur pied un Portefeuille de la citoyenneté, de l'immigration et de la sécurité publique (CISP). La création de CISP permet de constituer des services juridiques et des fonctions de coordination et d'affaires litigieuses en un seul groupe pour maintenir l'excellence dans un seul groupe pour maintenir l'excellence dans un seul groupe pour maintenir l'excellence dans un secteur de plus en plus important pour le gouvernement fédéral.

de l'immigration et les renvois. contre le terrorisme et la mise en œuvre civile, l'accent mis davantage sur la lutte nouvelle approche fédérale de protection de règlements et d'accords à l'appui de la Il entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, la rédaction juridiques liés à l'Initiative Frontière efficace travaux additionnels, comme des travaux mentales, qui entraîneront à leur tour des également de nouvelles priorités gouvernefrontaliers du Canada). La mesure reflète Protection civile et Agence des services lois ministérielles (Sécurité publique et habituelles, comme la rédaction de deux en plus des exigences opérationnelles nouvelles demandes de services juridiques, La réorganisation a également engendré de du droit des réfugiés et de la citoyenneté. en matière d'immigration, ainsi que la réforme autres pays, de grands recours collectifs de renseignements entre le Canada et les touchant la Charte qui ont trait au partage des toxicomanies, des questions d'avant-garde organisé et de grands dossiers de répression nationales et internationales, le crime relatifs à la sécurité et à l'information ou des lois de l'immigration, des travaux des terroristes en vertu des lois criminelles des efforts pour arrêter, détenir et déporter complexes et les plus publicisés, y compris juridiques du gouvernement fédéral les plus CISP prend part à certains des travaux

À Halifax, la Couronne a gagné sa cause dans le plus gros dossier civil de venterachat rapide d'automobiles à avoir été soumis aux tribunaux à ce jour. Parmi les répercussions, outre les questions préserver l'intégrité du régime de la TPS; la question en litige portait sur des transactions frauduleuses visant à tirer profit de la TPS.

A Montréal, les litiges d'importance comprennent des recours collectifs et des projets impliquant des milliers d'appels par des contribuables. Les avocats du ministère de la Justice ont travaillé en équipes et ont collaboré étroitement avec des responsables de l'ARC pour établir la stratégie contentieuse la plus efficace.

Le temps moyen par dossier et le coût de chaque dossier de litige illustrent la rentabilité de la prestation de services : les données directs par litige pour le Portefeuille des services de droit facal s'établissaient en moyenne à 1 300 \$\$. La stratégie visant à minimiser les coûts comprend des initiatives en matière de pratiques, des normes de natière de pratiques, des normes de service et des protocoles conclus avec l'ARC, des normes applicables au temps consacré des normes applicables de l'ARC, la responsables de l'ARC.

Les Services juridiques du Portefeuille, installés au même endroit que l'ARC, ont obtenu un taux élevé de satisfaction de la clientèle en ce qui touche leur contribution exceptionnelle à la transition vers l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) lors de la réorganisation des Douanes. Des conseils ont été donnés relativement à divers décrets, gouvernement, à des questions touchant les rouages du gouvernement, à des questions de délégation et au statut juridique de l'ASFC et de l'ARC, à des questions contractuelles, au transfert de des questions contractuelles, au transfert de ressources et à d'autres questions connexes.

Dossiers importants du contentieux des affaires fiscales

A Toronto, la Couronne a connu du succès dans une cause type concernant des programmes de dons d'objets d'art (« achat et vente successifs d'œuvres d'art ») dans le cadre desquels des œuvres d'art etaient achetées, puis données immédiatement moyennant des crédits d'impôts à leur valeur marchande plutôt que selon le coût pour le donateur; les TDF ont également collaboré avec le préparer des Finances et l'ARC pour préparer des modifications à la Loi de préparer des modifications à la Loi de l'impôt sur le reuenu afin de mettre fin au programme de dons d'œuvres d'art.

À Vancouver, la Couronne a connu du succès à la Cour canadienne de l'impôt et à la Cour d'appel fédérale, et se prépare en vue d'un appel à venir devant la Cour suprême, relativement à la constitutionnalité de la règle générale anti-évitement comportant le transfert des pertes d'un contribuable à un autre par la formation d'un partenariat.

Dans les Prairies, la Couronne a connu du succès dans une affaire, aux vastes répercussions, aux termes de laquelle il fallait déterminer si les Indiens inscrits en vertu du Traité 8 étaient dispensés de toutes les formes d'imposition en fonction de leur compréhension d'une promesse d'exemption fiscale faite de vive voix ayant été consentie par les commissaires aux traités de la Couronne en 1899.

A Ottawa, l'avocat du ministère de la Justice a collaboré avec l'ABC pour régler avec succès un dossier de prix de transfert entre sociétés d'une valeur de plusieurs millions de dollars qui traite de questions de fiscalité internationale portant sur la valeur d'un produit pharmaceutique, ce qui a entraîné une sous-évaluation du bénéfice imposable de la société.

Indicateurs du rendement du Portefeuille:

pendant plusieurs années. de l'ARC. De tels cas de litiges peuvent durer du ministère de la Justice et de professionnels des équipes multidisciplinaires d'avocats financier et de la politique, et font appel à des répercussions importantes, au niveau de litiges. Bon nombre de ces dossiers ont représentent que 3 % de tous les dossiers très complexes, bien que ces dossiers ne étaient consacrées à des mégadossiers Environ 30 % des ressources de litiges et de la coordination juridique générale. litiges fiscaux en plus de dossiers consultatifs avait traité plus de 25 000 dossiers civils de Caseview établissaient que le Portefeuille En 2002-2003, les données du logiciel

Les services fournis par le Portefeuille touchent les recettes fiscales, les politiques fiscales et l'administration et les politiques sociales: la prestation et les politiques sociales: la prestation efficace des services se traduit par une victoire de la Couronne en tout ou en partie dans plus de 70 % des appels interjetés auprès de la Cour canadienne de l'impôt. La stratégie contentieuse englobe le règlement rapide le cas échéant, la coordination de questions nationales afin de veiller à l'uniformité des approches, un partenariat accru avec l'ARC et le ministère des Finances avec l'ARC et le ministère des Finances relativement aux priorités, à l'élaboration de relativement aux priorités, à l'élaboration de politiques, ainsi qu'à la gestion de la de politiques, ainsi qu'à la gestion de la demande et des ressources.

Chaque avocat affecté aux litiges traite en moyenne plus de 100 dossiers de litiges et consacre à chacun d'eux 14 heures. Environ 10 000 dossiers de litiges ont été fermés dus contribuables représentaient 95 % des dossiers de litiges civils. Le Portefeuille utilise rispitentes stratégies, dont la gestion des rispite des cas, dans le but de renforcer le règlement des différendes et le règlement uraques, les méthodes de rechange pour le règlement des différends et le règlement tous des cas, dans le but de renforcer les rippide des cas, dans le pratiques qui assurent une meilleure utilisation des ressources limitées, sans pour autant compromettre la conformité.

administratif, des droits de la personne, du droit à l'information et à la protection des renseignements personnels, du droit international public et privé, du droit commercial et des affaires judiciaires. Le Groupe fournit politiques et de l'aide sur une game étendue de questions de droit public. Le GDP donne des conseils dans tout le gouvernement fédéral et joue un rôle clé pour assurer la cohérence des conseils en matières pour principal et joue un rôle clé pour assurer la cohérence des conseils en matières et matières des matières des matières des conseils en matières et matières des conseils en matières pont assurer la cohérence des conseils en matières et matières de litiges.

Au cours de l'année dernière, Le GDP a joué un rôle important en donnant des conseils politiques et juridiques dans les secteurs de la protection de la vie privée et des droits de la personne en ce qui touche les initiatives liées à la sécurité, comme le projet de loi nombreuses questions de droit public très nombreuses questions de droit public très publicisées, la mise en place d'une Cour nuiffée de la famille et la défense des intérêts du Canada dans notre différend commercial avec les États-Unis au sujet du bois avec les États-Unis au sujet du bois d'œuvre résineux.

Portefeuille des services du droit fiscal

principalement, sont saisis des litiges. et administratifs fédéraux et provinciaux, de l'impôt et d'autres tribunaux judiciaires du ministère de la Justice. La Cour canadienne l'ARC et travaillant dans les bureaux régionaux partie des Services juridiques ministériels de parajuristes, dont quelque 270 avocats faisant d'une équipe d'environ 300 avocats et 25 sécurité publique. Le Portefeuille se compose de la citoyenneté, de l'immigration et de la sont désormais fournis par le Portefeuille 2003 qui ont touché l'Agence. Ces services Canada, avant les changements de décembre était l'Agence des douanes et du revenu du des services juridiques personnalisés à ce qui du revenu du Canada (ARC). Ils fournissaient questions fiscales, et d'autres, pour l'Agence de tous les travaux juridiques touchant les Les Services du droit fiscal (SDF) sont chargés

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

acquérir les compétences nécessaires. particulières et certains clients ne sont pas en mesure de consacrer le temps requis pour la préparation de la législation. La préparation de la législation requiert des compétences Leçons: De nombreux clients sont confrontés à des contraintes de temps importantes dans

recruter et d'attirer du personnel compétent. limitées et ayant une mauvaise compréhension des mécanismes législatifs; difficulté de Défis: La prestation de services de grande qualité à des clients disposant de ressources

Explication de l'écart

Recouvrements des comptes des autres

Dépenses

Réelles: 25,8 millions \$ Prévues: 16,6 millions \$

dépenses réelles. entre les dépenses prévues et les ministères pour récupérer la différence

en litiges et des gestionnaires dans tout le pays. pertinents ayant été transmise par des avocats au moyen de l'information sur les dossiers Coordination des recours collectifs, etc.) et (par exemple, le Comité du contentieux, la mise en commun des renseignements d'un réseau de comités et d'organismes de tants du gouvernement par l'intermédiaire Conseil exécutif ainsi qu'à d'autres représenjuridiques opportuns au sous-ministre et au De plus, la Direction a donné des conseils

sexe, la sécurité publique, et ainsi de suite. comme le mariage de conjoints de même important entre la politique et le droit, domaines dans lesquels il existe un carrefour et le droit du travail, ainsi que dans des droit constitutionnel, le droit administratif des domaines comme les litiges touchant le de 1 600 dossiers de litiges en 2003-2004 dans contentieux des affaires civiles ont traité près et secrétaires juridiques) de la Section du Près de 70 employés (avocats, parajuristes

Groupe du droit public

des domaines du droit constitutionnel et droit public. Le GDP comprend des experts spécialisés sur des questions ayant trait au compétences et des conseils juridiques Le Groupe du droit public (GDP) offre des

des affaires civiles Direction du contentieux

civiles, et la Section des litiges civils à Ottawa. général adjoint, Contentieux des affaires comprend le bureau du sous-procureur La Direction du contentieux des affaires civiles

les litiges en matières fiscales et pénales. par ou contre le gouvernement fédéral, sauf est chargée de la conduite de tous les litiges ses homologues dans les bureaux régionaux, l'Administration centrale, à Ottawa, ainsi que de common law. La Section des litiges civils à partie dans les provinces et les territoires auxquels le gouvernement du Canada est responsabilité fonctionnelle des litiges civils Le sous-procureur général adjoint a la

tion sur la GRJ à la page 54. plémentaires, veuillez vous reporter à la secparés. Pour obtenir des renseignements supde suivi ainsi que des rapports ont été préplans d'urgence a été élaboré et des systèmes visant l'analyse des risques juridiques et les juridiques (GRJ) au Ministère. Un cadre rôle de chef de file en gestion des risques Au cours de l'année, la Direction a joué un

Résultats finaux

Élaborer des lois et des règlements bien conçus, qui respectent la nature bilingue et bijuridique du Canada, comme l'illustrent les objectifs suivants.

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	sjijoə[q(
Ensemble de lois efficaces	45 projets législatifs et 750 modifications présentées; plus de 1 000 règlements publiés dans les parties 1 et II de la Gazette du Canada	Faire de la recherche et rédiger des lois de concert avec d'autres ministères et organismes	tédiger efficacement les lois et des èglements
Capacité améliorée de rédiger des lois plus claires et plus efficaces	Faire de la recherche sur des mémoires et des rapports; nouvelles lignes directrices et activités de formation pour les mettre en œuvre	Élaborer et appliquer de nouvelles techniques pour rendre les lois plus claires et plus accessibles	
Compétences accrues dans ce domaine spécialisé; gestion de risques associés à amélioration de l'efficacité globale des textes législatifs; et meilleure utilisation de des délais de rédaction souvent serrés auxquels souvent serrés auxquels on est confronté	Formation à l'utilisation de nouvelles technolo- gies de 295 employés du ministère de la ministères fédéraux et de 35 de l'extérieur du gouvernement	Élaborer et appliquer les nouvelles technolo- gres de l'information à la rédaction de textes juridiques	
Capacité accrue de rédiger avec efficacité des lois et des règlements précis et efficaces	Plus de 20 séances de formation ont été tenues; du nombre des participants, 88 % se sont dits satisfaits	Élaborer des cours et créer des documents portant sur divers aspects des processus législatifs, sur les techniques de rédaction et sur les principes la fut les principes la législation de la législation de la législation	ntomouvoir la moresaus de rédaction sgislative chez en ministères et ganismes clients
Meilleure harmonie entre le droit fédéral et le droit provincial Efficacité accrue des lois fédérales	Faire de la recherche sur des mémoires et des rapports; lancer un deuxième projet d'harmonisation pour réviser les lois existantes	Faire de la recherche et rédiger le texte des lois et des des lèglements harmonisés	larmoniser la législa- ion fédérale en tenant momme el al droit civil av et du droit civil

(M(2) sləirəteinim Services juridiques

des risques juridiques. comme celles qui portent sur la gestion aux initiatives intergouvernementales, au Ministère d'offrir un soutien uniforme évolution. En outre, les SIM permettent les programmes dans le contexte de leur conseils juridiques sur les politiques et gestion de l'organisation, offrent des participent aux comités exécutifs et de des cas, des avocats principaux d'un SJM et organismes fédéraux. Dans la plupart affectés à des SJM dans des ministères Environ 650 avocats du Ministère sont

de grande qualité leur offrant des services juridiques Priorité 1 : Appuyer nos clients en

Direction des services législatifs

la nature bijuridique du droit canadien. des droits, et de s'assurer qu'ils respectent et libertés et à la Déclaration canadienne conformes à la Charte canadienne des droits réglementaires afin de s'assurer qui'ils soient Ministère étudie tous les textes législatifs et officielles. Pour le compte du ministre, le du gouvernement dans les deux langues rédiger tous les projets de loi et les règlements Le ministère de la Justice est chargé de

enregistré plus de 2,4 millions de visites. le site Web de la Gazette du Canada a règlements. Au cours de la dernière année, à jour une version codifiée des lois et des version officielle des Lois du Canada et tient Le Ministère publie également la seule

> multifude de questions politiques et juridiques. pour conseiller le gouvernement sur une Ministère des compétences exceptionnelles fédéraux. L'expérience acquise donne au offre des services à presque tous les organismes Canadiennes et les Canadiens. Le Ministère le gouvernement à servir efficacement les les litiges et la rédaction législative — aident Les services juridiques — comme les conseils,

stratégique: Quatre priorités sont liées à ce résultat

- Etablir une stratégie de financement services juridiques de grande qualité; · Soutenir nos clients en leur offrant des
- · Améliorer la mesure du rendement; viable pour les services juridiques;
- Gérer les risques juridiques.
- Les services juridiques du Ministère sont

Ces portefeuilles et ces directions sont: donnés de manière efficiente et efficace. afin que des conseils d'expert puissent être regroupés par portefeuille et par direction

- Direction des services législatifs
- affaires civiles · Direction du contentieux des
- · Direction du droit public
- Portefeuille de la citoyenneté, de Portefeuille des services du droit fiscal
- l'immigration et de la sécurité publique
- · Portefeuille du droit des affaires et du Portefeuille des affaires autochtones
- droit réglementaire
- Portefeuille des organismes centraux



Résultats finaux

	səfistə 4 k internationales	Organiser des visites et le ministre et le ortisimim-suos	
Amélioration du système de justice dans les pays partenaires	Des séminaires et des visites; échange de des partenaires internationaux	Appuyer les projets de l'ACDI en Europe cen- trale, en Ukraine et au Bengladesh	Appuyer l'amélioration des systèmes de justice à l'étranger
Meilleure réputation internationale du Canada; coopération favorisée	Rapport majeur sur les organismes de réforme du droit accessibles sur le site Web du Ministère	Effectuer de la recherche et publier un rapport	des partenaires des partenaires internationaux des renseignements qui font autorité au sujet des organismes de des organismes de
ejujinse)j	Extrants	Activités	elitəə[dO

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

difficiles à l'échelle internationale. Defis: Les préoccupations concernant la sécurité rendent les travaux de plus en plus

Explication de l'écart

financement du Ministère. afin de répondre à d'autres besoins de Les ressources prévues ont été réduites

Dépenses

Réelles: 1,5 million \$ Prévues : 2,5 millions \$

C. PRESTATION DE SERVICES JURIDIQUES DE GRANDE QUALITÉ À L'APPUI DU GOUVERNEMENT PÉDÉRAL

Explication de l'écart

fournis aux clients, puis à recouvrer ces frais. dépenser pour les services juridiques Le ministère de la Justice a été autorisé à

Dépenses (excluant la Législation)

Réelles: 312,4 millions \$ Prévues: 195,3 millions \$

Résultats finaux

de son programme de politiques, comme l'illustrent les objectifs suivants. Donner des conseils juridiques de grande qualité au gouvernement du Canada à l'appui

Le Canada est mieux positionné pour s'attaquer aux mena-	səupibiru sivA	Conseiller tous les ministères pertinents	S'attaquer à de nouvelles menaces
ces mondiales en respectant le droit international		sur le droit interna- tional applicable et sur les initiatives	mondiales de façon conforme au droit canadien
Le Canada est mieux placé pour agir de façon conforme au droit international	Avis juridiques et soutien aux litiges	Conseiller les minis- tères relativement au droit international	Veiller à ce que le Canada agisse en conformité avec le droit international
Renforcer I' économie du Canada par I'appli- cation équitable des règles commerciales	Avis juridiques, stratégies de régle- mentation et services de contentieux	Conseiller tous les ministères du gouver- ministères du gouver- de réglementer en conformité avec les obligations du Canada dans le domaine du commerce interna- tional, contester les mesures commetriales restrictives qui touchent l'économie canadienne et défendre les mesures commetriales touchent l'économie canadienne et canadienne et défendre les mesures canadiennes contre canadiennes contre la contestation	Défendre efficacement les intérêts économiques et commerciaux du Canada

internationale Groupe de la coopération

Canada par des dignitaires étrangers. Le GCI organise également des visites au visites de hauts fonctionnaires du Ministère. à des projets à l'étranger et en organisant des tice et de bonne gouvernance en participant l'application des valeurs canadiennes de juscoopération internationale (GCI) favorise la réforme juridique. Le Groupe de la civil, le Canada a un point de vue unique de comprend à la fois la common law et le droit de justice efficace et parvenu à maturité qui En tant que pays prospère doté d'un système

pays étrangers. cier à la plupart des projets du GCI dans des international (ACDI) offre un soutien finan-L'Agence canadienne de développement

tradition de bijuridisme et son héritage Le Canada, longtemps respecté pour sa internationale accrue La promotion d'une coopération

plusieurs questions de fond. accords ont été conclus concernant protégeant la circulation maritime. Des cations à une convention internationale un rôle clé dans l'élaboration de modifi-Des représentants ministériels ont joué conclusion d'accords internationaux. plus souvent appelé pour faciliter la de maintien de la paix, est de plus en

Explication de l'écart

Dépenses

Prévues : 3,9 millions \$ Réelles : 3,9 millions \$

politique du gouvernement. fondées qui répondent aux objectifs de d'ententes internationales juridiquement stratégiques, et a contribué à l'élaboration de transactions et le besoin d'extrants a établi un équilibre entre les demandes du droit procédural et du droit des biens, droit de la famille, des droits de la personne, dans les domaines du droit commercial, du négociation d'instruments internationaux le Ministère a négocié ou a contribué à la l'intermédiaire du Groupe de droit public, tribunaux internationaux. En outre, par de grande qualité au Canada devant les internationaux et a offert une représentation En 2003-2004, le Ministère a dirigé des litiges

La Direction de la politique en matière de droit pénal et de la justice communautaire a offert de la formation à des partenaires internationaux concernant la mise en place de cadres juridiques visant à régler des cybernétique. Des présentations ont été faites au Secrétariat du Commonwealth à Kingston, en Jamaïque, et aux réunions de la Coopération économique Asie-Pacifique et aux philippines.

Priorité 3 : Améliorer la capacité de répondre aux demandes internationales et de réagir au crime transnational

Droit international

et du Nord. Protection civile Canada et Affaires indiennes et Immigration Canada, Sécurité publique et Canada, Patrimoine canadien, Citoyenneté Ressources naturelles Canada, Transports et Océans, l'ARC, le ministère des Finances, Canada, Environnement Canada, Pêches comme la GRC, Commerce international particulier, à des ministères et organismes tional à l'ensemble du gouvernement et, en Ministère offre des services en droit internapénal et la Section des crimes de guerre. Le matière de droit pénal, la Direction du droit de la personne), la Section de la politique en du droit international et la Section des droits (la Section du droit commercial, la Section Services juridiques, le Secteur du droit public de droit international, y compris plusieurs prestation de services juridiques en matière du ministère de la Justice participent à la crime transnational. De nombreuses sections personne, la lutte contre le terrorisme et le de propriété intellectuelle, les droits de la le droit de la famille, les droits en matière commerce international, le droit commercial, pour les intérêts du Canada, comme le travaux touchent des questions cruciales éventail de clients du gouvernement. Les juridiques unifiés et dynamiques à tout un Ministère assurent la prestation de services Les travaux en droit international du

Résultats finaux

Un droit pénal plus efficace qui répond aux besoins et aux valeurs des Canadiennes et des Canadiens et qui est conforme à la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés comme l'illustrent les objectifs suivants.

noilorer la protection est membres vall- èrisions al ab saldarière	Appuyer le projet de loi C-12 (protection des enfants et des autres personnes vulnérables)	Projet de loi mort au Feuilleton	Meilleure compréhension de questions comme les mauvais traitements, la pornographie juvénile et l'exploitation sexuelle
	Mener des consulta- tions publiques	Rapport sur les consultations accessible sur le site Web du Ministère	
Améliorer la stratégie 1º accès légal	Élaborer des modifications afin de créer des ordonnances de production	Projets de loi C-13 et C-14 (Loi modifunt le Code criminel et d'autres lois) sanctionnés	Amélioration de l'équilibre entre les pouvoirs d'enquête et les droits à la protection de la vie privée
asumu a suoco al supulca		Projet de loi C-13 (fraude dans les marchés financiers et collecte de preuves), sanctionné en 2004	Capacité accrue de la police de faire enquête sur la fraude dans les marchés financiers
te veiller à ce que les règles claires st appropriées en matière de délit de cociété soient énoncées lans le Code criminel	modifications sur la responsabilité pénale des organisations et sur la fraude dans les marchés financiers	(responsabilité pènale des organisations), proclamé en vigueur le 31 mars 2004	pour les travailleurs
Objectilis Modifier la loi afin	Préparer des	Projet de loi C-45	Protection renforcée

Leçons apprises et délis cerne.

Leçons: Le Ministère a la compétence et la capacité de réagir efficacement aux nouvelles questions qui nécessitent de travaux de nature législative. Une analyse et des consultations soignées avec les intervenants préalablement à l'adoption de la législation atténuent les risques que les dispositions du Code criminel qui sont actuellement en vigueur ou qui viennent d'être instaurées soient annulées par les tribunaux ou ne ciblent pas les activités préjudiciables visées de manière efficace.

Defts: Le programme de réforme des lois du Ministère doit continuer de répondre de façon appropriée aux décisions des tribunaux et aux nouveautés du système de justice pénale. La demande de réponses opportunes et efficaces aux nouvelles questions continue de constituer un défi dans le domaine de la réforme du droit pénal, compte tenu des priorités concurrentes et de la nature souvent litigieuse des questions.

faite en février 2004 (http://canada.justice.gc. été entrepris après l'annonce ministérielle divulgation prévue par la Charte ont également d'efficacité et d'efficience l'obligation de conçues pour mettre en œuvre avec plus d'élaboration de propositions de modifications façon de mener les mégaprocès. Des travaux pratiques et durables visant à améliorer la justice pénale en vue de trouver des solutions dans le système de justice et l'accès à la Comité directeur sur les gains d'efficacité La SPDP a également appuyé les travaux du informatiques des intrusions préjudiciables. technologiques afin de protéger les systèmes personnes d'avoir recours à des mesures nances d'exécution) et pour permettre à des les nouveaux pouvoirs procéduraux (ordonmodifications ont été élaborées pour créer l'interception des communications. Des saisie et de la perquisition de données et de en particulier les dispositions traitant de la pouvoirs d'enquête et la nouvelle technologie, continué à moderniser les rapports entre les La mise en place d'un cadre d'accès légal a conduite avec facultés affaiblies et de l'ADN. cours, notamment dans le domaine de la faire avancer des projets importants en De plus, des progrès ont été réalisés pour

Une fois qu'une loi a été adoptée (c'est-à-dire qu'elle a reçu la sanction royale et est promulguée), le Ministère a souvent pour rôle de veiller à ce qu'elle soit appliquée efficacement. Pendant la période visée par le rapport, le Ministère contribuait à la mise en œuvre des nouvelles dispositions ciblant la conception et l'exécution de séances la conception et l'exécution de séances de formation pour les professionnels du domaine juridique et les responsables de l'application de la loi.

 $ca/fr/news/fs/2004/doc_31136.html).$

Priorité 2 : Moderniser le droit pénal

Réforme du droit pénal

Le ministère de la Justice joue le rôle de chef de file dans les efforts du gouvernement de moderniser le Code criminel et les lois connexes. Les efforts consacrés à la réforme visent à améliorer la protection des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, préserver des droits, rehausser l'efficacité du système de justice, inculquer de la confiance au système de la confiance au système de qui nécessitent une solution inspirée du droit pénal.

options législatives. fonctionnaires relativement à différentes le Ministre, le sous-ministre et d'autres hauts des représentants ministériels ont conseillé discuter de questions de droit pénal. En outre, organismes non gouvernementaux pour et a tenu environ neuf réunions avec des réunions fédérales-provinciales-territoriales par exemple, le Ministère a participé à trois Au cours de la période visée par le rapport, venants d'organismes non gouvernementaux. provinciaux et territoriaux et avec des interd'étroites consultations avec des représentants réforme législative, le Ministère doit tenir dispositions. Pour élaborer des options de qui pourraient nécessiter de nouvelles pour cerner les lacunes dans le droit pénal veiller à ce qu'elles demeurent efficaces et constant des dispositions existantes pour La réforme du droit pénal exige un examen

Pendant la période visée par le rapport, neuf projets de loi de modification du Code criminel et de lois connexes ont été étudiées par le Parlement, cinq ont été adoptés avant la prorogation du Parlement (certains sont décrits dans le tableau ci-après, et d'autres initiatives d'ordre législatif traitent notamment de la réforme de la législation sur le cannabis, de réformes projetées sur le régime de santé mentale et d'un registre des délinquants sexuels).

Explication de Pécart

Prévues : 63,4 millions \$ Réelles : 84,8 millions \$

Dépenses

Des fonds additionnels ont été reçus du Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (c.-à-d. Stratégie canadienne antidrogue, Initiative de lutte contre la fraude sur les marchés financiers), recouvrements de coûts auprès des ministères clients et transferts internes d'autres portefeuilles du ministère de la Justice.

Tribunal de traitement de la toxicomanie

pour leurs collectivités. envisagent l'implantation de TTT Winnipeg, Edmonton et Calgary de planification à Halifax, Ottawa, d'infractions non violentes. Des comités procès criminels pour certains auteurs en éliminant les frais rattachés à des également de l'argent des contribuables de récidiver. Le programme épargne gramme sont beaucoup moins susceptibles que les personnes qui achèvent le protribunal pénal. Les statistiques révèlent pas ses engagements est renvoyé au juge du TTT. Le candidat qui ne respecte de comparaître régulièrement devant un traitement de la toxicomanie et accepter coupable, respecter un régime strict de admissible, un accusé doit plaider antérieure à l'accusation. Pour être au programme à l'étape de la sélection de la Couronne identifient les candidats infractions sans violence. Les procureurs héroïnomanes ayant commis des qui cible les cocaïnomanes et les novateur utilisé à Toronto et à Vancouver manie (TTT) constitue un programme Le Tribunal de traitement de la toxico-

La coopération transfrontalière contribue à la lutte contre la criminalité li peut être particulièrement difficile de

dossiers transfrontaliers. été constatées dans la coordination des poursuites. Des améliorations ont déjà pour faciliter l'application de la loi et les des outils utilisés dans chaque pays de la frontière a beaucoup appris au sujet conséquent, le personnel des deux côtés est venu travailler à Vancouver. Par procureur principal des Etats-Unis s'est rendu à Seattle, tandis qu'un du SFP pour la Colombie-Britannique bureau de son homologue. Le directeur plusieurs semaines à travailler dans le principal de chaque pays a passé canadiens et américains, un procureur coopération accrue entre les représentants en terre étrangère. Pour favoriser une sont confrontés pendant qu'ils sont auxquelles les enquêteurs et les procureurs compte tenu des limites juridictionnelles lutter contre la criminalité transfrontalière, Il peut être particulièrement difficile de

Intégrité du processus d'extradition préservée	Preuve recueillie pour des des enquêtes ou des poursuites criminelles Demandes internationales remplies	Donner des avis et des services juridiques	Appuyer les obligations prévues dans la loi et les traités qui touchent l'entraide juridique et les demandes d'extradition
soní mieux en mesure de répondre aux exigences de la nouvelle loi	əb noigə1 sl snsb noit 9. l\angle of the special o	mation sur le recours à la Loi antiterroriste pour la police et les procureurs	
slannoissatornels	Plus de 500 dossiers ouverts aux termes de traités d'entraide juridique et plus de 475 dossiers d'extradition ouverts Une séance d'informa-	Collaboration avec des organismes locaux et internationaux d'application de la loi Elaboration d'une for-	
Sécurité améliorée, coopération interna- tionale favorisée	Organisation de l'échange de meilleures pratiques et d'informa- tion dans un milieu sûr	Cohôte du Forum transfrontalier sur le crime	Appuyer les efforts du gouvernement en matière de sécurité publique et de lutte contre le terrorisme
Efficacité améliorée des tribunaux et du SFP	Achèvement de la première version d'un guide de sélection préliminaire et postérieure à l'accusation	Promouvoir l'utilisation constante de la sélection préliminaire et postérieure à l'accusation	Élaborer et mettre en œuvre des solutions de rechange aux pour- suites
etullus2A	Extrants	Activités	altros[dO

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

peuvent être réalisés. et postérieure à l'accusation laissent croire que des gains de productivité importants d'action continue sont essentielles. Des projets pilotes portant sur la sélection préliminaire avec tout un éventail de représentants de tous les niveaux de gouvernement. Des activités Leçons: Pour fonctionner efficacement, le SFP doit forger des partenariats efficaces

la quantité de services offerts. productivité accrus doivent être réalisés pour éviter une diminution de la qualité ou de élevé de ressources du SFP sont consacrées à un petit nombre de dossiers. Des gains de des secteurs impliquant le crime organisé et la Charte - signifie qu'un pourcentage plus Défis: La nature de plus en plus complexe de nombreux dossiers – en particulier dans

Dans le cadre de la réaffectation qui a eu lieu à l'échelle du gouvernement, 6,3 millions \$ ont été soustraits à titre de contribution du Ministère.	\$ anoillim 1,141 : esuvərq Réelles : 8,4 millinm \$,8 : eslləə R
Explication de l'écart	Dépenses

ministères et organismes en vue de faciliter la coopération internationale.

lutter contre le crime transnational. dre aux demandes internationales et de également la capacité du Canada de réponconnexes d'extradition. Le Groupe améliore la Loi sur l'extradition et des questions de la Justice relatives aux questions touchant juridique et les responsabilités du ministre Canada prévues dans les traités d'entraide tionale du SFP appuie les obligations du l'étranger. Le Groupe d'assistance internacadre d'une enquête ou d'une poursuite à de ses frontières afin de les utiliser dans le recueille des éléments de preuve à l'intérieur slavie) peut demander que le Canada Unies pour le Rwanda ou pour l'ex-Yougoune entité (p. ex., les tribunaux des Nations des lettres rogatoires, un Etat étranger ou traité, à une convention multilatérale ou à scène internationale. Conformément à un Le SFP joue aussi un rôle important sur la

Service fédéral des poursuites

Le Service fédéral des poursuites (SFP) joue un rôle primordial dans le système de justice en aidant à le rendre pertinent, accessible et attentif aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens. Le SFP représente la Couronne dans les dossiers criminels fédéraux dans l'ensemble du pays. En s'acquittant efficacement de ce rôle, le SFP contribue à un Canada plus sûr et protège nos institutions sociales, économiques et politiques.

Le SFP participe également à la planification, à la mise en œuvre et à l'application de plusieurs initiatives pluriministérielles, comme la Stratégie canadienne antidrogue, la Sécurité publique et la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'Initiative de lutte contre la traude sur les marchés financiers. Comme bon nombre de ces initiatives comportent de la collaboration avec des gouvernements étrangers, le SFP donne des avis juridiques à plusieurs

Résultats finaux

Poursuivre efficacement des infractions prévues au Code criminel dans les territoires et les infractions prévues dans les autres lois fédérales dans l'ensemble du Canada, et donner un appui juridique aux politiques et aux programmes gouvernementaux, selon les objectifs suivants.

Amélioration de la collaboration	PE avec la GRC pour établir une structure de gouvernance en vue de diriger des groupes de travail; deuxième PE achevé avec l'ARC	Wégocier des ententes avec la GRC et l'Agence du revenu du Canada (ARC)	Améliorer la collaboration avec les organismes d'application de la loi et d'autres organismes gouvernementaux
Renforcement du système de justice	Des milliers de poursuites réussies	Préparer des poursuites à l'échelle du pays et les intenter	Fournir des services de grande qualité dans tout le Canada
Résultats	Extrants	Activités	shinas[dO

Résultats finaux

ces visants de loi C-36); reconnaissance de la conditiona será des audiences l'utilisation de la loi, donner l'utilisation de la loi, donner les gent les droits les part les droits les parties pénais les parties pénais les parties pénais les conseils stratégi- des questions de la loi, donner le conner le strategi- des questions de la loi, donner le conner le conne				
in the sativités des questions des dispose et suris de sudiences de la loi, donne le sativités de conseils artatégi- internations de dispose de conseils artatégi- is par la Charte de la Loi, donne le span la cés conseils artatégi- is par la Charte de la Loi, donne le span la Charte de des questions de la Loi, donne le span la Charte de la Loi, donne le span la Charte de la Loi, donne le span la Charte de la Loi, donne le confirmation de la Loi protection de la Loi pr		disponibles 24 heures par jour pour répondre	l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada, l'Agence du revenu du Canada et Citoyenneté et Immigration aux points d'entrée au	Ravoriser la coopéra- son entre partenaires pationaux
ces visant à curiorises aurveiller l'impact et de loi C-36); ritres, faire suitons des disponers serivités suitons de la Loi, donner les par la Charte des conseils etratégi- super aux efforts des cursions de des questions de la fet etrorisme et l'ordischents forums discussions de des l'es Nations de l'information et 29 des des l'es Nations de l'information et 29 des des l'europies de l'information et 29 des des l'information et 29 des l'information et 29 des l'information de produits de l'information et 29 des l'information de produits de l'information et 29 des l'information de produits de l'information de	sion des politiques antiterrorisme du Canada et appui à	Conférence de l'Association interna- tionale des procureurs; gouvernementaux de l'OÉA; Association canadienne des juges de cours provinciales; Conférence au les armes biologiques à l'Université de l'Université de	concernant la <i>Loi</i> antiterroriste et d'autres lois	ormouvoir une neilleure compréhen- sistante chez les sifenaires nationaux st internationaux
ces visant à (projet de loi C-36); recours à des audiences nir les activités aurveiller l'impact et d'enquête et sur la législation antiterro- istes, faire l'utilisation des dispo- suites, tout en des conseils stratégi- geant les droits des questions de la Loi; donner conditions sera déposé favorise et protège la scentife des Canadiens des droits des questions de la Loi; donner des conseils stratégi- des questions de la Loi; donner conditions sera déposé favorise et protège la sécurité des Canadiens des droits des questions de la Loi; donner des des questions de la Loi; donner des questions de la Loi; donner des questions de la Loi; donner des des questions de la Canadian de la Canadia des des questions de la Canadia de la Canad	internationale accrue et davantage d'efforts de lutte contre le	contre le terrorisme, y compris, dans le forum du C8, 11 principes de protection des infra-structures essentielles d'information et 29 des meilleures pratiques sur le repérage et la confacation de produits de la criminalité, dans de la criminalité, dans l'OÉA, des lois types révisées portant sur le révisées portant sur le telés lois types qui traitent d'argent dui traitent notamment du financement d'argent du financement d	discussions sur l'antiterrorisme dans différents forums internationaux, dont le CB, les Mations Unies, l'Organisation des États américains des États américains	Participer aux efforts nternationaux de lutte rontre le terrorisme et des discussions
rer et mettre en Préparer l'examen de Le rapport du pro-	du projet de loi C-36 fera en sorte que la législation antiterro- risme du Canada favorise et protège la sécurité des Canadier et leurs libertés et leur et leurs libertés et leur	cureur général sur le recours à des audiences d'enquête et sur la reconnaissance de conditions sera déposé	la Loi antiterroriste (projet de loi C-36); surveiller l'impact et l'utilisation des dispo- sitions de la Loi; donner des conseils stratégi- dues et juridiques sur ques et juridiques sur des questions de	ishorer et mettre en wuvre des mesures efficaces visant à orévenir les activités erroristes, faire anquête et intenter des noursuites, tout en orégeant les droits

nationale dans l'ensemble du gouvernement. la coordination des questions de sécurité GSN joue également un rôle important dans et le recours à des pouvoirs d'enquête. Le Loi, et l'approbation du dépôt d'accusations police et les procureurs sur le recours à la terroriste, des séances de formation pour la au Code criminel inscrites dans la Loi antide toutes les nouvelles infractions prévues concurrente dans le domaine des poursuites dans ce secteur comprennent la compétence responsabilités opérationnelles du Ministère les activités de lutte contre le terrorisme. Les opérationnelles du Ministère en ce qui touche et de coordination des responsabilités est le point central en matière de conseils Le Groupe de la sécurité nationale (GSN)

Le Portefeuille du droit public a fourni des avis juridiques opportuns et bien fouillés aux ministères et organismes gouvernementaux relativement aux aspects constitutionnels, des droits de la personne, administratifs, de la protection de la vie privée, du droit pénal lutte contre le terrorisme actuelles et futures, y compris l'autorisation législative d'avoir recours à ces outils. Des conseils d'orientation stratégique ont également été fournis par stratégique ont également été fournis par repours à ces outils. Des conseils d'orientation stratégique ont également eté fournis par et de sécurité internationale ayant des réperents aux dossiers nationales ayant des réperents sons sur la protection de la vie privée.

Les Services juridiques ministériels (SJM) continuent à fournir des services juridiques aux ministères et organismes clients sur les questions stratégiques et opérationnelles. Les membres du personnel des SJM au sein des ministères et organismes ayant des responsabilités en matière de sécurité et du renseignement jouent un rôle clé dans la contribution du ministère de la Justice à la lutte contre le terrorisme.

La sécurité publique et la lutte contre le terrorisme

contribué à la lutte contre le terrorisme. Presque tous les secteurs du Ministère ont le terrorisme, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger. en vue d'appliquer ces lois et de lutter contre partenaire crucial dans les efforts déployés publique (projet de loi C-7) – et il est un (projet de loi C-36) et la Loi sur la sécurité réaction à ces attentats - Loi antiterroriste à l'élaboration de textes législatifs clés en a résulté. Le Ministère participait activement et la menace mondiale du terrorisme qui en les attentats terroristes du 11 septembre 2001 de ces efforts est apparue clairement après Canadiennes et des Canadiens. L'importance le terrorisme et d'assurer la sécurité des grandeur du gouvernement de lutter contre important dans l'engagement pris à la Le ministère de la Justice joue un rôle

Les principaux services du Ministère qui s'occupent de SPLT comprennent :

en cours de la Loi antiterroriste. gamme d'activités au soutien de l'examen la SPDP a également effectué toute une Pendant la période visée par le rapport, ministère de la Justice est responsable. des modifications à la législation dont le justice pénale ou qui pourraient nécessiter multilatéraux qui soulèvent des questions de et à la mise en œuvre d'accords bilatéraux et tionale, la SPDP participe à la négociation questions de droit pénal. A l'échelle internalégislatifs et des travaux de suivi sur des des politiques, de l'élaboration de textes nationale. La SPDP est chargée de l'élaboration lutte contre le terrorisme et à la sécurité en matière de politiques pénales liées à la pénal (SPDP) est le centre de compétences La Section de la politique en matière de droit

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Résultats	Metroma	Activités	pjecijje
Une meilleure gestion des obligations de	Création de deux Unités de divulgation	Mettre en place des unités de divulgation	méliorer l'efficacité l'efficience des
divulgation et une	dans la région de	au sein du Service	oursuites dans les
noiteag ab aupitiloq	l'Atlantique pour	fédéral des poursuites	ossiers du crime
améliorée menant à	collaborer avec la		- sinsgr
des poursuites plus	police et les organismes		
ещсясег	d'enquête		
Gestion améliorée des	Élaboration d'une	Constituer et diriger	
poursuites complexes	stratégie et d'une	lisvert eb equorg nu	
T T	politique de gestion	sur les mégadossiers	
	sur le crime organisé	araraaann ^Q arrr ooy yno	
450 GH2 0 I	Dog of tromptimes		
Le SFP est mieux en	Recrutement de per-		
mesure de répondre	sonnel supplémentaire		
aux besoins des forces de police	4HS np		
Renforcement de la	Lignes directrices sur	Création d'équipes	enforcer les pratiques
capacité d'enquête;	le traitement des	chargées des avocats	t accroître la collabo-
etficacion plus efficace	demandes d'écoute	commis d'office et des	ation avec la police
des ressources	électronique créées et	demandes d'écoute	ans les enquêtes
	distribuées	électronique	

rapidement et fréquemment afin que les dossiers soient bien gérés. dans un seul dossier. Des consultations entre la police et le SFP doivent être tenues d'intenter des poursuites en raison du nombre élevé de personnes accusées impliquées Leçons: Il est complexe de faire enquête sur des infractions liées au crime organisé et

d'office augmentent les coûts et retardent souvent la procédure. du crime organisé qui auront du succès. Les ordonnances d'obtention d'un avocat commis Défis: Il est nécessairement coûteux et fastidieux de réaliser des enquêtes et des poursuites

Explication de l'écart

Budget supplémentaire des dépenses. additionnels ont été versés dans le Pour cette initiative, des fonds

les juges, les jurés et les procureurs.

coûts très élevés et épuiser les témoins,

simultanément - peut comporter des

mégaprocès - dans le cadre desquels

que l'on appelle communément des

souvent long et lourd. La tenue de ce

obligations de divulgation est un processus

plusieurs accusés sont poursuivis

Dépenses

Réelles: 9,8 millions \$ Prévues: 6,1 millions \$

organisé avec succès Poursuivre le crime

d'éléments de preuve. Le respect des accusations fondées sur un seul ensemble multiples qui font face à plusieurs Les dossiers types concernent des accusés des défis exceptionnels pour les procureurs. Les dossiers du crime organisé constituent

Priorité 1 : Lutter contre la criminalité technologique, le crime organisé et le terrorisme

Le crime organisé

Des groupes criminels sont impliqués dans de multiples activités au Canada, dont la traite de personnes et la contrebande de stupéfiants, d'armes et de tabac. En plus sociales négatives, le crime organisé gomme la foi des Canadiennes et des Canadiens dans leur système de justice.

Le ministère de la Justice lutte contre le crime organisé de différentes façons : au moyen de projets législatifs et de l'élaboration de politiques, en effectuant de la recherche, en poursuivant des dossiers, en élaborant des programmes de formation et en soutenant les enquêteurs et les poursuivants.

Des changements apportés récemment à la législation ont renforcé la capacité de la police de faire enquête sur le crime organisé et ont amélioré la capacité de la Couronne de mener des poursuites efficaces. De nouvelles mener des poursuites efficaces. De nouvelles politiques et pratiques ont mené à une collaboration accrue entre la police et le Service fédéral des poursuites (SFP). Des programmes de formation ont enseigné aux enquêteurs la façon d'appliquer efficacement de nouveaux pouvoirs. Les pratiques de gestion améliorées au sein du SFP ont aidé la Couronne à bâtir des preuves plus solides.

poursuites

B. UNE SOCIÉTÉ PLUS SÛRE

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens s'attendent à ce que leur système de justice joue un rôle primordial dans la lutte contre le crime. Le ministère de la Justice répond à ces attentes en rédigeant les lois et les règlements du Canada et en les faisant observer, ainsi qu'en s'associant avec d'autres pays pour s'attaquer au crime transnational.

Le Ministère partage la responsabilité de ce résultat atratégique avec plusieurs autres ministères et organismes fédéraux (en particulier le nouveau ministère de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile), des geuvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, des administrations municipales et des comporte par communautaires. Notre travail comporte par consequent une coopération exhaustive avec d'autres intervenants exhaustive avec d'autres intervenants aécurité nationale, de la sécurité nationale, de la sécurité publique et de la prévention du crime.

Trois priorités sont liées à ce résultat stratégique :

- la lutte contre la criminalité technologique, le crime organisé et le terrorisme;
- la modernisation du droit pénal;
- l'amélioration de la capacité de répondre aux demandes internationales et au crime transnational.

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25.1 à 25.4 du Code

à l'appui des articles

mation, en particulier

Résultats finaux

efficacement

Renforcer la capacité du système de justice d'identifier les membres du crime organisé, de faire enquête à leur sujet et de les poursuivre, comme l'illustrent les objectifs suivants.

le crime organise et d'intenter des	chargés de l'applica- tion de la loi et aux	et au SFP et concevoir et exécuter de la for-	crime organise soit mise en œuvre	nann
Capacité améliorée de faire enquête sur le grime enquête	Séances de formation données aux agents	Donner des avis juridiques à la police	Veiller à ce que la législation ciblant le	Manhamman and Manhamman and
Résultats	Extrants	Activités	a)licelfd	-

et des gouvernements provinciaux

gouvernement fédéral

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professionnels du



Résultats finaux

de la justice, le tout illustré par les objectifs suivants. réagir à la volonté des collectivités autochtones d'exercer un contrôle accru sur l'administration Régler la question de la surreprésentation des Autochtones dans le système de justice pénale et

Prestation plus efficace de services	Renouvellement de PE avec le CAPC en vue l'exécution de programmes	Élargir le modèle unifié d'exécution de programme utilisé par la SJA et le Centre national de prévention du crime (CNPC) en Alberta et dans le Nord	Accroître l'intégration et la coopération entre les programmes du Ministère et d'autres ministères fédéraux
Représentation élargie afin de garantir une évaluation plus pertinente et utile et de contribuer à l'élaboration de politiques	Le comité consultatif de l'évaluation donnait des conseils sur le mandat, le choix de l'entrepreneur, le choix de l'étude de cas et des guides d'entrevue et de sondage	Fournir de l'informa- tion; contribuer à la constitution du d'évaluation formé de représentants fédéraux, provinciaux, territoriaux et des collectivités	Appuyer l'évaluation à moyen terme de la SIA
Résultates Capacité accrue d'administrer la justice et connaissance accrue des questions de justice dans les col- lectivités autochtones	Extrants 88 accords de contri- bution visant plus de 280 collectivités; 18 accords de financement pour des activités de formation et de	Activités Étudier, approuver et subventionner des programmes communautaires	ohleerlik hider les Autochtones assumer une plus grande responsabilité de l'administration de la justice dans leurs collectivités

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

sont nécessaires pour favoriser l'établissement de la capacité. des programmes de justice locaux. De la formation et du perfectionnement supplémentaires Leçons: Une solide propriété collective et un leadership fort constituent la clé de la réussite

de la compilation et de l'analyse de l'information requise pour évaluer le rendement. en œuvre de nouveaux systèmes de gestion de l'information pose certains défis sur le plan actuelles soient inadéquates pour répondre aux besoins futurs. Le mécanisme de mise Defis: La population autochtone du Canada croît rapidement; il se peut que les initiatives

Present 9		

aux priorités. Réaffectations internes afin de répondre

Debenses

Réelles: 9,3 millions \$ \$ snoillim 9,11 : səuvər9

Explication de l'écart

La présentation de la législation a été retardée. La totalité des crédits n'a pas été reçue avant novembre 2003; dans l'intervalle, les dépenses ont été tenues au minimum et des activités comme l'embauche de personnel ont été retardées ou restreintes.

<u>S</u>asuada<u>q</u>

Prévues : 26,7 millions \$ Réelles : 21 millions \$

La Stratégie de justice autochtone (SJA) est une imitiative quinquennale lancée en 2002 pour régler le problème de la surreprésentation des Autochtones dans le système de justice pénale. La Stratégie vise également à faire augmenter la participation de la collectivité et à refléter les valeurs autochtones dans le système de justice applicable à l'ensemble de la population.

Outre les travaux effectués aux termes de la SJA, le Ministère a continué, en 2003-2004, à financer les provinces et les territoires au moyen d'ententes de contribution applicables à l'assistance parajudiciaire aux Autochtones ayant des démêlés avec le système de justice pénale à être traités de façon juste, équitable et adaptée à la culture d'assistance parajudiciaire aux Autochtones avant les ribunanaux. Les services d'assistance parajudiciaire aux Autochtones sont généralement offerts par des üers cont généralement offerts par des üers embauchés à contrat par les provinces et les territoires.

Le Ministère fournit également du soutien stratégique et juridique au gouvernement par rapport à la prestation juridique d'ententes relatives à l'autonomie gouvernementale.

Priorité 3 : Répondre aux besoins des Autochtones dans le système de justice

Les Autochtones demeurent surreprésentés dans le système de justice pénale, en tant qu'accusés, et sous-représentés dans le système dudiciaire, la profession juridique et la police. La nature diversifiée de la population autochtone du Canada fait en sorte qu'il est difficile de régler ce déséquilibre. En mettant en œuvre la Stratégie de justice autochtone, le Ministère cherche à s'assurer que le système de justice roherche à s'assurer que le système de justice répond mieux aux besoins – et reflète les répond mieux aux besoins – et reflète les outre, le Ministère sasure le financement du outre, le Ministère assure le financement du outre, le Ministère assure le financement du brogramme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux Autochtones.

Stratégie de justice autochtone

Même si les Autochtones ne forment que 3 % de la population adulte du Canada, ils représentent 18 % de tous les détenus et 29,2 % de toutes les détenues dans les pénitenciers fédéraux. Des recherches révèlent que les Autochtones sont également beaucoup plus susceptibles d'être victimes d'actes criminels.

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	Mener des consulta- tions sur le projet de nouvelle convention de recouvrement international des pensions alimentaires pour enfants	Préparation de documents en vue de la Conférence de La Haye	Recouvrement accru des paiements de pension alimentaire à l'échelle internationale
oordonner des ctivités nationales t internationales ées à l'exécution l'ordonnances limentaires	Travaux sur la politique touchant la Loi d'aide à l'exécution des ordonnances et des ententes familiales la saisie-arrêt et la la loi sur la la coi sur la la Loi sur la saisie-arrêt et la distraction de pensions	Élaboration de nou- veaux règlements pris en application de la LAEOEF et de la LSADP qui améliorent l'exécution	Exécution améliorée, observation accrue des ordonnances alimentaires
əlábom əl riovuomor əb əflinu lanudiri u əllimaf ı	Sonsulter six administrations	Mécanismes établis en vue des propositions et des évaluations de projet, appui aux propositions de cinq provinces	Soutien accru aux approches non conflictuelles de règlement des différends en matière de divorce et de garde
	Améliorer la formation des professionnels du amilieu junidique	Élaboration d'un atellier de formation pour les juges dans le cadre d'un accord avec l'Institut national de la magistrature	Les décisions judi- ciaires sont adaptées aux besoins des enfants
	Effectuer de la recherche sur des questions socio- juridiques liées à la justice familiale	Publication de 10 rapports de recherche (voir l'Annexe B)	g la politique contribuent pes rapports
pjecifis	Activités	Extrants	Résultats

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

Leçons : Le soutien fédéral aux enfants qui subissent une séparation ou un divorce doit être établi en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires.

Defts: Préserver une collaboration à long terme avec les provinces et les territoires et veiller à ce que les services soient offerts dans les cinq ans de la SJFAE.

des ententes parentales qui sont dans l'intérêt de l'enfant;

 veiller à ce que des options moins accusatoires soient accessibles pour régler des conflits relatifs à des ententes parentales.

En 2003, le Ministère a convenu de transférer aux provinces et aux territoires 63 millions \$ sur une période de cinq ans en nouveaux crédits en vue des services de justice familiale.

La Section de la famille, des enfants et des adolescents contribue également à la promotion d'une réciprocité internationale accrue pour les ordonnances et les ententes visant les familles. Chaque année, des représentants du Ministère donnent à des l'occasion de parachever des entritoires l'occasion de parachever des ententes avec des pays étrangers. En 2003-2004, des avec des pays étrangers. En 2003-2004, des réunions ont eu lieu avec les É.-U., Israël et la Hongrie, ce qui a mené à trois ententes réciproques finalisées avec la Hongrie.

Stratégie de justice familiale axée sur l'enfant

Environ un Canadien sur quatre âgé de 19 ans ou moins est né d'une famille monoparentale ou a subi un divorce ou une séparation. Les conséquences économiques et émotives de l'éclatement de la famille peuvent être dévastatrices, en particulier lorsque les parents vivent de longs conflits relatifs à parents vivent de longs conflits relatifs à la garde des enfants.

Le Ministère ne peut pas éliminer les conséquences de l'éclatement de la famille. Cependant, il peut contribuer à répondre aux besoins des jeunes Canadiennes et problèmes, le ministère de la Justice a établi la Stratégie de justice familiale axée sur l'enfant (SJFAE) en 2002. La Stratégie est conçue pour:

• minimiser les répercussions négatives de la séparation et du divorce sur les enfants;

• doter les parents et les tribunaux des outils dont ils ont besoin pour conclure

Résultats finaux

		,	p
Sensibiliser à la responsabilité parentale les professionnels du milieu juridique et les citoyens	Effectuer de la recherche et rédiger communications projets de ferments de montant sur des projets de réforme	Établissement d'une ligne d'information et d'un site Web, distribution de publications	Une meilleure com- préhension des droits et des responsabilités mène à des ententes parentales dans l'intérêt des enfants
Renforcer les services offerts à la grandeur du Canada	Énoncer la Stratégie de justice familiale axée sur l'enfant et établir un modèle de financement	15 accords de contribution totalisant 15,1 millions \$	Le système de justice facilite le règlement opportun d'ententes
Réformer la <i>Loi sur</i> <i>le divorce</i> de concert avec les provinces et les territoires	Consulter les provinces et les territoires; rédiger de la législation	Un projet de loi qui renfermait des réformes de la Loi sur le divorce est mort au Feuilleton à la Chambre des communes	La recherche et les consultations se pour- suivent afin d'inspirer la législation à venir
Objectifs	Activités	Extrants	Résultats



Résultats	eluents	Activités	ShroeldC
Les travailleurs des	20 projets ont appuyé	Fournir des fonds aux	Améliorer la capacité
services d'aide aux	le développement/	provinces et aux	ales professionnels
victimes accroissent	l'amélioration des	territoires ainsi qu'aux	du domaine de la
l'efficacité de la GRC	services d'aide aux	-uog non səmsinsgro	ustice pénale
et de la Couronne	victimes; 63 projets ont	vernementaux pour	
	appuyé des activités de	les travailleurs des	
Accès accru aux	formation et de partage	services d'aide aux	
services et à l'informa-	de l'information; 12	victimes, le partage	
tion par les victimes	projets concernaient	de l'information,	
et partage accru de	l'élaboration ou l'im-	la formation et le	
l'information	pression d'outils ou de	développement	
	documents de VIJ	d'outils	
Services d'aide aux	Formation et séances	Organiser une rencon-	
victimes d'actes crimi-	d'information	tre de coordonnateurs	
nels mieux intégrés		des témoins de la	
		Couronne dans le Nord	

recons apprises et défis cernés

Leçons : Pour favoriser la coopération avec des représentants des provinces et des territoires, le CPV doit continuer à respecter les questions de compétence liées à la prestation de services. Le rôle du CPV, à titre de coordonnateur, améliore le partage de l'information et fait en sorte que le point de vue des victimes soit pris en compte dans l'élaboration des politiques, des programmes et de la législation.

Défis: Le mandat de l'Initiative prend fin en mars 2005. Un soutien fédéral suivi aiderait les provinces et les territoires à mieux mettre en œuvre les dispositions du Code criminel, ce qui serait profitable aux victimes d'actes criminels.

Explication de l'écart

Les dépenses prévues ne comprensient pas les frais d'exploitation du Centre pour les victimes.

Dépenses

Prévues : 1,9 million \$ Réelles : 3 millions \$

connaissent mal les mécanismes juridiques. De nombreux CTC parlent plusieurs langues et agissent comme sgents de liaison culturelle, et démystifient les tribunaux et les procès pour les victimes et leurs familles. Les CTC contribuent à veiller à ce que les victimes puissent participer pleinement au système de justice.

Les coordonnateurs des témoins de la Couronne jouent un rôle clé dans la justice dans le Nord Le CPV a fourni les crédits nécessaires pour trois coordonnateurs des témoins

De CPV & fourn les credits necessaines pour trois coordonnateurs des témoins de la Couronne (CTC) supplémentaires dans les Tèrritoires au cours de 2003-2004. Les CTC jouent un rôle précieux dans le système de justice, en particulier dans le Mord, où de nombreuses personnes

Des consultations seront à la base de la recherche et de l'élaboration de politiques et des services législatifs	victimes concernant la détermination communautaire de la peine, entre autres (voir l'Annexe B) Identification des meilleures pratiques e des défis ayant trait à l'application de la loi; réception de commentaires sur les activités exécutées dans le cadre de l'IVAC	Organiser et présider des réunions avec des directeurs provinciaux et territoriaux de services d'aide aux victimes et des représentants	
	victimes concernant la détermination communautaire de la peine, entre autres		
aux victimes d'actes	Rapports terminés sur les besoins des victimes dans le Nord sur les besoins des victimes d'accusés n'ayant pas été déclaré criminellement responsables, sur les points de vue des points de vue des	Effectuer d'autres recherches sur les questions relatives aux victimes	
lis sil	Des résultats de nivea élevé ont été partagés avec le groupe de trava fédéral-provincial-territorial sur les victimines d'actes criminel et certains participant à la Conférence nationale des victimes		



Résultats finaux

le système de justice pénale, tel qu'illustré ci-dessous. Mieux répondre aux besoins des victimes d'actes criminels et accroître leur confiance dans

Mesulma	Extranta	Activités	plectifs
Les victimes et leurs familles sont mieux informées au sujet du système de justice pénale	200 000 copies d'une brochure ont été distribuées par l'interfégionaux des services redistribuées par l'interfégionaux des services bureaux conjoints des victimes du Service correctionnel Canadal de la Commission national des libérations conditionnelles; des documents du CPV documents du CPV des distribués par site Web, conférences, site Web, conférences, présentations et ateliers site services des distribués par site Web, conférences, présentations et ateliers présentations des présentations des présentations des présentations des présentations des présentations des présentations de la présentation de la conférence des présentations de la conférence de la conférence des des de la conférence de la confére	Publier une brochure intitulée « Les victimes d'actes criminels se ti des signeis promotionnels; distribuer d'autres documents de formation et de communications communications	nformer les victimes 1 leurs familles de 2ur rôle dans le sys- 2me de justice pénale 1 des services offerts 1
Quelque 46 bénéficiaires de subventions ont fait parvenir leur évaluation de la Onférence : 65 % ont indiqué qu'ils ont appris des choses tu les questions touchant les victimes et le droit, et 63 % ont dit que l'information recueillie leur serait utile au travail; 74 % ont également indique qu'ils étaient satisfaits des possibilités de des possibilités de	La Conférence comportait plus de 75 présentations et ateliers et a attiré plus de 300 personnes; les documents étaient affichés sur le Web	Organiser la Conférence nationale jessivale sisuguent	nformer les profes- ri le grand public des luestions liées aux rictimes d'actes riminels
Compréhension accrue des questions relatives aux victimes	Achèvement et distri- bution des résultats préliminaires de l'étude intitulée « Étude dans de nombreux sites sur les victimes de la crimi- nalité et les spécialistes de la justice pénale »	Interroger les inter- venants sur la mise en œuvre du projet de loi C-79, Loi modifiant le Code criminel (vic- times d'actes criminels)	hméliorer la capacité fu Ministère d'élaborer des politiques, des lois e d'autres initiatives

.eysq ub organismes sans but lucratif de l'ensemble par les provinces et les territoires et par les contribue annuellement aux projets réalisés aux victimes, de l'ordre de 2 millions \$, qui Le CPV gère également le Fonds d'aide

au cours des débats de politique. victimes soient représentées adéquatement groupes de travail et comités afin que les 2003-2004, le CPV a participé à de nombreux territoires et des organismes bénévoles. En étroite collaboration avec les provinces, les compétence fédérale, le CPV travaille en les besoins des victimes ne sont pas de Puisque de nombreux services qui comblent

années à venir. de la justice pendant de nombreuses fournisseurs de services et des professionnels Ces principes orienteront les travaux des respectif de chacune des administrations. justice pénale, tout en respectant le mandat l'expérience des victimes au sein du système de fédéral, partagent la responsabilité d'améliorer les territoires, ainsi que le gouvernement Déclaration reconnaît que les provinces et aux victimes de la criminalité. La nouvelle principes fondamentaux de justice relatifs envers une Déclaration canadienne des justice ont renouvelé leurs engagements provinciaux et territoriaux responsables de la Le 1er octobre 2003, les ministres fédéraux,

ce site Web. recherche sont également accessibles sur html. Des publications et des rapports de http://canada.justice.gc.ca/fr/ps/voc/pub. veuillez consulter le site Web suivant: ainsi que des copies du cadre d'évaluation, taires sur les opérations et les activités du CPV Pour obtenir des renseignements supplémen-

> vertu de l'article 6 de la Loi sur le système à des programmes communautaires (en diriger les jeunes aux prises avec la loi, par un site intranet et s'en servent pour agents ont accès à la base de données organismes accessibles aux jeunes. Les dressant la liste des programmes et de Fredericton, d'une base de données mise en place, par le Service de police Le Ministère a contribué à financer la Encourager la collaboration

victimes d'actes criminels L'Initiative pour les

venants à mettre en œuvre la LSJPA.

de justice pour les jeunes aide les interle Fonds de renouvellement du système

police participent - montre comment

initiatives auxquelles les services de

Cette initiative - qui est l'une de huit

de justice pénale pour les adolescents).

au sujet du système de justice pénale ». victimes et leurs familles sont mieux informées l'un des résultats de son travail est que « les tout le pays ». Le CPV indique plus loin que et de grande qualité aux intervenants de de communiquer des documents pertinents des informateurs reconnaît au CPV le mérite Rapport technique, selon lequel « la plupart d'actes criminels, Evaluation à mi-mandat – document intitulé Initiative pour les victimes de l'éducation du public se trouve dans le Un exemple de réussite dans le domaine réforme législative et formation du public. sultations, élaboration de politique, recherche, comprend tout un éventail d'activités : concoordonne et met en œuvre l'Initiative, qui politique concernant les victimes (CPV) victimes d'actes criminels. Le Centre de la aux besoins et apaise les préoccupations des répartie sur cinq ans (2000-2005) répond L'Initiative pour les victimes d'actes criminels

Sensibilisation et compréhension accrues des questions locales de justice pour les jeunes	Environ 470 000 \$ ont été investis dans six projets de cinq provinces pour appuyer les consultations, cerner les besoins et élaborer des plans sont en cours en CB., en Alberta, en NÉ., en Alberta, en NÉ.,	Analyser des propositions de projet	Étudier l'impact du système de justice pour les jeunes sur les y compris les jeunes autochtones, et réagir à cet impact
Meilleure confiance dans le système de justice pour les jeunes	Des milliers de brochures et de guides explicatifs ont éré distribués; le sire Web de la justice applicable aux jeunes est visité en moyenne est visité en moyenne	Produire et distribuer du matériel de communications et des ressources d'apprentissage comme La LSJPA expliquée	Élargir la connaissance et le soutien de l'Initiative
हाह्यापड्य	Streams	Activitus	Objectifa

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

l'engagement de tous les partenaires à atteindre des objectifs communs. Leçons: Le succès rapide de l'Initiative est lié au niveau de financement fédéral et à

à ce jour n'est pas perdu. la poursuite des transferts des paiements. Il est important de faire en sorte que l'essor pris les jeunes prendront fin le 31 mars 2005. Elles doivent être renouvelées afin de permettre jeunes et du volet principal du Programme de financement des services de justice pour Les modalités d'application du Fonds de renouvellement du système de justice pour les de services est limitée, parce que l'administration de la justice est de compétence provinciale. Défis: La capacité des programmes fédéraux d'avoir une incidence directe sur la prestation

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Dépenses

manque de fonds à la fin de l'année. été plus longue, ce qui a entraîné un de financement par les administrations a La prise en charge de certains programmes

Réelles: 216,8 millions \$ Prévues : 228,7 millions \$



Résultats finaux

collectivités desservies, comme l'illustrent les objectifs suivants. Un système de justice pour les jeunes plus équitable et plus efficace étroitement lié aux

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
ont indiqué que l'événement a amélioré leur capacité de servir les jeunes aux programmes locaux de justice applicable aux jeunes	étaient présents à ce deuxième forum qui a eu lieu les 27 et 28 mars 2004 ont été fournis à huit services de police en Dntario, au Nouveaubrunswick, en Saskatchewan et en Alberta pour mettre en place des inventaires des locaux de justice pour les jeunes	Forum des avocats de la défense Subventionner la réalisation d'inven- taires des programmes de justice pour les jeunes	partenariats et améliorer la collaboration
Des participants	273 participants	Tenir le deuxième	Établir de nouveaux
De nouvelles approches améliorées en matière de pratiques de justice applicable aux jeunes sont élaborées et utilisées	Investissement de 1,4 million \$ dans 17 projets pilotes, dont huit se poursuivent grâce au financement d'autres gouverne- ments et organismes ments et organismes et lacunes cernées et lacunes cernées	Analyser des propositions de projets pilotes novateurs	Établir et appuyer des approches novatrices concernant la réinsertion sociale, la réintégration et significatives pour les jeunes aux prises avec la justice
Plusieurs administrations signalent une diminution des taux de garde des jeunes variant entre 25 % et 30 %; certaines ont fermé des établissements de justice pour réaffecté des ressources aux services communautaires de justice pour les jeunes et ont réaffecté des ressources aux services communautaires de justice pour les jeunes et ont réaffecté des ressources aux services communautaires de justice pour les jeunes pour les jeun	réadaptation et de réintégration Investissement de plus de 5,5 amillions \$ dans et ojets	de justice pour les jeunes Gérer les volets provinciaux et territoriaux du Fonds de renouvellement du système de justice pour les jeunes	Appuyer les provinces et les territoires dans l'exécution de programmes qui correspondent aux objectifs de l'Initiative
Recours limité aux tribunaux par les représentants de la justice pour les jeunes	Ententes pluriannuelles en place, transfert de fonds, prestation de aervices, élargissement des services de réadantation	Négocier avec les provinces et les territoires des ententes quinquennales de services en matière de liteties post	Paciliter la prestation de services de justice applicable aux jeunes par les provinces et les territoires



les jeunes. renouvellement du système de justice pour de justice pour les jeunes et du Fonds de Programme de financement des services et des territoires par l'intermédiaire du aux programmes et aux projets des provinces les jeunes. Le Ministère contribue également important dans le système de justice pour et avec des intervenants qui jouent un rôle chargés de l'administration de la justice

services de réadaptation et de réintégration. jeunes aux prises avec la loi et d'élargir les ont été en mesure de fournir des services aux à ce soutien, les provinces et les territoires ententes ont totalisé 197,2 millions \$. Grâce provinces et aux territoires aux termes de ces 2004, les contributions fédérales versées aux appuient la mise en œuvre de la Loi. En 2003financement de la justice applicable aux jeunes Les ententes pluriannuelles principales de

au total 12,3 millions \$. système de justice pour les jeunes a consenti En 2003-2004, le Fonds de renouvellement du

fonds pour des projets dans quatre domaines: Des groupes communautaires ont reçu des

- vulgarisation juridique
- partenariat communautaire projets pilotes novateurs
- · développement des capacités
- des Autochtones

cans trois domaines: reçu des fonds pour des projets particuliers Les provinces et les territoires ont également

- méthodes de partenariat touchant urgences de mise en œuvre
- planification et soutien de la réintégration la mise en œuvre

la justice pour les jeunes Renouvellement de

en vigueur le 1er avril 2003. justice pénale pour les adolescents, est entré clé de l'Initiative, la Loi sur le système de de manière équitable et efficace. Un élément le problème de la criminalité chez les jeunes une approche plurisectorielle afin de régler des volets législatifs et de programme et crée jeunes (IRJJ) en 1998. L'Initiative comprend de renouvellement de la justice pour les Le ministère de la Justice a lancé l'Initiative

au système de justice pour les jeunes. une plus grande participation du public au processus judiciaire formel et favorise accroître le recours à des mesures extérieures violentes graves. En outre, elle cherche à un mécanisme de règlement des infractions criminalité chez les jeunes et met en place conséquences significatives dans les cas de sous garde et à la détention, comporte des et la réintégration par rapport à la mise L'Initiative met l'accent sur la réadaptation

qui ont des démêlés avec la justice. soutenir, réadapter et réintégrer les jeunes grammes communautaires conçus pour de garde peuvent être réaffectées à des proinstances judiciaires et aux établissements Jes ressources auparavant consacrées aux avantage que procure cette façon de faire, et l'obligation de rendre des comptes. Autre de la société, comme le sens des responsabilités sout plus susceptibles d'inculquer des valeurs comme les sanctions communautaires, qui recours aux approches non traditionnelles, commettent des crimes en encourageant le la récidive chez les jeunes non violents qui L'Initiative est conçue pour faire diminuer

représentants des provinces et des territoires travaille en étroite collaboration avec des Pour mettre l'Initiative en œuvre, le Ministère

Priorité 2 : Protéger les enfants, les adolescents et les personnes vulnérables en vertu de la loi et au sein du système de justice

Le système de justice a un rôle important à jouer dans la promotion de la dignité humaine et dans la protection des personnes les plus vulnérables de notre société. Pour atteindre cet objectif, le Ministère a œuvré dans trois grands secteurs de politique et de législation en 2003-2004 : le Renouvellement du système di justice pour les jeunes, les Victimes d'actes criminels et les Enfants, y compris la Stratégie de justice familiale axée sur l'enfant. Ces initiatives visent à s'assurer l'enfant. Ces initiatives visent à s'assurer que la politique en matière de justice et la législation proposée prennent en compte les législation proposée prennent en compte les répercussions possibles sur les citoyens les plus vulnérables du Canada.

Mariage de conjoints de même sexe

décision définitive. juridique, le Parlement prendra une fois que la Cour aura formulé un avis prononce sur sa constitutionnalité. Une Cour suprême du Canada afin qu'elle se Le projet de loi a été renvoyé devant la allant à l'encontre de leurs croyances. de tenir des cérémonies du mariage liberté des autorités religieuses de refuser mariage civil tout en reconnaissant la sux couples de même sexe l'accès au rédigeant un projet de loi qui accorderait mariage civil. Le Ministère a réagi en et de même sexe aient un accès égal au exige que les conjoints de sexe différent civile ou juridique au mariage, la Charte ments ont accordé la reconnaissance statué que dans les cas où les gouverne-Les cours d'appel de trois provinces ont

Commission d'examen de la rémunération de siuges fédéraux Tous les quatre ans, la Commission d'examen de la rémunération des juges fédéraux étudie les salaires des juges nommés par le gouvernement fédéral et formule des recommandations au ministre de la Justice.

Pendant la période visée par le rapport, le Groupe du droit public du Ministère a coordonné l'élaboration de la présentation et y a participé. Le Groupe facilitait les discussions entre plusieurs organismes, compilait les preuves justificatives et donnait des conseils juridiques au ministre de la Justice.

La Commission a présenté son rapport au ministre de la Justice en mai 2004.

Equité salariale
Après un certain nombre de dossiers d'équité
salariale très publicisés, longs et coûteux, un
groupe de travail indépendant et un secrétariat ont effectué un examen exhaustif de la
législation, de la réglementation et des lignes
directrices pertinentes. L'examen avait pour
réaliser et de mettre en œuvre des politiques
réaliser et de mettre en œuvre des politiques
efficaces d'équité salariale. Le groupe de
travail a publié son rapport en mai 2004;
des fonctionnaires des ministères de la
lustice et du Travail étudient le rapport.

Réforme de la Loi canadienne aur les droits de la personne sur les droits de la personne Pendant la période visée par le rapport, le Ministère a relevé des options de réforme de la Loi canadienne sur les droits de la personne. Des représentants du Ministère ont également rencontré des représentants de la Commission canadienne des droits de la Personne pour étudier les réformes, autres que législatives, mises en œuvre par la Commission. Le Ministère a commencé à analyser l'impact de ces réformes pour étudier les réformes, à analyser l'impact de ces réformes pour évaluer la nature des réformes pour évaluer la nature des réformes législatives

qui pourraient être nécessaires.



Explication de l'écart

de financement. programmes et de réponse aux demandes qui écourte le calendrier de promotion des fonds n'ont été reçus qu'en août 2003, ce la Loi sur les contraventions. Certains des sur l'accès à la justice que de l'initiative sur Cela inclut les fonds reçus tant de l'initiative

Dépenses

Réelles: 7,6 millions \$ Prévues: 8,6 millions \$

provinciaux; les organismes territoriaux sont financement de base de 10 organismes aux besoins. En 2003-2004, le PVIJ assurait le plus en plus pertinent, accessible et adapté consiste à favoriser un système de justice de juridique. L'objectif global du programme nouvelles et aux faits nouveaux en matière davantage le public aux politiques actuelles et PVIJ dans chaque province pour sensibiliser PPIMJ subventionne des organisations du leurs droits et de leurs responsabilités. Le qu'ont les Canadiennes et les Canadiens de est essentiellement fonction de la connaissance juridiques (PVII). L'accès au système de justice Programme de vulgarisation et d'information Un autre élément important du PPIMJ est le

nouvelles questions de justice. façon mieux coordonnée dans le domaine des qui aident nos partenaires à intervenir d'une en place plus de 450 nouveaux partenariats En 2003-2004, les organismes du PVIJ ont mis

subventionnés dans le cadre des ententes

novation du ministère de la Justice Programme de partenariat et d'in-

conférences et des cours de formation. à 39 projets, y compris des ateliers, des le rapport, des contributions ont été faites de justice. Au cours de la période visée par à de nouveaux problèmes dans le système Ministère d'élaborer des solutions novatrices pour accroître la capacité des partenaires du du ministère de la Justice (PPIMJ) est conçu Le Programme de partenariat et d'innovation

des avocats inuits à Iqaluit. de la Faculté de droit d'Akitsiraq, qui forme En outre, le PPIMJ a contribué au Programme été choisis en vue de l'attribution de bourses. rapport, 29 Métis et Indiens non inscrits ont de justice. Pendant la période visée par le être davantage représentés dans le système inscrits à poursuivre des études en droit et à encourager les Métis et les Indiens non L'un des éléments du PPIMJ consiste à

Explication de l'écart

d'accès aux services de justice.

aux priorités. Réaffectations internes afin de répondre

à l'information et de la Loi sur la protection

ont été traitées en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès de 1 300 demandes formelles et informelles

Pendant la période visée par le rapport, plus

des renseignements personnels.

Dépenses

Réelles: 4,1 millions \$ Prévues: 4,2 millions \$

Autres initiatives

Accès à l'information

options de réforme possible. l'information dans le but d'élaborer des recherches ont été effectuées sur l'accès à En 2003-2004, une quantité importante de

Ministère de la Justice | 19

Compréhension accrue des droits linguistiques	Environ 360 employés du Ministère ont assisté à des séances d'information	Concevoir et offrir des séances d'information	Former les employés du Ministère à la constitutionnelles et législatives du Ministère dans le domaine de l'administration de l'administration de la justice
	Documents de référence publiés et distribués aux gouver-nements provinciaux et à des associations	Constituer un groupe de travail fédéral- provincial-territorial et fixer des priorités	
Sensibilisation accrue aux droits linguistiques et aux services accessibles Création de partenariats durables	Conclusion d'ententes de financement avec des organismes non gouvernementaux	Établir un mécanisme de consultation	
Résultats	Extransfe	Activités	Objectiffs

Leçons apprises et défis cernés

1990, demeure loin d'être parfaite. l'art. 530]), bien qu'elles soient en vigueur dans toutes les provinces et les territoires depuis et aux obligations correspondantes qui s'appliquent à une ordonnance rendue en vertu de [procès devant un juge dans la langue de son choix] et 530.1 [précisions quant aux droits Leçons: La mise en œuvre des dispositions linguistiques du Code criminel (articles 530

à l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles est essentielle. en commun des renseignements, et la conservation des ressources pour le Fonds d'appui Le dialogue avec les groupes qui s'occupent de langues officielles est essentiel pour mettre

de communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire. et des services du Ministère. Établir une relation durable entre le Ministère et les membres de communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire des priorités, des programmes du gouvernement à l'égard de l'article 41. Améliorer la connaissance qu'ont les membres Defts: Améliorer la sensibilisation et la compréhension qu'ont les employés de l'engagement



Leçons apprises et défis cernés

est essentiel pour la prestation de services d'aide juridique efficaces. Leçons: Un engagement ferme en matière d'aide juridique de la part de tous les partenaires

témoignages longs et complexes. nouvelles techniques d'enquête (ADM, preuve d'écoute électronique) qui requièrent des juridique continue d'augmenter en raison de certains facteurs, comme l'instauration de infrastructure institutionnelle déficiente. Le coût de la prestation de services d'aide par la croissance rapide de la population, par les taux de criminalité élevés et par une Defix: La prestation efficace de services d'aide juridique dans le Nord est compromise

Explication de l'écart

Fonds reportés à l'exercice 2004-2005.

Dépenses

Réelles: 122,5 millions \$ Prévues: 126,4 millions \$

dans les deux langues officielles. d'amélioration de l'accès à la justice le Ministère a subventionné des projets

domaine de la justice. tions francophones de professionnels du menées en collaboration avec deux associaau Manitoba, et des consultations ont été naître les droits linguistiques en Ontario et de certaines lois provinciales afin de recona été apportée au Règlement sur l'application de la Justice du Manitoba, une modification Une entente a été conclue avec le ministère mise en œuvre de la Loi sur les contraventions. En outre, des progrès ont été réalisés dans la

deux langues officielles Accès à la justice dans les

justice dans les deux langues officielles : du Ministère dans le domaine de l'accès à la veaux faits importants ont illustré l'engagement Au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004, deux nou-

- été élaboré puis approuvé; de la Loi sur les langues officielles a en vue de l'application de l'article 41 priorités et des indicateurs de rendement un plan stratégique qui établit des
- justice dans les deux langues officielles, grâce au Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la

Résultats finaux

officielle de leur choix, le tout étant illustré par les objectifs suivants. Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens ont un meilleur accès au système de justice dans la langue

Collaboration accrue	Entente de contribution	Meture sur pied et	Faire preuve de
epoliusioj	Extrants	Activités	Objectifs

fédération nationale francophones et leur associations d'avocats intervenants par année pour sept les provinces et des (financement de base) entre le Ministère, d'un total de 600 000 \$

langues officielles justice dans les deux d'appui à l'accès à la administrer le Fonds

langues officielles dans les deux d'accès à la justice leadership en matière

La constitution d'un Fonds d'investissement représente une réalisation importante. Au cours de la période de trois ans, le Fonds attribuers environ 60 millions \$ aux provinces et aux territoires selon une formule de financement négociée, pour répondre aux notamment les Autochtones, les membres des minorités visibles et les membres des minorités visibles et les membres de minorités visibles et les membres de minorités visibles et les territoires ont élaboré des plans d'affaires qui décrivent minoritaire, Les provinces et les territoires ont élaboré des plans d'affaires qui décrivent mon comblés en aide juridique en matière pénale des plans d'affaires qui décrivent ann comblés en aide juridique en matière pénale (et en matière civile dans les territoires).

5. Du soutien à l'élaboration de politiques en droit civil (pauvreté, immigration, réfugiés et famille) en effectuant de la recherche et en mettant en œuvre des projets pilotes.

L'ensemble des partenaires doivent participer et coopérer de façon soutenue pour régler des questions d'aide juridique de nature somplexe. Le Ministère continue à collaborer avec les provinces et les territoires relativement à un vaste éventail de ces questions, comme la prestation de services d'aide juridique dans des dossiers d'immigration et de réfugiés.

Résultats finaux

Les personnes démunies sur le plan économique qui sont impliquées dans de graves affaires criminelles ont un meilleur accès à la représentation par un avocat, comme l'illustrent les objectifs suivants.

Combler des besoins en side juridique	Élaborer des plans d'affaires et mettre des initiatives en œuvre	Financement de plus de 100 initiatives	Les évaluations d'initiatives seront à la base de l'élaboration de politiques
Effectuer de la recherche et financer des projets pilotes en droit civil	Établir un plan de recherche Analyser des proposi- tions de projets pilotes	Trois études terminées 11 projets en cours (analyse de résultats prévue pour 2006)	Des études et des analyses de projets sont à la base de l'élaboration de politiques
Renforcer l'engagement pris par tous les parte- naires dans le domaine de l'aide juridique	Participer à l'élaboration conjointe de politiques	Rapports sur la poli- tique et documents de conférence produits	Partenariat renforcé; entente sur une stratégie pluriannuelle de renouveau
Administrer des ententes financières ententes provinces et les territoires sont parties	Négocier et renouveler des ententes de financement de base	13 ententes renouvelées	Les provinces et les territoires continuent d'offrir des services d'aide juridique efficaces
Objectifis	Activités	ehimita.	Résultata



Aide juridique

Le gouvernement du Canada, au moyen d'ententes de contribution, subventionne les provinces et les territoires pour s'assurer que les personnes démunies sur le plan économique qui ont des démêlés avec la justice dans des affaires criminelles graves (et dans les affaires civiles dans les Territoires) soient représentées par un avocat. En 2003-2004, d'après les estimations, plus de 240 000 demandes d'aide juridique en matière pénale ont été approuvées.

Ces dernières années, le coût de la prestation de services d'aide juridique a augmenté en flèche. Pour relever ce défi, le Ministère a travaillé en étroite collaboration avec ses pour élaborer une Stratégie triennale de renouvellement de l'aide juridique qui s'étend jusqu'en 2005-2006. La Stratégie s'étend jusqu'en de l'aide juridique qui s'étend jusqu'en de l'aide juridique qui comporte cinq éléments:

- Des contributions directes au coût de l'aide juridique fournies par les provinces et les territoires dans les affaires pénales.
- Des contributions directes au coût de l'aide juridique fournie par la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, le Manitoba, l'Ontario, le Québec et Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador dans les dossiers d'immigration et de réfugiés.
- La constitution d'un Fonds d'investissement pour combler les lacunes de l'aide juridique en matière pénale dans les ferritoires).
- 4. Des contributions directes au coût de la désignation d'avocats commis d'office par le gouvernement fédéral genre de celle de l'affaire Roubotham? en vertu de la Loi réglementant certaines drogues et autres substances.

Section III. Le rendement en fonction des résultats stratégiques

A. CARANTIR UN SYSTÈME DE JUSTICE ÉQUITABLE, PERTINEUT ET ACCESSIBLE DE JUSTICE ÉQUITABLE, PERTINEUT ET ACCESSIBLE (AUTORITA EL LES VALEURS (AUTOR

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens s'en remettent au système de justice pour bénéficier d'une tribune indépendante de règlement des différends; ils s'attendent à ce que le système soit accessible, équitable et pertinent. Pour combler ces attentes, le Ministère s'est fixé trois priorités clés.

Priorité I : Promouvoir l'accès au système de justice et les gains de productivité de celui-ci

à leurs droits et à leurs responsabilités. sensibilisant les Canadiennes et les Canadiens procurent des gains de productivité en vulgarisation et d'information juridiques Des programmes comme le Programme de langue officielle en situation minoritaire. juridiques offerts aux communautés de Ministère améliore la disponibilité des services justice dans les deux langues officielles, le médiaire du Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la En apportant des contributions par l'interla justice dans des affaires criminelles graves. plan économique qui ont des démêlés avec justice pour les personnes démunies sur le Ministère améliore l'accès au système de En subventionnant l'aide juridique, le

TI.

- L'objectif précédent, « Garantir un système de justice équitable, pertinent et accessible », devient « Garantir un système de justice équitable, pertinent et accessible qui reflète les valeurs canadiennes ».
- Le résultat précédent, « Renforcer la sécurité des Canadiens », est maintenant décrit comme « Une société plus sûre ».
- Enfin, « Fournir des services juridiques opportuns et de valeur supérieure au gouvernement » est remplacé par « Des services juridiques d'excellente qualité à l'appui du gouvernement fédéral ».

Les réalisations du Ministère en regard de ces résultats stratégiques sont décrites à la Section III.

J. ÉTABLISSEMENT DE LIENS ENTRE LES ORIENTATIONS ET LES ORIENTATIONS STRATÉGIQUES RÉVISÉES

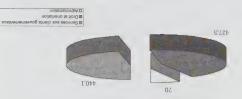
Afin de promouvoir la transparence et d'améliorer la présentation de rapports sur le rendement, le Ministère ne décrit plus son travail en ayant recours aux orientations stratégiques exposées dans le RPP de 2003-2004. Ni les aspects principaux des opérations du Ministère ni ses secteurs d'activités n'ont changé. C'est toutefois la façon dont le Ministère conceptualise ses opérations qui a évolué.

communication de rapports sur le rendement. transparence, de la responsabilisation et de la dans les domaines de la planification, de la Ministère de s'acquitter de ses responsabilités importance primordiale pour la capacité du d'autres secteurs d'activités et revêtent une canadienne seulement par l'intermédiaire procurent des avantages à la population efficacité et efficience. Toutefois, les fonctions les Canadiennes et les Canadiens avec exécutées pour que le gouvernement serve et organismes fédéraux et doivent être bien Ces fonctions s'appliquent à tous les ministères les fonctions d'administration et de gestion. de nos atouts, était essentiellement axée sur L'orientation stratégique antérieure, Tirer parti

Ce RMR présente les résultats stratégiques révisés les plus directement liés aux avantages procurés aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens. Ces résultats sont décrits de façon plus exhaustive dans le RPP de 2004-2005.

penses prévues illions de \$)	pour 2003-2004	Dépenses réelles pour 2003-2004 (millions de \$)		
noitstisinimbl	Appuie d'activités d'activités	Améliorer les communications communications communications pratiques de gestion des ressources humaines pratiques de gestion financière gestion financière gestion de gestion de l'information de	Amélioration continue	Soutien général efficace en matière d'administration du Ministère
		Sérer les risques juridiques		Risques atténués et amélioration de l'efficacité dans l'ensemble du gouvernement
l'activités Secteur	Résultats stratégiques	sàti roi rt	Initiative ou programme	Avantages pour et les Canadlennes et les Canadlenes

(c an summin)



ETP réels pour 2003-2004



ĒTP prévus pour 2003-2004

8,775

7,844



NOTA : Usugmentation des ETP est en grande partie due au rapport du recouvrement des coûts par le ministère de la Justice plutôt que par les ministères clients et comprend les ETP approuvés dans le Budget supplémentaire des dépenses.

les provinces et les territoires Ensemble de lois efficace	Reforme du droit pénal	əl rəsiməboM İsnəq ilonb		
Menaces mondiales apaisées de manière conforme au droit canadien	Droit international	Améliorer la capacité de répondre aux demandes inter- nationales et de réagir au crime transnational		
Amélioration des systèmes de justice à l'étranger	Groupe de la coopération internationale			
Prestation de services juridiques assurée à long terme	Services législatifs Litiges civils Droit public Citoyenneté, Immigration et Sécurité publique Affaires autochtones Droit des affaires et réglementaire Organismes Organismes	Établir une stratégie de financement durable	Prestation de services juridiques de grande qualité à l'appui du gouvernement fédéral	Services aux clients gouver- nementaux
Prestation de services et élaboration de politiques améliorées		Améliorer la mesure du rendement	[

et les Canadiennes Avantages pour	uo aviitiitiel programme	egihoti (ราชกุทสีลุกยาร ราชกุทสีลุกยาร	cilviids cilviids
Système de	Renouvellement	Protéger les		
justice pour	de la justice	enfants, les		
ətsuj sənnəj səl	pour les jeunes	adolescents et		
et efficace;		les personnes		
meilleures		vulnérables en		
possibilités de		vertu de la loi		
noitatqabaðt		ub nise us ts		
		système de		
		justice		
Participation	səl rus əvitsirini			
accrue des	victimes d'actes			
victimes au sys-	criminels			
tème de justice				
Carrolliohd				
Meilleure	Stratégie de justice			
représentation	familiale axée sur			
des intérêts des	l'enfant			
enfants dans				
le système de				
estice :				
Criminalité et	Stratégie de justice	Répondre aux		
victimisation	autochtone	səb saiosəd		
	SHOMSONN			
moindres chez		Autochtones		
jes benbjes		dans le système		
autochtones;		de justice		
système de				
justice plus accessible				
Diminution des	Crime organisé	Lutter contre	Une société	
répercussions		la criminalité	plus sûre	
préjudiciables du		technologique,		
crime organisé		le crime organisé		
		et le terrorisme		
Législation	Sécurité publique			
efficace pour	et lutte contre le			
décourager le	terrorisme			
terrorisme,				
enquêter et				
poursuivre dans				
des cas de terro-				
risme tout en				
protégeant les				
droits prévus				

H. EFFETS DE LA RÉORGANI-SATION GOUVERNEMENTALE

Les changements organisationnels annoncés en décembre 2003, de même que le transfert du Centre canadien des armes à feu le 1^{er} avril 2003, ont eu un impact important sur le contenu et la atructure du présent Rapport ministériel sur le rendement. Des initiatives et des programmes décrits dans initiatives et des plans et priorités de 2003-2004, comme la Stratégie nationale de prévention du crime et le Programme des armes à feu, ne font plus l'objet du rapport parce que ces initiatives et programme des armes à feu, ne font plus l'objet du rapport parce que ces initiatives et programmes ne relèvent plus du Ministère.

Les changements ont nécessité une réorganisation des portefeuilles de clients au sein du ministère de la Justice. Le changement le plus significatif a été la création du Portefeuille de la citoyenneté, de l'immigration et de la sécurité publique (CISP). Ce portefeuille offre des conseils juridiques d'experts et des services adaptés aux besoins de ses clients (page 49).

> d'étudier l'élaboration d'indicateurs de GRJ afin de les inclure dans le Cadre de responsabilisation de gestion de l'ensemble du gouvernement.

 Il faudra effectuer d'autres travaux touchant le régime de financement du Ministère en collaboration étroite avec le SCT. Il s'agit d'une composante de base de l'Examen des services juridiques offerts aux ministères et organismes gouvernementaux.

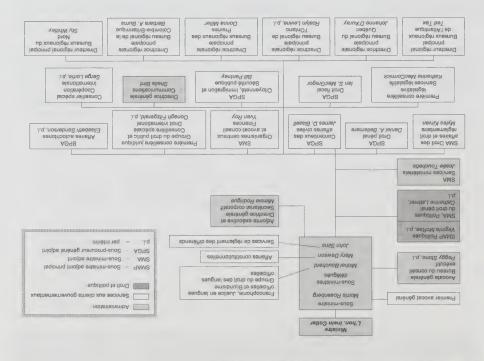
 Pour renforcer la gouvernance et la responsabilisation, des rapports hiérarchiques plus solides sont établis entre tous les agents financiers et les gestionnaires et le directeur général des finances et de l'administration.

D'autres examens de questions en suspens se poursuivront dans le cadre d'autres mécanismes, comme le Comité d'examen de revue de mi-année, l'Examen du Service fédéral des poursuites et l'Examen de la gestion et des dépenses du SCT.

I. RÉSUMÉ DU RENDEMENT DU MINISTÈRE ET MODÈLE LOGIQUE

si Jos Canadiens es Canadienes Asmedies bon.	l smmngord	ealtrohft	atailuedil esupigsianta	d'activités Secteur
Accès amélioré 1 l'assistance uridique		Promouvoir l'accès au système de justice et les gains de produc- tivité de celui-ci	Un système de justice équitable, pertinent et accessible qui reflète les valeurs	Droit et orientation
Accès amélioré 1 la justice dans es deux langues Officielles	dans les deux langues officielles		canadiennes	
Sensibilisation accrue aux ques- ions de justice	partenariat et			

E. STRUCTURE ORGANISATIONNELLE



G. EXAMEN MINISTÉRIEL

En mai 2003, le ministère de la Justice a lancé un Examen ministériel en étroite collaboration avec le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor (SCT). L'examen se penchait sur la définition et l'interprétation du mandat du Ministère, ainsi que sur ses activités, ses programmes, ses secteurs d'activités, ses services et ses mécanismes de prestation.

Voici quelques-unes de ses conclusions clés:

 La gestion du risque juridique (GRJ) a donné des résultats concrets dans l'ensemble du gouvernement. Le Ministère et le SCT ont convenu

R RÉAFFECTATIONS À DES PRIORITÉS PLUS ÉLEVÉES

Le ministère de la Justice a versé 25 millions \$ l'exercice de réaffectation du gouvernement. Pour parvenir à le faire, le Ministère a allégé ou retardé ses activités dans les domaines suivants, à savoir le Centre national de prévention du crime (14,7 millions \$), la ferrorisme (6,3 millions \$), le Droit de la ferrorisme (6,3 millions \$), le Droit de la famille axé sur l'enfant (1,5 million \$), le Stratégie en matière de justice applicable aux Stratégie en matière de justice applicable aux et les contributions discrétionnaires et les contributions discrétionnaires et les contributions discrétionnaires civil million \$), les aubventions et les contributions discrétionnaires civil de la common law (2 millions \$).

D. LES DÉFIS

aux nouveaux enjeux. équilibre tout en répondant efficacement défi du Ministère consiste à préserver cet et respecter les lois du Canada. Le plus grand public doivent refléter les valeurs canadiennes d'autre part. Les mesures visant à protéger le

zəənnob zəb ətirgətni

des résultats. de mesure et d'établissement de rapport à assurer un fondement solide de surveillance, certains facteurs sont réunis pour contribuer de collecte de données au sein du Ministère, notamment pour intégrer les divers systèmes qu'il reste du travail à faire dans ce domaine, résultats à la population canadienne. Bien gouvernement fédéral visant à procurer des continué de refléter l'approche globale du Les travaux du Ministère en 2003-2004 ont

la loi de façon dynamique (page 54). de rendement aidera le Ministère à appliquer juridiques. La mise en œuvre de ces mesures communes dans le secteur des services pour instituer des mesures de rendement Des travaux importants ont été effectués relativement à la qualité de leurs services. une rétroaction continue de leurs clients services juridiques, veillent à recevoir secteurs, notamment ceux qui offrent des portant sur divers indicateurs. D'autres leur travail par la collecte de renseignements certaines répercussions à moyen terme de de transfert, peuvent de plus en plus illustrer ceux qui touchent l'exécution de paiements certains secteurs du Ministère, en particulier l'analyse des données sur le rendement, En ce qui a trait au suivi, à la collecte et à

dans chaque rapport. collecte et l'analyse de données sont décrites rapports et les méthodes utilisées pour la rendement sont citées directement de ces dans le présent RMR, des données sur le formelles. Là où il est pertinent de le faire au moyen d'évaluations et de vérifications De plus, certaines initiatives ont été évaluées

мотге епитопионты этом

cette évolution. de la Justice joue un rôle crucial dans du gouvernement du Canada, le ministère En tant que l'un des principaux ministères l'émergence des nouvelles technologies. comme les crimes transnationaux et évoluer au rythme des pressions externes, des Canadiennes et des Canadiens et pour développer pour répondre aux besoins Le système de justice du Canada doit se

Ministère. significatif sur les plans à long terme du et les réfugiés. Ces facteurs ont un impact dans tous les dossiers touchant l'immigration qu'il subventionne les services d'aide juridique exercées sur le gouvernement fédéral pour En outre, de plus en plus de pressions sont susceptibles d'avoir recours aux tribunaux. Canadiens sont devenus beaucoup plus Ces dernières années, par exemple, les enjeux et pour élaborer des solutions efficaces. société canadienne pour cerner les nouveaux Le Ministère suit de près l'évolution de la

et mettre en œuvre des solutions efficaces. autres niveaux de gouvernement pour élaborer de ces changements et collabore avec les Ministère reconnaît les répercussions possibles déménagent dans les centres urbains. Le rapidement et que de nombreux Autochtones la population autochtone du Canada croît Le recensement indiquait également que quance et aux comportements criminels. et la pauvreté est intimement liée à la délincapées sont plus susceptibles d'être pauvres, arrivés récemment et les personnes handicélibataires, les Autochtones, les immigrants défis importants au Ministère. Les parents nomiques du Canada pose d'autres L'évolution des caractéristiques socioéco-

part, et les droits et libertés de la personne, les besoins de sécurité de la société, d'une Toute solution doit créer un équilibre entre

L'Accord de Vancouver

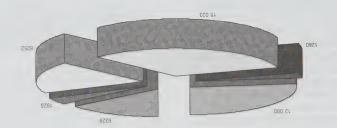
sociaux et aux soins de santé. améliorations apportées aux logements la réduction de la criminalité et les le soutien au développement économique, l'utilisation de crédits, en particulier vers coordonner des initiatives et à orienter gouvernement ont commencé à mieux L'AV a fait en sorte que trois niveaux de de logement du marché ont été créées. nouvelles unités de logement social et Vancouver. En outre, des centaines de doses de drogue dans le centre-ville de d'homicide, de vols qualifiés et de surcontribué à faire diminuer les taux matériel de communications. L'Accord a de ressources et de services fédéraux, et de qui comprend l'élaboration d'un inventaire de l'administration fédérale à l'Accord, ce les contributions des différents ministères Ministère joue un rôle clé en coordonnant la sécurité publique dans la région. Le nouvelles et innovatrices d'améliorer notamment à trouver des manières à différentes initiatives, qui consistent partenaires communautaires collaborent Trois niveaux de gouvernement et des partie est du centre-ville de Vancouver. urbain qui appuie la revitalisation de la révolutionnaire sur le développement l'Accord de Vancouver (AV), accord employés du Ministère participent à problèmes locaux. Par exemple, les capacité du Ministère de régler les Les bureaux régionaux rehaussent la

Un volume de cas énorme

à des dossiers civils. avocats et 140 parajuristes se consacraient son inventaire interne. Quelque 850 dossiers de poursuites criminelles dans plus, le Ministère compte environ 160 000 était engagé dans 44 809 litiges civils. De En date du 31 décembre 2003, le Ministère

volume de cas. Canada représentaient chacun 5 % du autochtones et Citoyenneté et Immigration règlement des questions des pensionnats (17 %). Le Bureau du Canada sur le client était l'Agence du revenu du Canada son ensemble. Le deuxième plus gros sur les intérêts du gouvernement dans la moitié de tous les dossiers portaient seulement 27 000 ont été fermés. Plus de nouveaux dossiers ont été ouverts, mais a augmenté rapidement; en effet, 55 000 cours de cette période, le volume de cas ans se terminant le 31 mars 2004. Au étaient exclus - sur une période de deux régionaux - Toronto, Winnipeg et Montréal des activités exercées dans sept bureaux Une deuxième étude assurait le suivi

Volume de cas de litiges civils par portefeuille/secteur, au 31 décembre 2003



D Portefeuille du droit des affaires et du droit réglementaire (34 %) ■ Portefeuille des organismes centraux et autres (4 %)

■ Portefeuille des affaires autochtones (3 %) (% 81) feoral front ub elliuefenoq 🗆 ■ Portefeuille de la citoyenneté et de l'immigration (14 %)

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représentent l'État devant le tribunal et rédigent des textes législatifs.

- 2. Le secteur **Droit et orientation** élabore et met en œuvre la politique, des programmes connexes et de la législation.
- 3. Le secteur Administration soutient les travaux du Ministère et veille à la transparence et à l'obligation de rendre des comptes.

Le ministère de la Justice offre des services juridiques à ses clients, y compris les ministères et les organismes fédéraux et les sociétés d'État, notamment dans des domaines qui vont des ressources humaines et de l'emploi à l'adjudication de contrasts et aux acquisitions. Le Ministère conseille également le gouvernement relativement à des options et à des programmes stratégiques, à la gestion des risques juridiques et à différentes questions de nature criminelle et civile. Les avocats du den nature criminelle et civile. Les avocats du domaines comme le droit fiscal, pénal, conscidonations la confidence de droit facsal, pénal, conscidonational, administratif et des Autochtones.

différends entre les citoyens et l'Etat. d'agir déraisonnablement pour régler des des principes de procédure établie ou libertés fondamentales, de ne pas s'écarter pas violer les droits fondamentaux et les clients de ne pas abuser du pouvoir, de ne conseille à des ministères et à des organismes client; il doit demeurer vigilant lorsqu'il des responsabilités d'un avocat envers un du procureur général peuvent aller au-delà du gouvernement. En outre, les responsabilités des répercussions générales dans l'ensemble programmes peuvent avoir une application ou litiges, les politiques et la mise en œuvre de particulier. Les questions qui touchent les d'un ministère ou d'un organisme en larges de l'État¹, qui vont au-delà de ceux toujours être conscients des intérêts plus du Canada et les agents du Ministère doivent organismes clients, le procureur général En plus de conseiller les ministères et

> Les activités quotidiennes des employés du Ministère sont articulées autour de quatre grands axes :

Conseils juridiques: fournir des conseils juridiques aux ministères et aux organismes fédéraux;

Litiges: maintenir les lois fédérales et intenter des poursuites fondées sur des infractions;

Législation : rédiger et revoir la législation et la réglementation concernant la nature bilingue et bijuridique du Canada;

Politique: élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes de politique et de financement dans des domaines comme la justice aux familles, le droit pénal, les droits de la personne, la protection de la vie privée et les langues officielles.

Quelques mots sur la terminologie Le présent rapport sur le rendement utilise des définitions établies par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor. Quelques termes

Résultat stratégique: avantage important et durable que procure une politique, un programme ou une initiative aux Canadiens.

figurent ci-après.

Secteur d'activité: mécanisme visant à harmoniser les efforts et les ressources avec les résultats stratégiques.

Résultat : conséquence extérieure attribuée à une politique, à un programme ou à une initiative.

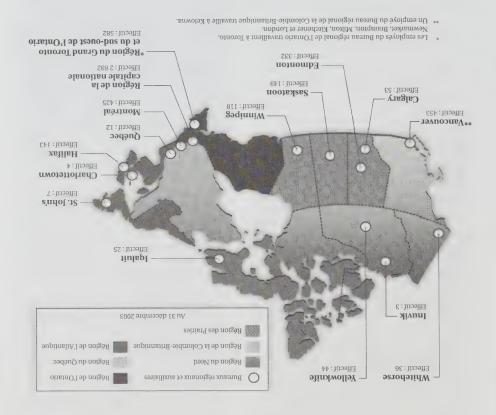
Extrant: produits ou services directs d'un programme ou d'une initiative.

Ces activités sont menées dans le cadre de trois secteurs d'activités :

Les Services aux clients gouvernementaux donnent des avis juridiques au gouvernement, mènent des poursuites,

C. NOTRE TRAVAIL

La Justice partout au Canada



besoins des clients dans l'ensemble du pays. permet de répondre, de façon uniforme, aux de services juridiques au gouvernement, et assure une dimension nationale à la prestation La présence pancanadienne du Ministère

et la gestion de programmes. l'administration, ainsi que de l'élaboration de la recherche, des communications, de des avocats et les autres sont des professionnels l'ensemble du pays. Environ la moitié sont qui travaillent dans 16 bureaux répartis dans Ministère compte environ 5 000 employés Ayant ses bureaux principaux à Ottawa, le

Double rôle du ministre de la Justice

Code criminel, dans les territoires. fédérales, dont les violations du fondées sur toutes les infractions dans les provinces et des poursuites lois fédérales autres que le Code criminel poursuites dans les cas de violations de est également chargé d'intenter des organisme fédéral. Le procureur général en justice sont intentées contre un représente l'État lorsque des actions des litiges pour le compte de l'État et juridiques, s'occupe de la conduite fédéraux relativement aux questions conseille les ministères et organismes juridique de l'État. Le procureur général Canada, c'est-à-dire premier conseiller qui est également procureur général du le double rôle du ministre de la Justice, Les responsabilités du Ministère reflètent

Les fonctions du ministre de la Justice touchent essentiellement des considérations de politique générale dans des domaines comme la justice pénale, les famille et des jeunes, le droit administratif, la justice applicable aux Autochtones, les considérations générales de droit public et le droit international privé.

efficaces. Le présent rapport met en relief les projets et les initiatives entrepris par le Ministère, de concert avec les autres ministères et organismes fédéraux, les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ainsi que les groupes communautaires.

Le portefeuille du ministre de la Justice comprend les organismes autonomes auivants, chacun ayant son propre mandat distinct et ses propres responsabilités en matière de rapport :

- Commission canadienne des droits
- de la personne

 Tribunal canadien des droits de la personne
 Commissaire à la magistrature fédérale
- Commissariat à l'information du Canada
- Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée du Canada
- Commission du Canada
 Cour suprême du Canada
 Cour suprême du Canada
- Cour fédérale du Canada
- Cour canadienne de l'impôt

Les rapports de ces organismes se trouvent à l'adresse suivante : http://www.tbssct.gc.ca/est-pre/p3b0304f.asp Ministère de la Justice | 3

Partage des compétences

la jurisprudence ultérieure. constitutionnelle de 1987 et dans dans les articles 91 et 92 de la Loi Ce partage des compétences est énoncé locales, comme les soins aux enfants. territoriales s'occupent de questions assemblées législatives provinciales et du droit criminel, tandis que les le droit international et l'établissement préoccupations d'ordre national comme le Parlement met l'accent sur des qui sont de leur ressort. Règle générale, des modifications aux lois existantes déposer de nouvelles lois ou apporter des provinces et des territoires peuvent ment fédéral et les gouvernements gouvernement fédéral. Le gouverneles gouvernements provinciaux et le les responsabilités sont réparties entre En vertu de la Constitution du Canada,

MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE B. LE MANDAT ET LE RÔLE DU

pétence des gouvernements des provinces. les questions qui ne relèvent pas de la comtration de la justice relativement à toutes ministère de la Justice, y compris l'adminisde la Justice sont énoncées dans la Loi sur le Les obligations et responsabilités du ministère

tice et à favoriser une société plus équitable. visant à améliorer l'accès au système de juset exécuter des programmes et des initiatives gouvernement fédéral, ainsi qu'à concevoir juridiques aux ministères et organismes du à rédiger des lois, à offrir des services les volets importants du système de justice, Le rôle du Ministère consiste à superviser

en œuvre des stratégies et des programmes collabore avec eux pour élaborer et mettre consulte régulièrement ses partenaires et Pour s'acquitter de ce rôle, le Ministère

Section II. Contexte

la population canadienne. notre avis, revêtent de l'importance pour le Ministère a engagé des efforts qui, à autres initiatives, dans le cadre desquelles donne aussi des renseignements relatifs aux 20032004/Jus-Jus/Jus-JusR34_f.asp). II 2003-2004 (www.tbs-set.gc.ca/est-pre/ Canadiennes et les Canadiens dans le RPP engagements que nous avons pris devant les sur le rendement fait état des résultats et des et les priorités de 2003-2004 (RPP). Ce rapport plans élaborés dans le Rapport sur les plans du rendement du Ministère en fonction des (RMR) du ministère de la Justice rend compte Le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement

DU CANADA A. LE SYSTÈME DE JUSTICE

de la société. économie et protège les groupes démunis demeurons en sécurité, réglemente notre et applique les lois grâce auxquelles nous des gouvernements. De plus, le système crée droits et les responsabilités des citoyens et dans la société canadienne en établissant les Le système de justice joue un rôle crucial

en ligne. biotechnologie et la prestation de services aussi divers que le crime transnational, la des changements rapides dans des domaines stimulant à une époque qui se caractérise par ment. Concilier ces exigences se révèle qu'une société marquée au coin du changeefficace, il doit évoluer au même rythme Canadiennes et des Canadiens. Pour demeurer s'inscrire solidement dans les valeurs des système doit, pour demeurer pertinent, efficace représente un défi exceptionnel. Le florissante, le maintien d'un système de justice Au Canada, pays multiculturel à l'économie

B. REPRÉSENTATION DE LA DIRECTION

J'ai l'honneur de présenter, en vue du dépôt au Parlement, le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement (RMR) du ministère de la Justice du Canada pour 2003-2004. Ce document a été rédigé conformément aux principes de rédaction de rapports et aux exigences de divulgation que renferme le Guide de préparation – Rapports ministériels sur le rendement 2003-2004 publié par le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada.

Le présent RMR, qui reflète de façon exacte et exhaustive le rendement du ministère de la Justice au cours du dernier exercice, est conforme aux orientations inscrites dans le budget du ministère des Finances et provenant du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor. Le présent rapport se fonde sur de solides systèmes d'information ministérielle et de gestion sous-jacents.

La structure de présentation de rapports et les mesures du rendement sur lesquelles le présent document s'appuie ont été approuvées par les ministres du Conseil du Trésor, et elles constituent le fondement de l'obligation de rendre compte des résultats obtenus, au moyen des ressources et des crédits fournis.

Le sous-ministre

Mom Poor

мотть козепретв

Date

Section I. Messages

A. MESSAGE DU MINISTRE

Le système de justice constitue le fondement qui soutient la démocratie, la cohésion sociale, la compétitivité économique et les relations internationales du Canada. Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens estiment que le système représente également un filet de sécurité essentiel pour empêcher les conflits dans la mesure du possible, ou pour aider à résoudre ou gérer les différends lorsque les autres systèmes échouent.

Les aspects fondamentaux du système de justice fonctionnent bien. Cependant, le système est confronté à plusieurs défis importants. Le volume et la complexité grandissants de certaines affaires judiciaires provoquent de longs retards; les techniques de communications de pointe génèrent régulièrement de nouveaux genres de crimes, comme des leurres sur Internet et des vols d'identité; les Autochtones demeurent surreprésentés dans les prisons et sous-représentés dans les professions juridiques. La lutte contre le crime organisé et le terrorisme comptent parmi d'autres défis.

Au cours de l'année écoulée, le ministère de la Justice a joué, à titre de chef de file du système de justice, un rôle crucial dans l'élaboration de solutions permettant de relever ces défis et d'autres. Je crois qu'il faut bénéficier d'une collaboration étroite et continue avec le grand d'autres. Je crois qu'il faut bénéficier d'une collaboration étroite et continue avec le grand partenariat des gouvernements et des intervenants qui forment notre système de justice pour relever avec brio les défis actuels.

La période visée par le présent rapport a connu des progrès significatifs. La Loi sur le système de justice péndle pour les adolescents, par exemple, est entrée en vigueur afin de rendre le système de justice plus équitable et efficace pour les jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens. En outre, une longue liste de projets pilotes a illustré des façons novatrices et efficaces de réadapter et de réintégrer des jeunes ayant des démêlés avec la justice.

Afin de contribuer à atténuer les effets du divorce sur les enfants, une entente de financement a été conclue avec les provinces et les territoires dans le but de mettre en œuvre la Stratégie de justice familiale axée sur l'enfant. La Stratégie favorisera le recours à la médiation et le règlement des différends pour résoudre des litiges portant sur la garde de l'enfant.

La nouvelle Stratégie d'aide juridique énoncée vise à donner aux personnes économiquement défavorisées, qui font face à de graves accusations au pénal, accès à la représentation par un avocat. Des ententes de financement de l'aide juridique ont été conclues avec les provinces et les territoires. Le Ministère a également publié un plan stratégique et a consacré des crédits à l'amélioration du système d'accès à la justice pour les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire.

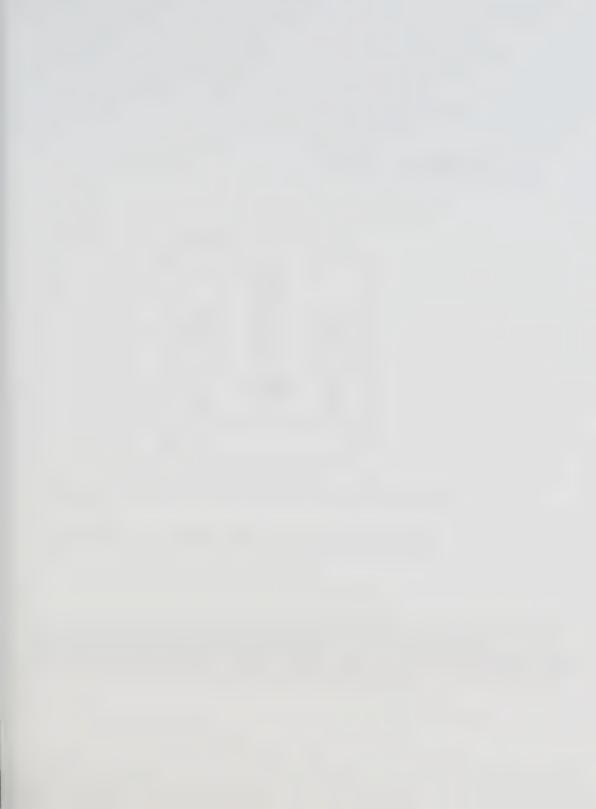
Le présent Rapport sur le rendement donne un aperçu du travail du Ministère en établissant les priorités qui amélioreront ses services aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens. Je suis convaincu que le présent rapport saura montrer les avantages exceptionnels que le ministère de la Justice offre à la population canadienne.

Le ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada

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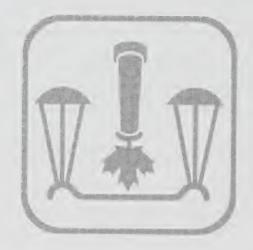
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Ministère de la Justice

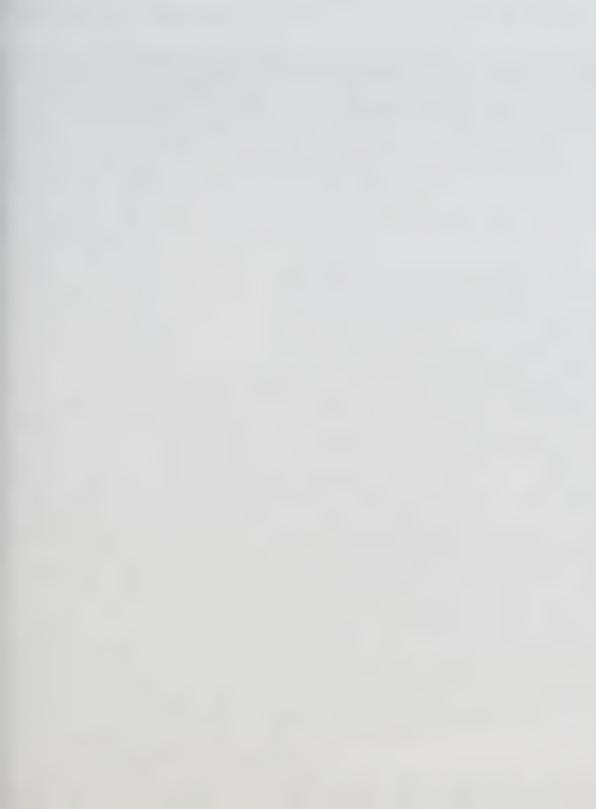
Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant le 31 mars 2004





Irwin Cotler Ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada



Canada





Avant-propos

Au printemps 2000, la présidente du Conseil du Trésor a déposé au Parlement le document intitulé Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada. Ce document expose clairement les mesures qu'entend prendre le gouvernement pour améliorer et moderniser les pratiques de gestion des ministères et organismes fédéraux.

L'approche utilisée par le gouvernement pour offrir ses programmes et services aux Canadiens et aux organismes se fonde sur quatre engagements clés en matière de gestion. Tout d'abord, les ministères et les organismes doivent reconnaître que leur raison d'être est de servir la population canadienne et que tous leurs programmes, services et activités doivent donc être « axés sur les citoyens ». Deuxièmement, le gouvernement du Canada s'engage à gérer ses activités conformément aux valeurs les plus élevées de la souvernement du Canada s'engage à gérer ses activités conformément aux valeurs les plus élevées de la secteurs qui importent le plus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes. En dernier lieu, le gouvernement du Sanada entend mettre l'accent sur les résultats, c'est-à-dire sur les impacts et les effets des programmes.

Les rapports ministèriels sur le rendement jouent un rôle de premier plan dans le cycle de planification, de suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats, par l'entremise des ministères et les organismes sont invités à rédiger leurs rapports en appliquant les principes pour l'établissement des rapports publics sur le rendement efficaces (voir le Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministères trape publics sur le rendement efficaces (voir le Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministèries sur le rendement 2004 : http://www.tbs-set.gc.ca/rmas/dpr/03-04/guidance/table-of-contents_fiasp |<a href="http://www.tbs-set.gc.ca/rmas/dpr/03-04/guidance/table-of-contents_fiasp | Selon ces derniers, un rapport ne peut être efficace que s'il présente un tableau du rendement qui soit non seulement cohérent et équilibré mais bref et pertinent. Un tel rapport achienne et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement du ministère et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement, et apport apport aux attentes sur le rendement. Le rapport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenariat avec d'autres organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales. Et comme il est résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la méthodologie utilisée et par des données pertinentes.

Técultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la méthodologie utilisée et par des données pertinentes.

Par l'intermédiaire des rapports sur le rendement, les ministères et organismes visent à répondre au besoin croissant d'information des parlementaires, des Canadiens et des Canadiennes. Par leurs observations et leurs suggestions, les parlementaires et les autres lecteurs peuvent contribuer grandement à améliorer la qualité de ces rapports. Nous invitons donc tous les lecteurs à évaluer le rapport sur le rendement d'une institution gouvernementale en se fondant sur les principes établis et à lui fournir des commentaires en vue du prochain cycle de planification et de rendement.

Le présent rapport peut être consulté sur le Site web du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada à l'adresse suivante : <u>http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dprf.asp</u>

Les observations ou les questions peuvent être adressées à :
Direction de la gestion axée sur les résultats
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) KIA 0R5

OU à : ma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

Les documents budgétaires

Chaque année, le gouvernement établit son Budget des dépenses, qui présente l'information à l'appui des autorisations de dépenser demandées au Parlement pour l'affectation des fonds publics. Ces demandes d'autorisations sont présentées officiellement au moyen d'un projet de loi de crédits déposé au Parlement.

Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commençant par un aperçu des dépenses totales du gouvernement dans la Partie II, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder.

Le Rappont sur les plans et les priorités fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés.

Le Rapport sur le rendement met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fors priorités.

Le Budget des dépenses, de même que le budget du ministre des Finances, sont le reflet de la planification budgétaire annuelle de l'État et de ses priorités en matière d'affectation des ressources. Ces documents, auxquels viennent s'ajouter par la suite les Comptes publics et les rapports ministériels sur le rendement, aident le Parlement à s'assurer que le gouvernement est dûment comptable de l'affectation et de la gestion des fonds publics.

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Ministère de la Justice Canada

Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant le 31 mars 2004





Environment Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending March 31, 2004





The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The Report on Plans and Priorities provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The Departmental Performance Report provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring Report on Plans and Priorities.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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Foreword

In the spring of 2000, the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document "Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada". This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a "citizen focus" shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the Government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

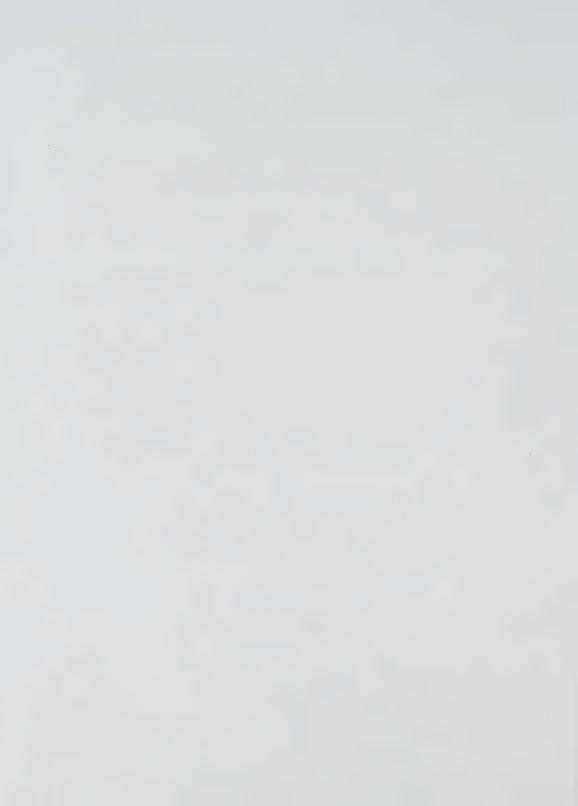
Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting results to Parliament and citizens on behalf of ministers. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following principles for effective performance reporting (provided in the Guide to Preparing the 2004 Departmental Performance Report: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/03-04/guidance/table-of-contents_e.asp). Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department's performance in context, associates performance with earlier commitments, explains any changes, and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering on these commitments. Achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations are also discussed. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments and agencies strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance reports of organisations according to the established principles, and provide comments to departments and agencies to help them improve in their next planning and reporting cycle.

This report is accessible from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp

Comments or questions can be directed to: Results-based Management Directorate Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

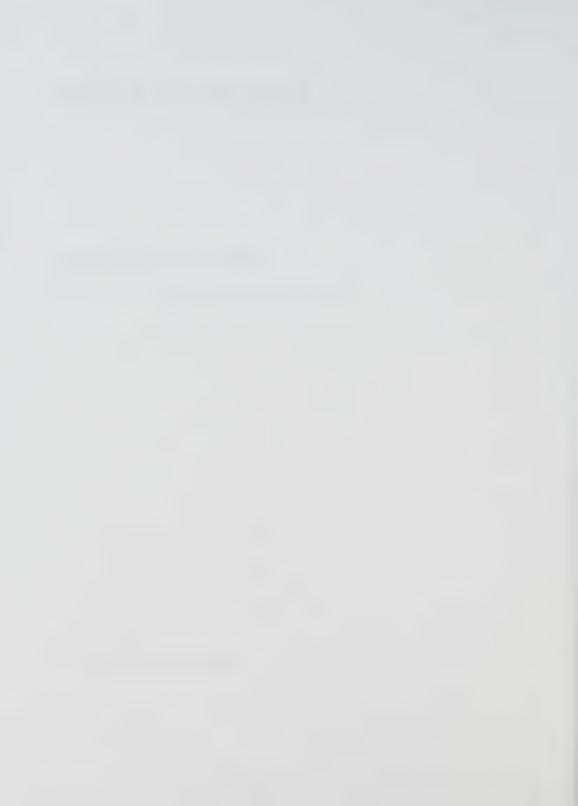
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa, Ontario K1A OR5
OR at: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca



Environment Canada

Performance ReportFor the period ending March 31, 2004

Stéphane Dion
Minister of the Environment



Environment Canada's 2003-2004 Departmental Performance Report Reader Feedback

We would appreciate hearing from people who read this report. Your comments will help us provide readers with relevant information that is useful and easily understood. Please send your comments or completed questionnaire to:

By mail:

By fax: (819) 953-3388 **By e-mail:** <u>CPR-PMPR@ec.gc.ca</u>

Corporate Planning and Reporting Branch Human Resources and Service Innovation Environment Canada 10 Wellington Street, 26th Floor Les Terrasses de la Chaudière Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3

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2. What parts of the document did you find most useful?	the least useful?
3. Would you recommend this report to others?	if not, why not?
Yes / No	
4. Are there any other comments you would lil	ce to make regarding this report?



How to Read this Report

Section 1 of Environment Canada's 2003-2004 Departmental Performance Report contains an introductory message from the Minister of the Environment.

Federal government departments and agencies have been asked to include a management representation statement signed by the Deputy Minister in their 2003-2004 Departmental Performance Reports. The management representation statement can be found in Section 2.

Section 3 provides an overview of Environment Canada including a profile of the Department, a description of our accountability framework and contextual information to help readers understand our operating environment.

Section 4 provides a summary of the Department's performance in 2003-2004. It reviews some of the more important events of the past year, provides performance highlights and references to sections of the DPR and other documents where additional information can be found. Section 4 also discusses our management approach and government-wide priorities such as sustainable development and science and technology.

Section 5 attempts to provide readers with a balanced picture of the Department's performance that is focused on outcomes and that is brief and to the point. Section 5 is organized by strategic outcome and provides information on our performance by priority area. Section 5 also reports on Environment Canada's cumulative progress in implementing strategies and initiatives that respond to societal concerns.

Environment Canada's 2003-2004 Departmental Performance Report also contains a number of appendices. Appendix A contains information on the Department's required statutory reports. Appendix B contains a number of tables that provide information on the Department's financial performance in 2003-2004. Appendix C contains other information such as mandatory reporting requirements related to Parliamentary Committee recommendations, horizontal initiatives and the audits and evaluations that we conducted in 2003-2004. Appendix C also provides other useful information such as a glossary, index and links to other electronic resources, web sites and publications.



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Section 1: Minister's Message



I am pleased to present Environment Canada's Departmental Performance Report for 2003-2004. This report outlines our progress and highlights our achievements in improving environmental quality to protect Canadians' health, preserve nature and enhance economic competitiveness.

The year was one of several Government of Canada environmental milestones. Budget 2004 committed \$4 billion over 10 years to clean up federal and other shared contaminated sites and \$1 billion over seven years to support development and commercialization of environmental technologies. The Budget also allocated \$15 million over three years to develop and report on indicators for greenhouse gas emissions, air and water quality.

The past year also saw strong action on climate change with the allocation of \$1 billion to implement the Climate Change Plan for Canada. This was followed by the launch of the One Tonne Challenge to raise awareness of how the choices individuals make every day impact on greenhouse gas emissions, and to provide information, tools and opportunities for Canadians to take action on climate change.

Environment Canada will continue to work in partnership with all levels of government, individual Canadians, industry, Aboriginal communities and non-governmental organizations to address the environmental issues that are important to Canada and to Canadians.

I encourage all Canadians – citizens, parliamentarians and officials from governments at all levels, environmental non-government organizations and big and small businesses from all sectors – to read this report to become better acquainted with the steps that Environment Canada is taking for environmental progress in pursuit of improved health for Canadians, a cleaner natural environment and enhanced economic competitiveness.

Stéphane Dion P.C., M.P. Minister of the Environment

Section 2: Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2003-2004 departmental performance report (DPR) for Environment Canada.

This report has been prepared based on the reporting principles and other requirements in the 2003-2004 Departmental Performance Reports Preparation Guide and represents, to the best of my knowledge, a comprehensive, balanced, and transparent picture of the organization's performance for fiscal year 2003-2004.

Name:

Samy Watson

Title:

Deputy Minister of the Environment

Date:

October 2004

Section 3: Context

3.1 Departmental Profile

Raison d'être: Mandate, Vision and Mission

Mandate

Environment Canada's mandate was established in 1971 but the range and character of the issues and challenges it faces have evolved considerably. The powers, duties and functions of the Minister of the Environment extend to and include matters relating to:

- > The preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
- > Renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
- > Water;
- > Meteorology;
- > The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters; and
- > Coordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

(Department of Environment Act)

• The legislation and regulations that provide Environment Canada with its mandate and allow the Department to carry out its programs can be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs.

Mission

Environment Canada's mission is to make sustainable development a reality in Canada. To this end, the Department's strategic approach involves:

 Providing leadership nationally and internationally on matters pertaining to the sustainability of the environment

Our Vision

At Environment Canada, we want to see a Canada where people make responsible decisions about the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

- > Acting on behalf of all Canadians to address environmental issues of national concern and to administer and enforce federal environmental laws and regulations;
- > Delivering services to Canadians that enable them to adapt to their environment in ways which safeguard their health and safety and optimize economic efficiency; and
- > Building capacity throughout society to take decisions that lead to environmental sustainability and cooperating with others having similar objectives.

Section 3: Context Page - 3 -

A Focus on Science

Environment Canada's science is fundamental to the achievement of our vision and mission. Departmental efforts include: research; monitoring and assessment; technology and indicators development; and reporting activities. Environment Canada uses science to:

- Understand naturally-occurring aquatic, biotic, terrestrial and atmospheric processes and their interactions;
- > Evaluate and assess the effects of known and emerging stressors on the environment;
- Design and evaluate policy options for prevention, control, management and adaptation; and
- Communicate scientific knowledge and provide Canadians with tools to develop and evaluate actions to address environmental issues.
- ❖ To learn more about Environment Canada's S&T, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/index e.htm.

3.2 Departmental Accountability Framework

Organized to Deliver Results

Environment Canada fulfills its mandate through the efforts of four results-based Business Lines:

- > Clean Environment;
- > Nature;
- Weather and Environmental Predictions; and
- > Management, Administration and Policy.

Each Business Line is set up to deliver a long-term strategic outcome. Each desired outcome includes two or three more specific long-term goals, which, in turn, are divided into a series of distinct, achievable targets.

These Business Lines and associated long-term goals, called key results, provide the framework for internal accountability and management as well as for external reporting. The key results also provide a stable, results-based strategic direction against which pressures faced by the Department, and shorter-term priorities to address these pressures, are organized.

Each Business Line is led by an Assistant Deputy Minister who provides leadership by building shared ownership for priorities, strategies and performance commitments across the Department.

Business Lines are not isolated from each other. There are some common areas of interest across Business Lines, e.g. air quality, water, climate change and environmental effects, where staff from across Business Lines work cooperatively to achieve results.

Organizationally, the Department is divided into five headquarters services and five regions. Environment Canada's organizational structures cut across Business Lines in a matrix management approach. This allows for coordinated, consistent programming and direction, as well as client-centred delivery in a manner that respects regional differences.

Program delivery at Environment Canada is achieved by drawing on policy expertise and scientific and technical knowledge from across the Department as well as a strong regional understanding of the social, cultural and economic factors that shape attitudes, perceptions and behaviour. Environment Canada's regional offices help inform and deliver the national vision for the environment at the local level. They work in partnership with provinces, territories, communities and others across the country and encourage partners to set goals sensitive to local and regional ecosystems. They provide science-based information, tools for action and opportunities for sharing experiences and learning. Moreover, they help build the capacity of all the players involved to effect changes that will improve quality of life. For more information, visit Environment Canada's national and regional web sites:

>	Environment Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/envhome.html
>	Atlantic Region	http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/index e.html
>	Quebec Region	http://www.qc.ec.gc.ca/envcan/indexe.html
A	Ontario Region	http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/or-home.html
A	Pacific and Yukon Region	http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/EN/index.shtml
A	Prairie and Northern Region	http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/index.en.html

Strategic Outcome Protect Canadians and their environment from domestic and global sources of pollution	Strategic Outcome Conserve biodiversity in healthy ecosystems			
Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality. Understanding, and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.	Key results Conservation of biological diversity. Understanding and reduction of human impacts on the health of ecosystems. Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.			
Priority Areas Climate Change Air Quality Toxic Substances	Priority Areas Species at Risk, Migratory Birds, Habitats Broader Conservation Strategies Ecosystem Health Conservation and Protection of Water Ecosystem Initiatives			
Delivered through the Clean Environment Business Line	Delivered through the Nature Business Line			
Strategic Outcome Help Canadians adapt to their environment in ways that safeguard their health and safety, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality	Strategic Outcome Provide strategic and effective departmental management to achieve environmental results			
Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy. Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions.	Key results Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans. A well-performing organization supported by efficient and innovative services.			
Priority Areas Service Improvement High Impact Weather and Related Hazards Science Capacity Modernization Delivered through the Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line	Priority Areas Medium-Term Environmental and Sustainable Development Agenda People, Knowledge and Service Modern Management Delivered through the Management, Administration and Policy (MAP) Business Line			

 A more detailed description of Environment Canada's planning, reporting and accountability framework can be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/introec/dept_org.htm#mf.

Section 3: Context Page - 5 -

\$145.6M

Section 4: Performance Summary

4.1 Progress and Performance Highlights

Environment Canada's 2003-2004 Report on Plans and Priorities identifies three overarching priorities for the Department:

- > Reduce the health impacts of environmental threats;
- > Sustain our natural environment; and
- > Move forward on climate change.

This section provides a summary of departmental performance in those areas as well as by the more specific priorities identified in our departmental accountability framework (see Section 3.2). See section 5 of this report for more information on Environment Canada's 2003-2004 commitments and our performance.

Priority 1 - Reduce the Health Impacts of Environmental Threats

We continue to re-orient our approach to managing the environmental problems that impact on the health of Canadians. On a number of fronts, addressing environmental issues will be an increasingly important and more cost-effective approach to improving health outcomes. Our plans in 2003-2004 focused on four critical issue areas:

- > Working to ensure Canadians have clean air to breathe;
- > Working to ensure Canadians have clean, safe and secure water;
- > Safeguarding Canadians from toxic substances and environmental contaminants; and
- Helping Canadians reduce their vulnerability to high-impact weather and related hazards.

Air Quality

Environment Canada continues the implement Government's 10-year Clean Air Agenda. In addition to the 2001 allocation of \$120 million, the Department has received \$40 million over two years in Budget 2003 and \$15 million in Budget 2004. Resources received in 2004 are to further the commitment in the 2004 Throne Speech to intensify the commitment to clean air by engaging the United States on transboundary issues.

 During the reporting period, progress was made in implementing the regulatory agenda, particularly work to align Canadian emission standards for on-road vehicles and engines with those of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which are recognized as the most stringent national standards in the world.

- Due to the nature of air pollution, working with the United States on reducing the level of toxic and harmful pollutants is essential. In 2003-2004, Canada and the United States announced that they would increase their cooperation to reduce cross-border air pollution by undertaking three major pilot projects that enable greater opportunities for coordinated air quality management between both countries. These projects, will identify measures to reduce air emissions and address transboundary pollution in two key transboundary regions and will study the feasibility of cross-border cap and trade emission trading of the precursor pollutants to acid rain and smog nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide emissions.
- Environment Canada also provided comments to the United States on its proposal to reduce sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions (by 50% and 65% respectively) from electricity generating stations in 29 eastern and Midwestern States by 2015. In Canada, federal-provincial and territorial governments are working under the Canada-Wide Standards to have substantial reductions in these pollutants by 2010.
- Partnership and outreach is a key component of the Clean Air Agenda. For example, Environment Canada's participation at the annual Toronto Smog Summit resulted in the signing of the Toronto and Region 2003 Inter-governmental Declaration on Clean Air outlining measures to achieve cleaner air into 2004. The Toronto Smog Summit is a forum for governments, industry and concerned groups and citizens to report on progress, and commit to further action for cleaner air in Southern Ontario.
- Since its proclamation in 1999, Clean Air Day has provided us with opportunities to raise
 awareness and to engage Canadians in concrete actions on clean air and climate change.
 Thanks to supporting campaigns such as the Canadian Urban Transit Association's
 awareness campaign on sustainable transportation, the Commuter Challenge, and the
 One-Tonne Challenge, Clean Air Day provides opportunities for Canadians to take tangible
 action to contribute to healthier lifestyles and a healthier environment by reducing harmful
 emissions.

Conservation and Protection of Water

The federal government is working towards a vision that aims to ensure clean, safe and secure water and a safe environment for Canadians. This vision recognizes that water is one element of a broader ecosystem and that there must be an integrated, sustainable approach to good governance across all jurisdictions.

- Environment Canada leads the federal strategy on water in a number of ways, including policy development, direct involvement on issues such as municipal wastewater, infrastructure, research and monitoring that inform international and domestic policies, and the development of management tools to support integrated water resource management in Canada in partnership with other government departments.
- Environment Canada, working with Health Canada, provincial and territorial ministers of
 the environment and the Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health (CEOH)
 Drinking Water Committee, has adopted a comprehensive, integrated approach to
 protecting our drinking water. This approach focuses on making sure that drinking water is

- clean from it's source, all the way to the tap, and that we can develop and implement even stronger national guidelines for water quality, water monitoring and research.
- On November 25, 2003, Canada's environment ministers reaffirmed water issues as a
 priority, and agreed to explore conservation measures, including economic considerations,
 public education and the need for better information. Ministers also agreed to work
 together to develop a national strategy for harmonized management of municipal
 wastewater effluents. The strategy will be based on the principles of flexibility, respect for
 jurisdictional responsibilities, and a single-window approach for municipalities. For more
 information, see the press release.

Toxic Substances

In Budget 2003 Environment Canada received \$75 million over two years to maintain the Department's capacity to assess and manage toxic substances in collaboration with Health Canada. The investment helps Environment Canada to meet its obligations under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999.

- During the past year, the Department has continued to work to meet its commitment to complete the categorization of the 23,000 substances on the Domestic Substances List by 2006. In addition, a pilot project to develop assessment methods for the substances that will undergo screening level has been completed. These pilot projects will develop the approach for future screening level risk assessments. Other risk assessment work was completed on some substances on the Priority Substance I and II list.
- In order to manage the risk of toxic and harmful substances, Environment Canada relies on a range of instruments including regulations, pollution prevention plans (P2 Plans), Environmental Performance Agreements (EPAs) and Codes of Practice. This year, regulations were published for Solvent Degreasing and Federal Halocarbons and draft regulations were published for the management of the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Recyclable Materials. Environmental Emergency regulations were also announced by the Minister that will require industrial facilities to put into place environmental emergency plans to prevent environmental emergencies and when they still occur, to enable emergency response teams to respond quickly and effectively to protect the environment and the health of Canadians in the event of an emergency.

For more information, see the <u>press releases</u> or the <u>Solvent Degreasing Regulations</u>, the <u>Environmental Emergencies program</u> web site or the <u>Environmental Emergency Plan Notices</u>. For more information on risk management activities, visit the <u>National Office of Pollution Prevention</u> website.

Of particular note for this reporting period is the use of innovative risk management
instruments. Five P2 planning Notices were published in 2003-04 including two final
notices and three proposed P2 Notices, marking the first time that the P2 planning
instrument will be used to manage the risk associated with toxic substances. P2 planning
notices set the Risk Management Objective and the timelines by which the P2 plans must
be prepared and implemented. P2 planning also allows industry to determine the most

effective and efficient pollution prevention and control actions for their own facility. *Please refer to Section 5.1 for further information.*

- This year also saw the implementation of several Environmental Performance Agreements (EPA) as well as the signing of a new one, in addition to a proposal for one Environmental Code of Practice. An Environmental Performance Agreement is an agreement with core design criteria negotiated among parties to achieve specified environmental results. Please refer to section 5.1 for further information
- Environment Canada has also made progress in developing our monitoring and reporting capacity through investments in programs such as the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). The NPRI collects and makes publicly available information on releases (to air, water and land) and transfers (for disposal and recycling) of toxic substances and other substances of concern from industry in Canada. This type of information is used to inform the Department about the effectiveness of current risk management activities and allow citizens to learn about the industrial activities in their communities.
- There are approximately 3,900 contaminated sites in Canada that fall under federal responsibility. In the last several years, federal departments have spent more than \$100 million annually to assess and clean up these sites. Budget 2003 allocated an additional \$175 million over two years to speed up action on the highest risk sites.
- The 2004 Speech from the Throne and the 2004 federal budget commit the Government to accelerated action on federal contaminated sites. Budget 2004 confirmed \$4 billion over 10 years for federal and shared-responsibility contaminated sites, including Sydney Tar Ponds. On March 27, 2004, the Minister of the Environment welcomed the Province of Nova Scotia's reaffirmation of provincial funding for the Sydney Tar Ponds remediation. The Minister noted that working with the province to clean the site is a priority for the federal government.

Weather

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) – the core service supporting the Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line – operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, to forecast weather and environmental conditions from coast to coast to coast. Over 90 % of Canadians seek weather information at least once a day and the Meteorological Service of Canada's weather web site averages about 300,000 visits per day with major peaks on significant weather days, such as approximately 430,000 visits per day as hurricanes Juan and Isabel approached Canada in September 2003. Each year the MSC provides about 500,000 public weather forecasts, 400,000 aviation forecasts, 200,000 marine weather forecasts and issues approximately 14,000 severe weather warnings and 3,500 ice hazard warnings.

Environment Canada works in partnership with others to improve Canadians' capacity to anticipate, mitigate, withstand, adapt to and recover from high-impact events and related hazards by improving lead time, accuracy, utility and satisfaction with warnings.

 In March 2003, the Minister of the Environment announced an investment of \$75 million over five years to help the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) improve the quality of its forecasts and its service to Canadians in all regions. The Meteorological Service of Canada will have forecasting and research staff working as integrated units in five offices across Canada – Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, and Vancouver. There are now Meteorological Service of Canada offices and staff in 62 locations across the country, serving Canadians from coast to coast – this will not change. The investment will allow the Meteorological Service of Canada to strengthen its research capability and partnerships with weather-sensitive industries, other levels of government, and the university community. Canadians will benefit from more accurate and timely weather information while a broader range of specialized services will be available to groups with specific needs, such as the agriculture, aviation, forestry, marine, transportation, and tourism industries, as well as municipal governments, provincial emergency organizations, the media, and universities.

- Since spring 2000, the Meteorological Service of Canada has installed new Doppler radars in: Marion Bridge (Cape Breton, Nova Scotia); Marble Mountain (Newfoundland); Franktown (Ontario); Britt (Georgian Bay, Ontario); King (Ontario); Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario); Spirit River (Alberta); Foxwarren (Manitoba); and Victoria (located on Mt. Sicker, near Duncan B.C.). This continues the development of a national network of 30 Doppler Radars which Environment Canada is installing under a seven-year, \$34.9 million National Radar Project. When completed, the network will extend from St. John's, Newfoundland to Vancouver, British Columbia and provide coverage for 90 percent of the country's population, particularly in those areas prone to severe weather.
- In 2003, access to almost all the Meteorological Service of Canada's historical weather and water data was made available to the general public free-of-charge via the Internet. This enables users to obtain quality data in real-time fashion to make day-to-day informed decisions. For more information, see the <u>press release</u> or the <u>National Climate Data and Information Archive</u>.
- On January 7, 2004, Environment Canada announced the first step in the modernization of Environment Canada's Weatheradio Network. The major improvement to the network is the addition of the capability to broadcast Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) and Specific Area Messaging Encoding (SAME) codes. This step will permit Environment Canada's Meteorological Service to expand the reach and functionality of the Weatheradio network and to provide Canadians who have purchased a Weatheradio with an enhanced public warning system. For more information, see the press release or the Weatheradio network web site.
- New maps showing lightning hot spots in Canada were released. For more information, see the <u>press release</u>, the <u>maps</u> or Section 5.3.3 of the 2003-2004 DPR.

Priority #2: Sustain Our Natural Environment

Environment Canada is continuing to shape and promote a natural legacy agenda by encouraging the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural resources. In setting our priorities, the Department continues to strive towards more integrated ecosystem approaches to conservation while also addressing the unique needs of individual species and species groups. The efforts of Environment Canada, working with its partners, have focused on the following areas:

- > Broader ecosystem strategies; and
- > Species protection.

Ecosystem Strategies

The ecosystem approach is the most appropriate strategy for the integrated and adaptive management of the natural environment. It provides guidance for applying our understanding of nature in a practical management context: one that recognizes that human health, ecosystem health and competitiveness are inseparable, and that human well-being is directly impacted by environmental changes.

- The Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative (GBEI): A Five-Year Perspective report was released at the Union of British Columbia Municipalities Convention. The report focuses on accomplishments over the past five years between the Governments of Canada and British Columbia in areas of clean air, water, conserving habitat and species and achieving sustainable communities in the Georgia Basin. For more information, see the <u>press release</u> or the <u>report</u>.
- On April 2, 2003, the Minister of the Environment announced a five-year contribution of \$22.5 million for clean air, clean water, habitat and species protection, and improved environmental decision-making in the Georgia Basin region of British Columbia. The funding, combined with an ongoing investment of \$8 to \$10 million from Environment Canada, will support the renewal of the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative, to be renamed as the Georgia Basin Action Plan. For more information, see the Georgia Basin Action Plan web site.
- A five-year contribution of \$10 million to improve environmental decision-making in Canada's North was announced in 2003. The funding renews the Northern Ecosystem Initiative (NEI), a partnership-based program that supports research to improve enhance the health and sustainability of communities and ecosystems across Canada's North. For more information, see the <u>press release</u> or the <u>Northern Ecosystem Initiative web site</u>.
- British Columbia announced that the governments of Canada and British Columbia, with their partners, had succeeded in acquiring 5,004 acres within Burns Bog through a unique conservation partnership. The partnership consists of the Government of Canada (\$28M), the Government of British Columbia (\$28.6M), the Greater Vancouver Regional District (\$10.4M) and the Corporation of Delta (\$6M). The agreement preserves an area of 5,004 acres an area five times the size of Stanley Park. This is slightly more than the area deemed necessary to protect the Bog as determined by the Ecosystem Review conducted in 2000. The four levels of government will develop a management agreement for the lands, with the Greater Vancouver Regional District holding responsibility for the operations and management of the lands. For further information, see the December 2003 press release.
- At the September 2003 Wildlife Ministers Council Meeting, federal, provincial and territorial ministers endorsed a plan to develop a Biodiversity Index, approved a draft plan on invasive species and approved and released *Canada's Stewardship Agenda*. Ministers

also affirmed the commitment of federal and provincial governments to work with the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Centre to manage wildlife diseases.

- Environment Canada has assumed a national and federal coordination role on invasive
 alien species. The national plan that federal officials are now developing places a priority in
 three areas: prevention of new invasive species, rapid response to deal with new invaders
 once discovered; and management, containment, control and eradication, if possible, once
 established.
- Environment Canada's new Pesticide Science Fund (PSF) Program will invest \$7 million
 over the next five years to enhance the Government of Canada's knowledge base related to
 the environmental presence and effects of priority pesticides in Canada. The PSF Program
 will facilitate nationally-coordinated research to improve our capacity for environmental
 protection and conservation through surveillance, monitoring and research on the
 environmental fate and effects of pesticides in Canada.
- The St. Lawrence Action Plan is on its way to achieving major five-year commitments to protect ecosystem health, protect human health and involve riverside communities in making the St. Lawrence more accessible and recovering its former uses. For more information, see Section 5.2.3, the St. Lawrence Action Plan web site or the St. Lawrence Vision 2000 Five Year Report 1998-2003.
- The Minister of the Environment announced federal funding of \$1.9 million from the Great Lakes Sustainability Fund to support 40 restoration projects in the Great Lakes Basin. On February 18, 2004, \$1.5M in funding from the Great Lakes Sustainability Fund was allocated to support 47 restoration projects in the Great Lakes Basin. For further information, see Section 5.2.3, the press release, or the Great Lakes Sustainability Fund web site.
- Canada reaffirmed its commitment to the Great Lakes Water Quality agreement in its
 response to the International Joint Commission recommendations in the Eleventh Biennial
 Report on Great Lakes Water Quality. For more information, see the 11th Biennial Report
 on Great Lakes Water Quality and the Government's response.

Species Protection

Environment Canada's overall approach to the Canadian conservation agenda has been developed with an emphasis on prevention i.e. on managing, protecting and conserving habitats to ensure health of ecosystems and all wildlife species.

• A major milestone was reached on June 5, 2003 when the *Species at Risk Act* was proclaimed. Passage of the Act fulfills a major part of the Government's commitment to protect species at risk and their habitats and also fulfills some of Canada's key international obligations under the Biodiversity Convention and domestic obligations under the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. The Act is one component of a three-part strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk. The other two are complementary stewardship programs and federal-provincial/territorial cooperation under the Accord for the Protection of Species at

Risk. For more information, see the <u>press release</u>, the <u>Species at Risk web site</u> or the SARA Registry.

- On March 3, 2004, the Minister of the Environment launched public consultations to consider adding 63 species to the legal list of the Species at Risk Act (SARA). The 63 species include all of the species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as being at risk that are under the direct responsibility of the Minister of the Environment. A consultation document has been posted on the SARA public registry that provides a plain language summary of the threats affecting each species and the immediate legal implications of listing. For more information, see the press release.
- The Department promotes a number of stewardship initiatives enabling private landowners, Aboriginal peoples, stakeholders and conservation organizations to protect and maintain habitat for species at risk, including the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk and the Ecological Gifts Program.
- In 2003-2004, the Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) entered its fourth year of operation. In the program's first year (2000-2001), \$5 million was distributed to 37 projects. In the second year (2001-2002), the program was expanded, with \$10 million going to 148 projects. In the third year (2002-2003), \$10 million in HSP funding was allocated to 166 projects across the country. The Program is now in its fourth year of operation with \$9 million in HSP funding allocated to 164 projects across the country. Funding is being directed to aquatic projects, Aboriginal projects, environmental non-government organizations, projects in the resource sector and to a variety of other projects. For further information, see the section 5.2, the press release or the Habitat Stewardship Program web site.
- The Ecological Gifts Program continues to attract donations of ecologically sensitive lands across Canada. Since 1995, over 286 eco-gifts have been donated to environmental charities and governments across Canada. These eco-gifts total more than 22,700 hectares of land worth more than \$65M. Over half of these eco-gifts have already been designated as municipally, provincially and in a few cases, nationally and internationally important. At least 20% of the eco-gifts donated to date include habitat for species at risk and over 30% support migratory birds.
- More than 450 square kilometres of the Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Suffield in Alberta was officially designated Canada's 51st National Wildlife Area (NWA). This designation represents a significant contribution to the Government of Canada's goal of establishing protected areas to preserve critical wildlife habitats and protect species at risk. Through a delegation of authority from the Minister of Environment to the Minister of National Defence, this will be the first NWA managed by a federal department other than Environment Canada.
- The next generation of the Hinterland Who's Who public service announcements and a new Web site were launched. They will help maintain the link millions of viewers made with wildlife through the original series and, by expressing the importance of protecting

our natural legacy, will help ensure that wildlife continues to be an essential part of what it means to be Canadian. For more information, see section 5.2 the <u>press release</u> or the <u>Hinterland Who's Who web site</u>.

- Environment Canada works closely with other federal departments and with provinces and territories to stop the illegal possession, transport, export and trafficking in wild animals and plants. Canada was one of the first countries to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Environment Canada's enforcement officers have a strong record of success in enforcing federal and provincial laws, including the federal Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act. In May 2003, joint federal and provincial wildlife enforcement officers in Ontario and Quebec laid a number of charges related to internet-based trafficking in wild animal parts.
- The Government of Canada contributed \$1 million to Simon Fraser University's Centre for Wildlife Ecology. The funding is to support ongoing research activities over the next five years and recognizes the Centre's renowned innovation and research in defining ecology and conservation requirements of bird species important to Canada. For more information see the press release or the Centre for Wildlife Ecology web site.
- The National Wildlife Research Centre officially opened the doors to its new home at Carleton University on April 7, 2004. *For more information, see the press release or the National Wildlife Research Centre web site.*
- In February 2004, the Minister of the Environment announced that regulations will be proposed to bring about an eventual prohibition on the import, manufacture and sale of fishing sinkers and jigs containing lead. Sinkers and jigs that are lost while fishing account for about 18 per cent of all direct lead releases into the environment, and represent a major threat to water birds, such as the loon. Studies show that up to 30 per cent of reported adult loon deaths during the breeding season in eastern Canada are the result of lead poisoning. Restrictions on the use of lead sinkers in Canada's National Wildlife Areas and National Parks have been in place since 1997. For more information, see the press release.

Priority #3: Move Forward on Climate Change

Addressing climate change is important to Canada's competitiveness and the health and security of Canadians. Implementing near term and enduring emission reductions and setting long-term goals to make the deep emission reductions needed to successfully address climate change and starting to work towards them will accelerate a shift to sustainability.

- The 2003 federal budget announced \$2 billion in new climate change funding over five years to help the Government implement the Climate Change Plan for Canada. On August 12, 2003, the Government of Canada announced the details of \$1 billion of that investment. For further information, see the 2003 budget, the <u>August press release</u>, the <u>Climate Change Plan for Canada web site</u> or section 5.1.1 of Environment Canada's 2003-2004 DPR.
- The 2004 Speech from the Throne committed the Government to respecting its commitments to the Kyoto Protocol in a way that produces long-term and enduring results

while maintaining a strong and growing economy. The commitment includes consulting with provincial and territorial governments and other stakeholders to develop "an equitable national plan" for achieving Canada's Kyoto commitments. For further information, see the 2004 Throne Speech.

- In 2003-2004, Environment Canada announced a \$2.6 million investment in a series of projects aimed at informing youth, educators and the general public about climate change and the benefits of taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The announcements involve funding through the Public Education and Outreach (PEO) component of the Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF) for 67 new projects across Canada to provide individual Canadians with tools and information to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, cut their energy costs and contribute to clean air. For further information, see section 5.1.1, the June 2003 press release, the November 2003 press release, the CCAF-PEO web site or the CCAF project database.
- The Government of Canada released its report of greenhouse gas emissions for 2002. While emissions increased 2.1 percent in 2002, our economy grew by 3.3 percent, continuing a decade-long trend in improving the greenhouse gas efficiency of our economy. Since the beginning of the Kyoto baseline year of 1990, the economy has grown by more than 40 percent (based on GDP), compared to a 20.1 percent increase in GHG emissions. In other words, we are seeing the bending of the curve in emissions. For further information, see the backgounder or the report.
- The Government of Canada signed memoranda of understanding for cooperation on addressing climate change with the governments of Nunavut, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba in 2003-2004. For further information, see section 5.1.1, the <u>Nunavut</u> announcement, the PEI announcement, or the <u>Manitoba announcement</u>.
- The Government launched the second round of the \$15 million Pilot Emissions Removals, Reductions and Learnings (PERRL) initiative on September 26, 2003. Building on the success of the first auction round, PERRL allocated \$2.5 million in 2003-2004 to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the area of renewable energy. For further information, see section 5.1.1, the <u>September press release</u>, the <u>February 2004</u> press release or the <u>PERRL web site</u>.
- The Government announced details of new mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by Canada's largest emitters. In keeping with the views expressed by stakeholders during consultations, the federal, provincial and territorial governments will continue to collaborate on developing a harmonized, "single-window", domestic mandatory reporting system, and to implement it in orderly phases. This will help to ensure that a fully developed and tested system, that meets the reporting needs of all jurisdictions and the public, and minimizes burdens on both Canadian industry and governments alike, will be in place by the start of the first Kyoto Protocol commitment period (2008 to 2012). For further information, see the press release or the Large Final Emitters web site.
- The Government officially launched the One-Tonne Challenge on March 26, 2004. Using national awareness initiatives and partnerships with communities, provinces and territories,

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youth, educators and the private sector, the One-Tonne Challenge will raise awareness of how the choices individuals make every day impact on greenhouse gas emissions, and it will provide information, tools and opportunities for Canadians to take action on climate change. As an example of the type of partnerships the One-Tonne Challenge will encourage, Scouts Canada unveiled its Climate Change Education and Action Program (CCEAP). For more information, see section 5.1.1, the <u>press release</u> or the <u>One-Tonne Challenge web site</u>.

• Climate Change: The Federal Investment 1997-2002 Comprehensive Report was tabled in the House of Commons on June 11, 2003. See *the report* for further information.

4.2 Government-Wide Priorities

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

An understanding of the complexity of environmental issues and the links between different environmental, economic and social factors that affect our well-being, is critical to setting a successful environment and sustainable development agenda. Environment Canada recognizes that achievements over the longer-term depend on an ability to find creative solutions that contribute not only to a healthy environment, but also to a prosperous economy and a vibrant and just society.

Environment Canada is working to ensure that sustainable development principles are integrated in a meaningful way within its own policy, programs and operations and by building capacity and commitment with partners in the public and private sectors and with Canadians. Environment Canada plays a leadership role in mobilizing the delivery of the federal government's environment and sustainable development agenda and works in collaboration with other countries and with international organizations to support sustainable development globally.

Critical to Environment Canada's policy agenda are the following:

- Knowledge (science, information and indicators) to drive sound decision-making and management;
- Incentives, innovative tools and instruments to promote changes in attitudes and behaviours, shift the focus to prevention, more fully value natural capital;
- Partnerships and strategic alliances to achieve efficiencies, ensure effectiveness and attain concrete results; and
- > International leadership to work in collaboration with other countries and international organizations.

All of these areas are represented in Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy. In accordance with Treasury Board guidelines, this Departmental Performance Report (DPR) provides performance information that provides Parliament with an overview of the implementation of Environment Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), including

reference to our efforts related to the Sustainable Development in Government Operations initiative.

Refer to Annex A.1 – "Sustainable Development Strategy"

Knowledge

A key ingredient for integrated decision-making towards sustainable development is having the right information, at the right place, at the right time. Improvements to our current information and knowledge base would enable us to provide a more solid foundation for informed public debate, as well as policy and program development and evaluation that fully integrates environmental, social and economic variables.

Specifically, the 2004 federal budget committed \$15 million over the next two years to develop and report on better environmental indicators on clean air, water and greenhouse gas emissions, and to start to strengthen the information base to support these indicators.

Over the past few years Environment Canada has invested in more effective and innovative approaches to managing its knowledge. Internally the Department has taken a strategic, corporate approach to managing its data, information and knowledge. Communities of Practise have been developed in key areas including sustainable development indicators and geomatics; organizational learning tools have been created and a focus on on-going learning and innovation has been promoted.

For its clients, the Department has built on the recommendations of the Canadian Information Systems for the Environment (CISE) Task Force Report (2001) and completed components of a "dynamic" national multi-jurisdictional environmental information service. New methodologies to search, access, use and integrate environmental data and information across Canada have been developed and training opportunities have been provided to ensure continued innovation in this field

The Department has demonstrated leadership in environmental indicators and reporting through projects such as the launch of *Environmental Signals: Canada's National Environmental Indicator Series*, the development of new reporting tools such as the Biodiversity Index and research into emerging issues such as Children's Health and the Environment indicators.

The Department continues to be engaged in many aspects of environmental monitoring, including support for credible citizen-based science through the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN). Examples in this area include the initiation of the Canadian Community Monitoring Network and the development of *Nature Watch* programs in partnership with the Canadian Nature Federation. EMAN is the 3rd largest collaborative Science and Technology initiative in the Government of Canada.

Initiatives in more effective knowledge management will lead to more credible assessments of the condition of the environment, better access to environmental information for decision-making and an improved ability to measure our progress.

Incentives, Innovative Tools and Instruments

Critical to advancing the environment and sustainable development agenda are market signals and incentives that account for environmental costs (externalities) and encourage activity that ensures that our environment is conserved and protected. Traditionally, this has been done through a command-and-control approach, i.e. regulations to address specific environmental problems. Internationally and domestically, there is a growing recognition of the need to broaden the mix of policy tools and to shift the balance towards more innovative, market-based instruments that reflect environmental costs in the price of goods and services.

Significant opportunities exist to build understanding and support for market-based instruments and other non-regulatory mechanisms to effect environmental behaviour change. While environmental regulation will continue to play an important role in ensuring the health and safety of Canadians and our natural environment, Environment Canada has been developing new policies and approaches that focus less on command and control or end-of-pipe solutions. These include voluntary programs and incentives such as Environmental Performance Agreements (EPAs) and Pollution Prevention (P2) Plans. Both of these tools were made possible by the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA) 1999, which gives the Department flexibility in terms of its approach to managing environmental issues including market incentives for pollution prevention, environmental emergencies, and compliance. (See the Clean Environment (Section 5), Air Quality (5.1.2) and Toxics (5.1.3) sections for more detail.)

Environment Canada, in collaboration with the private sector and other government departments, is creating tools to increase the quantity and quality of corporate sustainability performance information. For example, in November 2003 the online *Sustainability Reporting Toolkit* (http://www.sustainabilityreporting.ca) was released to help Canadian companies report publicly on their sustainability performance.

Canada's response to climate change has provided an opportunity to implement a number of innovative approaches including a mix of regulation, covenants and trading. This recognition of the important role of market-based instruments in a high-profile policy area reflects work undertaken over a number of years within Environment Canada and other federal agencies in collaboration with the provinces, territories and stakeholders. Further work will focus on the details of the trading system, including institutional arrangements, links to international trading, and development of an offset credit system. Similarly, the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement provides another opportunity for the Department to move forward with transboundary emissions trading with the feasibility study of cap and trade emissions trading of nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide emissions. Environment Canada also continues to research policy options to expand the suite of market-based instruments and tools available to respond to emerging issues.

Partnerships and Strategic Alliances

Environment Canada believes that partnerships are the best way to manage a shared responsibility for environment and sustainable development work across jurisdictions (national, international) and various government portfolios and with First Nations.

The Department works with non-government organizations (NGOs) in a variety of ways (e.g., from core support for the Canadian Environmental Network (CEN) to ad hoc consultations and partnership arrangements), and that we also work with private sector at different levels (e.g.,

through major industry associations through voluntary initiatives, or with small enterprises through programs such as EnviroClub in Quebec). Representatives from these various stakeholder groups are often included on Canadian delegations to international meetings.

To mobilize the federal government to take action on environmental issues, the Department has been working with other government departments to implement mechanisms to facilitate interdepartmental co-operation and to give environmental initiatives more impetus. An environmental framework has been developed to help departments set environmental priorities. This document continues to evolve, as it is applied by departments. Highlighting the importance of the environment and sustainable development for the federal government, a Deputy Minister-level committee, co-chaired by Environment Canada and Natural Resources Canada, has been mandated by the Clerk of the Privy Council Office to address environmental and sustainable development issues in a collaborative and coherent manner. These relationships have helped to co-ordinate a consistent, government-wide approach on issues such as clean air and climate change. In addition, bi-lateral relationships, such as collaboration with Health Canada, help to ensure an integrated approach to policy development on priority issues, such as environment and human health and the effects of environmental hazards on children.

The development of networks and partnerships to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Canadian environmental research activities is a priority for Environment Canada. The Department continues to work towards better integration of science and technology across science-based departments, and is implementing the Canadian Environmental Sciences Network (CESN). One regional network, the Atlantic Environmental Sciences Network (AESN) is well underway.

International Leadership

The Department is working internationally, both multilaterally and bilaterally, to advance its environment and sustainable development agenda. Post-WSSD, Canada continues to work within the United Nations system to ensure progress on sustainable development issues, such as water, sanitation and human settlements, particularly in the context of poverty alleviation, and meeting the Millennium Development Goals agreed to in 2000, through the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. Environment Canada continues to lead Canada's participation in the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council to advance Canadian objectives on key issues, including chemicals and international environmental governance.

In other multilateral fora, such as the Health and Environment Ministers of the Americas (HEMA), Environment Canada is advancing the priorities of the department in relation to health and environment. For instance, an inventory of health and environment initiatives across the Americas is being prepared, as well as an action plan identifying potential project ideas for hemispheric cooperation.

This was an important year for the Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), with an independent review of the 10 years of operation of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and the CEC. Canada was instrumental in increasing transparency and inclusiveness in the implementation of projects in areas of trade and environment, pollutants and health, biodiversity conservation, law and policy, as well as the adoption of the Strategic Plan for North American Cooperation in the Conservation of Biodiversity.

In 2003, an OECD review team visited Canada to conduct a peer review on Canada's environmental performance. A report, containing 41 recommendations was released on September 28, 2004. For example, the report notes significant improvements on environmental management in Canada. It mentions the enhanced legislative framework, the greater energy efficiency, the development of the Biodiversity Strategy and the progress in decoupling environmental pressures from economic growth. The areas for improvements include the use of economic instruments, strengthening compliance and enforcement and rationalizing water governance.

Environment Canada contributed to advancing Canadian environmental objectives and priorities at the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting, held in Paris, in April 2003, including on international environmental governance, sustainable production and consumption, and other international commitments made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Department also contributed to the elaboration of the G8 Leaders' Action Plan on Water (focusing on Africa), adopted by Leaders in Evian in June 2003.

Environment Canada continues its established leadership in integrating environmental considerations into trade agreements and parallel environmental cooperation agreements in free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations with the Central American 4 (El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras) and with Singapore. Explicitly addressing environment in the context of trade negotiations, such as Canada has done in the NAFTA, with Chile and Costa Rica, capitalizes on an important preventive opportunity to strengthen environmental management systems and enhance the protection of global ecosystems.

On June 23, 2003, Canada and the United States announced that they would increase their cooperation to reduce cross-border air pollution by undertaking three major pilot projects that enable greater opportunities for coordinated air quality management between both countries. The Border Air Quality Strategy is designed to build on the success of the 1991 Canada-United States Air Quality Agreement, which established a framework for collaboration on science and emission reductions in both countries.

On July 31, 2003, at the Earth Observation Summit in Washington DC, Canada announced that it will contribute scientific and technical expertise to the development of the Global Earth Observation System.

In terms of Canada's bilateral relationships with other countries, one of the highlights was the official visit of the Minister of the Environment to China to advance the Canadian bilateral environmental agenda, promote Canada's climate change objectives, promote the importance of earth observations, and to encourage actions to reduce global mercury impacts. The highlights of the visit were the signing of the renewal of Environment Canada's "Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Cooperation" with the Chinese State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) and a "Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Collaboration" with the Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department.

This important mission also paved the way for the signing of the "Canada-China Joint Statement on Strengthened Dialogue and Cooperation in Climate Change" in October 2003, in the presence of Prime Minister Chrétien and Premier Wen in Beijing. This statement reaffirms both countries' commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and to the Kyoto Protocol and confirms their mutual interest to enhance cooperation in climate change in areas such

as policy dialogue, Clean Development Mechanism, clean technology, public awareness, energy efficiency and renewable energy, capacity building, climate science, impacts and adaptation and other climate change issues as mutually acceptable.

Canada and Chile continue to strengthen their relationship through the Canada-Chile Commission for Environmental Cooperation. In the last year, several activities were undertaken to strengthen environmental management in the context of a growing trade relationship. Notable activities include technical assistance in the area of biostatistics with a view to assisting Chile in the improvement of their air quality index and a round table discussion on corporate social responsibility between mining companies in Canada and Chile.

Legislation was passed to allow Canada to ratify the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (the Madrid Protocol) to protect the Antarctic environment. Bill C-42 will allow Canada to ratify the Madrid Protocol and officially join its global partners to further prevent pollution and environmental degradation in the Antarctic. The *Antarctic Environmental Protection Act*, Bill C 42, received royal assent on October 22, 2003. Canada ratified the Antarctic Treaty on December 1, 2003. *For further information, see the June, October or December 2003 press releases*.

On October 23, 2003, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) came into force. Canada was a leader in developing the science that led to the regional protocol. The UNECE includes Canada, the U.S., countries in Eastern and Western Europe and Russia. *For more information, see the <u>press release</u>.*

PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE AT ENVIRONMENT CANADA

Science and technology (S&T) are essential for delivering on Environment Canada's mandate. S&T activities account for approximately 70% of departmental spending. These efforts enable us to better understand cause-and-effect relationships, to ensure early identification of emerging issues and to find the most effective and efficient solutions to environmental challenges. Environment Canada's S&T activities support the Department's ability to develop and implement policy, deliver important services to Canadians and develop new technologies for environmental purposes.

It is critical for the success of Environment Canada and for environmental management in Canada that the Department's science and technology be of high quality, aligned with departmental and federal government goals, linked to Canadian and international environmental science and technology capacity, and applied effectively to address the environmental and sustainable development needs of Canadians. The Department promotes excellence in its S&T through a clear and effective management system. It consists of the external S&T Advisory Board to the Deputy Minister, as well as several internal S&T management committees. Environment Canada also takes direction on the evaluation of the management and performance of its S&T programs from the principles of the Federal Science and Technology Strategy developed in 1996 and from the Council of Science and Technology Advisors (CSTA), which provides expert advice on internal federal government S&T. These elements of the management system serve as the mechanism by which the Department contributes to and implements federal S&T policies and management practices.

In addition to performing S&T, Environment Canada is also developing new and more effective ways of engaging with the wider science and technology system, both domestically and internationally, in order to leverage external resources and build synergies with other organizations. The Department already has built significant science and technology networks across the country and is exploring new models of partnership and collaboration involving universities, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Environment Canada is also working with other federal departments and agencies to advance the government's goal to strengthen government science, integrate its efforts across departments and disciplines, and focus on the priorities of Canadians.

KEY S&T ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Science Contributions

Key science contributions to the business lines during the planning period are reported in Section 4 under the individual business lines.

Ensuring Ongoing S&T Excellence

Environment Canada has taken many important steps to ensure the ongoing excellence of its S&T. Specific accomplishments include the following:

- Linkages were nurtured with universities and the granting councils to influence their directions and expand opportunities for a more coherent approach to research in the environmental sciences related to Environment Canada's needs. Environment Canada sponsored and participated in two workshops with university partners, as well as a workshop with Genome Canada to develop a national research agenda in environmental genomics.
- > The Department initiated the formation of a federal research network on ecosystem effects of novel living organisms (EENLO). A highly successful workshop on EENLO research fostered the development of the network. Environment Canada is now looked to as a champion for this area interdepartmentally.
- > The Department was strongly involved in the development of the Framework for Federal S&T a response to the CSTA's BEST, STEPS and EDGE reports.

ADM Science and Technology Integration Board

In 2003, ten science performing departments and agencies established the interdepartmental Assistant Deputy Ministers' S&T Integration Board to better mobilize, focus and integrate S&T resources across departments and agencies to address cross-cutting issues important to Canadians. The challenge facing the Board is to create an environment where existing S&T resources are continually realigned and linked across departments to achieve new national goals. Since its inception, the Integration Board has developed a portfolio of horizontal initiatives that are based on an integrative collaborative approach. The Board began to strengthen S&T collaboration on 6 priority issues: water, invasive alien species, wildlife disease, climate change, ocean management, and northern S&T. Environment Canada is the lead department on water, invasive species, and wildlife diseases.

• To learn more about Environment Canada's S&T, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/index_e.htm.

4.3 Implementing Our Management Strategy

GOVERNMENT ON-LINE AND SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

Environment Canada continues to be committed to better serving Canadians. The better we can connect Environment Canada's science, policies, regulations, information and advice with Canadians, the more effective Canada will be in achieving its societal outcome of sustainable development. Environment Canada remains committed to delivering timely, accurate, and relevant environmental information and services to a diverse range of clients and partners through all delivery channels, including the Internet.

Highlights of the progress made in 2003-2004 include the following:

- Changing How We Work: We understand that only by transforming our business processes will we increase the relevance of our services to clients and citizens. Our focus for 2003-2004 involved conducting several surveys and studies to document and facilitate the move forward with respect to "Better Serving Canadians through the Internet Channel." This project, which will commence in the 2004-2005 fiscal year, will bring together Environment Canada's Internet into a coherent and consistent presence.
- > Strategic Alliances and Partnerships: Environment Canada continues to seek out new alliances and partnerships, and strengthen and build on those already in place, as one of the key ways in which to provide Canadians with the services they seek from their government on a broad range of environmental issues. Our partnerships with other government departments and jurisdictions demonstrate our commitment to Canadians to provide integrated environment-related information services so that Canadians can use the information to make responsible decisions about their environment. Towards the end of the review period we secured funding for the RésEau Building Canadian Water Connection Project through the Treasury Board Secretariat Government Online Investment Strategy Fund. Under the leadership of Environment Canada and in partnership with Health Canada and Natural Resources Canada, RésEau will demonstrate national access to multi-jurisdictional government-held water information providing Canadians and water managers with a more robust picture of the state of water in Canada as well as support the development of national indicators and decision support tools for water information.
- > Canadians Involved With Their Environment: Through community-based monitoring programs as well as through other volunteer programs, Environment Canada provides Canadians with the opportunity to become more involved with their environment. During the review period we provided Canadians with one-window access to all Environment Canada volunteer programs through the creation of a Volunteers Gateway on our main Internet site at http://www.ec.gc.ca.
- Government On-Line: Environment Canada remains committed to meeting the 2005 Government of Canada deadline for the Government On-Line initiative. We are on time and on budget for meeting our 2005 targets established for the Government On-Line services we reported.

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The Department continues to move forward on the federal Service Improvement Initiative, which seeks to achieve a 10% improvement in the quality of current key services by the year 2005. At present, three key services are part of this initiative:

- > Precipitation elements in forecasts;
- > Severe weather warnings; and
- > Toxic import and export permits.

For these services, the Department is developing benchmarks (through the use of surveys), standards and service improvement plans to establish the basis for achieving improvement in the quality of services. The improvement plans were implemented in fall 2002. For example, initiatives included revising product standards, new scientific performance measurement technologies and new Internet based service delivery technologies for the public and media. Service delivery against established standards will be measured each year to assess the progress towards the attainment of the 10% improvement target. Future Departmental Performance Reports will demonstrate performance against established targets. In the fall of 2004, based on the results of this pilot project, Environment Canada will be assessing the feasibility of expanding the Service Improvement Initiative to other services.

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) has begun a supporting effort on service improvement. Initiatives to ensure that services are improved include: automated delivery and customization of information and products; the renewal of the weather web site; an increasing focus on public access to all data and information; and new service delivery agreements with key media and private sector partners. For more information, refer to section 5.3.

MODERN MANAGEMENT

For the past two years, Environment Canada has been implementing its Modern Management Action Plan (MMAP) which is centered on transforming the way the Department works by building management capacity necessary to deliver policy and program initiatives. The Plan was created to address opportunities for improvements identified in a departmental self-assessment of basic financial and management systems, procedures and operational capacity needed to ensure a solid foundation for modern management practices.

To date, Environment Canada's MMAP, modeled after *Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada*, has provided the vehicle to ensure continual improvement in a variety of management areas. Presently, work is proceeding on the development of a second generation of the initial Plan that builds on the progress made so far, but that also incorporates a stronger focus on the expectations set out by the Treasury Board Secretariat's recently articulated Management Accountability Framework.

In 2003-2004, priority attention has been paid to revising the Department's planning and management framework and related decision-support systems to fully support results-based management. This effort has yielded a program activity architecture that will support both internal decision-making and external accountability reporting. In particular the new architecture provides improved transparency of how departmental activities link to key results and an improved basis for linking financial and non-financial information.

Environment Canada is at a crossroads with regard to the management of human resources. The impact of changing pressures and the new Human Resources Modernization Framework will lead to significant strategic decisions regarding how "people management" needs to be conducted within the Department and where we want to make investments to improve our approach and systems for the longer term.

In 2003-2004, Environment Canada progressed on the development of an overarching "People Plan" to guide human resource management activities. This initiative communicates the Department's people-management commitments and overall direction to all levels of management and staff.

Environment Canada will continue to ensure managers have the tools and expertise they need to meet the broad standards set out by central agencies to ensure a culture of sound management and accountability within the federal public service. This includes attention to developing enhanced capabilities in managing in an environment of financial reallocation.

Management, Administration and Policy Business Line

Strategic Outcome: Provide strategic and effective departmental management to achieve environmental results.

Main Estin	nates Pla	Planned Spending Total Aut		thorities	Actual Spend	ling Full Time Equivalents		
\$120.11	М	\$120.8M	\$173	3.2M	\$172.6M	129	1295 FTEs	
Intermediate Outcome / Key Result				Intermediate Outcome / Key Result				
Strategic and integrated policy priorities and plans				A well performing organization, supported by efficient and innovative services				
Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	
\$20.3M	\$47.0N	\$29.2M	\$27.0M	\$99.81	W \$73.8M	\$143.9M	\$145.61	

Immediate Outcomes

Immediate Outcomes

Environment Canada's ability to make integrated decisions is enhanced through new decision support tools.

Environmental policy goals are achieved through the use of innovative instruments, such as economic instruments and incentives, voluntary approaches and information tools, when these instruments are shown to be the most efficient, effective and practical tools.

Environment Canada's knowledge base to support policy research and sustainable development is enhanced through improved indicators and better information.

Progress toward sustainable development is enhanced through the development and implementation of innovative approaches for working with key partners.

Leadership necessary for setting out a governmentwide framework for moving the agenda forward in a collaborative manner is provided.

International leadership on Canadian priorities is provided.

New IM practices are facilitated throughout the Department.

Sustainability of key Departmental systems and operations.

Environment Canada's people feel valued and supported in a workplace that develops, retains and attracts the diverse talent needed to achieve its mandate.

Knowledge is strategically managed and readily shared, internally and externally.

Innovative and responsive services are delivered internally and to Canadians.

Tools are available to improve Environment Canada's management capacity and practices.

Better response to evolving client needs.

Demonstrated commitment to excellence in five

management areas: responsible spending, managing for results, exemplary workplace, values and citizen focus (Modern Management).

Environment Canada's leadership in Federal House in Order is established.

Plans and Priorities

Strategic policy and innovative instruments to enable organizational direction setting Policy partnerships and communications

Systems and operations to support Environment Canada's workforce in program and service delivery Strategic human resources advice, tools and services to ensure a motivated, skilled and representative workforce

Sharing and transfer of integrated knowledge and information within Environment Canada and domestically and internationally with citizens, clients and stakeholders

Leadership and accountability to foster innovative program and service delivery and improve departmental management

Section 5: Performance Discussion

5.1 The Clean Environment Business Line – Protecting Canadians and Their Environment from Domestic and Global Sources of Pollution

Strategic Outcome: Protect Canadians and their environment from domestic and global sources of pollution

Environmental quality is central to our long-term quality of life and prosperity. It is critical to our health, our sense of well-being, and the liveability of our communities. The objective of the Clean Environment Business Line is to protect Canadians from domestic and global sources of pollution. Specifically, the Clean Environment Business Line, in collaboration with provinces and other partners:

- > Identifies threats from pollutants, their sources and means of controlling them through the application of sound science;
- > Develops standards, guidelines and codes of practice to ensure adequate levels of protection of environmental quality;
- > Identifies and implements appropriate strategies for preventing or reducing pollution;
- > Administers and enforces regulations for pollution prevention and control within areas of federal jurisdiction;
- > Monitors levels of contaminants in air, water, and soil;
- > Represents Canada's interests in the development of international agreements and accords to reduce pollution; and
- Provides advice and tools for preventing pollution and support to the development and deployment of green technologies.¹

Over the past 10 years, notable improvements have been observed in the state of Canada's environment. Concentrations of toxic compounds in some wildlife species have decreased and the acidification of a number of lakes has been reversed. Air quality, while still a concern, has improved in some urban areas and agricultural soils are now better protected from erosion. Some individual Canadians and Canadian industries have started using some resources more conservatively and treading more lightly on the environment. In addition, governments throughout Canada have made important gains in environmental protection.

While Canadians should take credit for the improvements made in environmental quality since the 1970's, significant challenges remain. Canadians continue to be affected by pollutants from many sources and in many different forms every day. We are feeling the effects of pressures on the

¹ From the Clean Environment Business Line Description contained in the 2003-2004 Main Estimates.

environment through the pollution we breathe and toxic substances in the food and water we consume.

Smog is linked to thousands of premature deaths, 100,000s of illnesses, and 6,000 emergency room/hospital admissions every year. In addition, the prevalence of childhood asthma has increased 4-fold in 20 years and is now a leading cause of school absenteeism. Furthermore, toxic chemicals are accumulating in lakes, rivers, wildlife and the North, and greenhouse gas emissions continue to alter the climate.

The information in this chapter highlights how, within Environment Canada's management framework, the Clean Environment Business Line works to achieve two key results. The Business Line seeks to:

- Reduce the impact of human activity on the atmosphere and on air quality; and
- Understand, prevent and reduce the environmental and human health threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern.

Consistent with the structure outlined in Environment Canada's recent Reports on Plans and Priorities and Departmental Performance Reports, the Clean Environment Business Line publicly reports on its plans, priorities and performance in the areas of:

- > Climate change;
- > Air quality; and
- > Toxic substances.

For more information related to a clean environment, visit:

- Climate Change: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/.
- Environment Canada's 2004-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_e.cfm.
- The Government of Canada's Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources Portal: http://www.environmentandresources.ca.

Clean Environment Business Line

Strategic Outcome: Protect Canadians and their environment from domestic and global sources of pollution

Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Full Time Equivalents
\$239.4M	\$281.0M	\$399.5M	\$379.1M	1,551 FTEs

Main Planned Total Actual Main Planned Total Actual Spending Spending Spending Planned Authorities Spending Spe		e and on air qu	environmental and human threats posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern					
	 		 			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		

134.9

Immediate Outcomes

234.8

Targets are continuously improved

M Estir

104.5

Transboundary flows of air pollution are reduced Emissions from vehicles, engines and fuels are reduced

114.1

242.7

Intermediate Outcome / Key Result

Emissions from industrial and other sectors are reduced

Canadians take action to reduce air pollution Canadians understand how to interpret air quality information and are aware of action they can take

Implement Canada-wide Acid Rain Strategy for Post-2000 and conduct ecosystem monitoring

Support international control regimes for persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals

Implement domestic ozone-depleting substances (ODS) program

Research is carried out to assess the threats of toxics to aquatic ecosystems, to respond to new issues as they arise, and to communicate new scientific knowledge

166.9

156.8

144.3

Intermediate Outcome / Key Result
Understanding and prevention or reduction of the

Risk management actions to address sources of greatest concern for those substances added to Schedule 1

Unauthorized use of new substances or new use of existing substances prevented

Obligations are met under the new substances program for Acts not listed in CEPA 1999

Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic and anthropogenic substances are virtually eliminated

Plans and Priorities

Implement Environment Canada's Action Plan 2000, Climate Change Action Fund and Climate Change Plan for Canada initiatives

Continue to improve the science base on air quality; and continue to provide scientific, policy, and socio-economic support to implement Canada-wide Standards.

Conduct regional airshed analyses and modeling of pollution and joint scientific, technical and socioeconomic studies with the US to build the case for new agreements.

Develop, implement and amend regulations related to vehicles, engines and fuels

National Air Quality Forecast Program

Continue to build science partnerships with regional programs to build acid rain knowledge base

Programs

Climate Change Action Fund – Public Education and Outreach (CCAF-PEO)

Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change (AP2000)

National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS)

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MFMP)

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Fund

Acid Rain Post-2000 Strategy

Compliance Promotion and Enforcement Programs
Emergencies Program

Environmental Impact Assessment

Canadian Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (CPPIC)

Pollution Prevention Sector Program

Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy

Ontario Region Mercury Reduction Plan

Disposal at Sea Program

Canada's National Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Landbased Activities (NPA)

Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (RPA)

Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program

New Substances Program

Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centres (CETACS)

Sydney Tar Ponds

Eco-Action

Enviroclub Initiative

5.1.1 Key Result: Atmosphere and Air Quality

Reduced adverse human impact on the atmosphere and on air quality

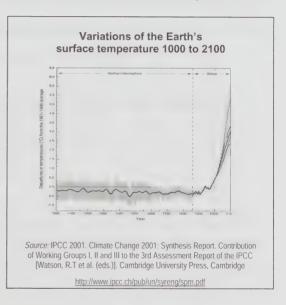
Climate Change

What is the issue?

Climate is the average pattern of weather (usually over a 30-year time period) for a particular region. Climate change is a change in the average weather that a given region experiences. Average weather includes all the features we associate with the weather such as temperature, wind

patterns and precipitation. When we speak of climate change on a global scale, we are referring to changes in the climate of the Earth as a whole. The rate and magnitude of global climate changes over the long term have many implications for natural ecosystems.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) affect the earth's climate by trapping solar energy, which is absorbed by the earth's surface and radiated back into the atmosphere as heat – this is called the "greenhouse effect." The main greenhouse gases produced by human activity are carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane. Canada is one of the largest per capita greenhouse gas emitters in the world because we are an important energy producer and we have an energy-intensive economy.



Greenhouse gas emissions in Canada have continued to rise. While emissions increased 2.1 percent in 2002, our economy grew by 3.3 percent, continuing a decade-long trend in improving the GHG efficiency of our economy. Since the beginning of the Kyoto baseline year of 1990, the economy has grown by more than 40 percent (based on GDP), compared to a 20.1 percent increase in GHG emissions. In other words, we are seeing the bending of the curve in emissions.²

Addressing climate change is important to Canada's competitiveness and the health and security of Canadians. More than half of Canada's GDP is affected by climate and weather including: forestry, agriculture, fishing, hydro-electricity generation, transportation and tourism. Climate change will have an impact on air and water quality, biodiversity, species, agriculture, forestry and

For more information on Canada's 2002 Greenhouse gas inventory report, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/1990 02 report/ghg backgrounder e.cfm.

on life and development in the North. Taking action to address climate change is becoming part of how we are approaching the Government's new deal for cities and communities, our transportation and building policies, as well as our determination to position Canada for the 21st century economy.

Implementing near term and enduring emission reductions and setting long-term goals to make the deep emission reductions needed to successfully address climate change – and starting to work towards them - will be required to accelerate the shift to sustainability.

The challenge for all countries is developing and deploying the next generation technologies needed to make the transformative changes that will be required to make the economies of the world less carbon intensive and sustainable for the long term. Canada's long-term competitiveness will be determined by how we manage that transformation and how effectively we connect economic competitiveness with environmental considerations.

For more information on climate change and the actions being undertaken to address it, visit:

- Government of Canada Climate Change sites: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/ and http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate.
- Climate Change: The Federal Investment 1997-2002 Comprehensive Report published in June 2003: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/publications/comprehensive/.
- Environmental Signals: Canada's National Environmental Indicator Series 2003: http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/Indicator_series/default.cfm.
- The Environment chapter in the President of the Treasury Board's Annual Report to Parliament, Canada's Performance at: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/report/govrev/03/cp-rc_e.asp.

What are we doing about it?

As early as the mid-70s, Environment Canada was part of global efforts to understand the science and impacts of global climate change. Contributing to the development of policies and plans to address climate change has been a departmental priority since the late 1980s. The Department's policy and program strategies have focused on:

> Contributing to the development of international frameworks and marketplace rules that will provide the basis for a global response to climate change;

Environment Canada works with federal departments and other stakeholders so that Canada is in a position to meet its Kyoto commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 levels by 2012 (a 240 megatonne per year reduction from the business-as-usual projections).

> Laying the foundation for Canada's participation in the Kyoto Protocol through investments in energy efficiency, wind power, ethanol, green infrastructure, public transit, agencies such as Sustainable Technology Development Canada and extensive consultations with industry, NGOs, scientists, all levels of government and Canadians;

- > Taking action through Action Plan 2000, the Climate Change Action Fund and other initiatives to better understand the science, measurement and opportunities for reduction of GHG emissions; and
- > Helping Canadians take action on climate change.

As the federal lead on climate change science, Environment Canada undertakes and supports a broad range of scientific research in climate modeling and impact assessment, including initiatives of the Canadian Centre for Climate Modeling and Analysis and participation in the work of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change. In 2000, the federal government allocated \$60 million over six years to the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences to support academic research on climate change and air quality. The Climate Science Agenda for Canada 2002-2012 sets out a coordinated approach to climate research among federal government departments, universities and others.

For more information on Environment Canada's work in the area of climate change science, visit:

- MSC's Science Assessment and Integration Branch at: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/saib/index_e.html.
- MSC Atmosphere and Climate Science Research Making a Difference: at http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD msc report/RMD Eng.pdf.
- The Canadian Centre for Climate Modeling and Analysis (CCCma) at: http://www.cccma.bc.ec.gc.ca/eng_index.shtml.

What have we accomplished?

Over the past ten years, Environment Canada has moved the climate change agenda from one of defining the issue to focusing on the conditions of success for achieving both economic competitiveness and environment sustainability. The Department's policy work, scientific research, public outreach efforts, and participation in national and international fora contributed to:

International rules and frameworks: Environment Canada has played an instrumental role in the international agreements reached to date. Canada's negotiations in Bonn (July 2001) helped shape rules for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. At the Conference of the Parties (CoP) 7 meeting in Marrakech, Morocco (November 2001) the international community passed a major milestone with the acceptance of a climate change implementation framework. Canadian-led consultations prior to Marrakech are credited in large part with addressing the uncertainty of developing countries with the use of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and its inclusion in the framework.

Canadian climate change capacity: In partnership with Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and other government departments, Environment Canada has been building Canadian capacity to meet climate change commitments through programs that support climate change science, technology development, impacts and adaptation research, and public education and outreach. Two important programs are:

- > Action Plan 2000 (AP2000): The Government of Canada Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change, announced in October 2000, is a horizontally managed initiative led by Environment Canada and Natural Resources Canada. It involves seven federal departments whose measures are focused primarily on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It envisions an economy that is based on cleaner energy using leading edge technologies. Action Plan 2000 advances knowledge and foundation building in: climate science; impacts and adaptation; northern and Aboriginal communities; and technological innovation.³
- Climate Change Action Fund: A \$150 million program, the Climate Change Action Fund supports the development of a national implementation strategy and early actions to respond to climate change. The first phase was established in the 1998 Federal Budget and its success led to program renewal and Phase II (also \$150 million over three years). Phase II is focused on international policy, technology development, science, impacts and adaptation, and public education and outreach. The Fund entered its third and final phase at the beginning of 2003 and will have completed its efforts over the next several years.

Bilateral relationships: The aggregate emissions of developing countries (who do not have legally binding reduction targets in the first Kyoto commitment period) will soon exceed those of countries with climate change targets. Environment Canada is pursuing strategic, bilateral relationships with those countries that will be significant in the second Kyoto commitment period (2012-2016) due to either their potential for emission reductions or emission credits. Agreements have been signed with Brazil, Mexico, Russia and China. Environment Canada continues to work internationally, in partnership with Foreign Affairs Canada, to develop greenhouse gas measurement strategies, build capacity to support climate change negotiations, set reduction targets and develop GHG mitigation strategies. The Department has also marked domestic progress, with federal/provincial/territorial Memoranda of Understanding on climate change with the territory of Nunavut, and the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Marketplace mechanisms: Environment Canada is continuing work on innovative mechanisms to meet our national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. For example, we are working with industry to examine how a public-private partnership may facilitate private sector involvement in the greenhouse gas market (purchasing credits from emissions reduction activities abroad). The Department is leading an interdepartmental effort to design an innovative Canadian offset system for GHGs that would be linked to the large final emitter system (LFE) led by Natural Resources Canada. The offset system would issue credits for qualifying emission reductions or sink creation projects; these credits could be used by participants in the LFE system as one of their compliance options.⁴

Public education and outreach: 2003-2004 was the final year of the Public Education and Outreach component of the Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF-PEO). CCAF Public Education and Outreach resulted in hundreds of project-based partnerships with the provinces, territories, private

⁴ For more information, visit: http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/offsets/.

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³ For more information on Action Plan 2000, visit http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/newsroom/2000/ap2000.asp.

sector, communities, NGOs and educators. These projects have helped Canadians better understand climate change and what they can do to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.⁵

Highlights of partnerships, publications and public education included:

- > Climate Change and Health Primer, a science-based publication produced by Pollution Probe to increase awareness and improve understanding of the potential health effects of climate change, and the need to take mitigation and adaptation actions.
- > Energy Solutions Handbook of climate change information and incentives for practical solutions to reduce sources of residential greenhouse gas emissions.
- > "Climate Change Are you doing your bit?" advertisements in the Globe and Mail and Montreal's La Presse reaching more than one million Canadian readers.
- The 'Youth in Media contest' encouraged young Canadians to write a 30-second public service announcement (PSA) to help Canadians discover how they can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Nine PSAs were produced and broadcast on Canadian television stations.
- > Youth and Educators Stream encouraged participation in initiatives to increase teaching of climate change in classrooms from kindergarten to grade 12.
- > Community outreach included the Ecology Action Centre's project *Promoting Sustainable Transportation* in Nova Scotia, highlighting the highly successful TRAX project based in the Halifax Regional Municipality.
- > The Idle Free Workplaces project, a collaboration of the City of Vancouver, B.C. Automobile Association, Insurance Corporation of B.C. and Young Drivers of Canada driving school, demonstrated the benefits of implementing Idle Free fleet policies.
- > Raising Climate Change Awareness in Chinese Speaking Communities, a West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation social marketing campaign in British Columbia.

Canadian awareness of climate change is increasing. Ninety percent of Canadians are aware of the issue, 16% identify it as the top environmental issue facing the country (up from only 2% in 1999). Close to eight in ten Canadians (78%) acknowledge that there is something they can do personally to address the problem, well above the 54% that provided the same response in 1998. Eight out of ten Canadians are taking steps in their daily lives to reduce emissions, a reflection of growing social values and a sense of personal and collective responsibility around environmental protection and climate change (Decima Research, 2003).

Scientific understanding: Science investments in the past year have contributed important gains, including:

⁵ You can find out more about the CCAF Public Education and Outreach program and search the CCAF-PEO project database at http://climatechange.gc.ca/english/ccaf/peo.asp.

- Projects investigating climate system processes to help address critical gaps in understanding and contribute to the improvement of climate system models, including the importance of the Arctic, properties of clouds and aerosols, and special uses of satellite imagery;⁶
- Support to expand modeling expertise and capacity at the Canadian Centre of Climate Modelling and Analysis (CCCma)⁷ at the University of Victoria; and
- > Increasing the range of products from the Canadian Climate Impacts Scenarios Facility, and supporting other scenarios research and initiatives.

Environment Canada's science has led to a better understanding of the role of forests and agricultural lands in climate and carbon balance. Northern research has led to better information on extreme weather and the impact of climate change in the Arctic. This knowledge provides the basis upon which meaningful targets can be set, market mechanisms defined (e.g. offsets) and adaptation strategies developed.⁸

Federal House in Order: The Government of Canada's plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions within its own operations is starting to show results. Under the Federal House in Order initiative, the 11 departments and agencies responsible for producing 95% of federal emissions have agreed, by 2010, to collectively reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 31% from 1990 levels. Between 1990 and 2004, the total greenhouse gas emissions from Government of Canada operations declined by approximately 24%.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

Action Plan 2000 work will help establish a foundation for long-term awareness and social, technological and economic change in the pursuit of positive climate change results. Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF) activities have also contributed to the development of a national strategy to respond to pressing climate change issues. Some 2003-2004 performance highlights include:

The Pilot Emission Removals, Reductions and Learnings (PERRL) program is widely recognized in the GHG emissions trading community as an innovative and cost-effective way for the federal government to provide an incentive for new greenhouse gas emission reduction projects. In addition, PERRL has provided an opportunity to review greenhouse gas emission reduction projects and learn about quantifying GHG emission reductions. PERRL has facilitated the application of new knowledge to other climate change initiatives. 10

⁷ http://www.cccma.bc.ec.gc.ca/eng index.shtml

¹⁰ For more information on PERRL, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/perrl/home_e.html.

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⁶ http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate/CCAF-FACC/Science/fact/arctic_e.pdf

⁸ For more information on the Government of Canada's overall progress on the climate change issue, see: Climate Change: The Federal Investment 1997-2002 Comprehensive Report, published June 2003 http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/publications/comprehensive/.

⁹ For more information on the Federal House in Order initiatives, visit: http://www.fhio.gc.ca.

Announced in August 2003, the Government officially launched the One-Tonne Challenge on March 26, 2004. Using national awareness initiatives and partnerships with communities, provinces and territories, youth, educators and the private sector, the One-Tonne Challenge raises awareness of how the choices individuals make every day impact on GHG emissions, and provide information, tools

and opportunities for Canadians to take action on

climate change.

Partnered Projects: The Public Education and Outreach component of the Climate Change Action Fund supported 67 new partnered projects in the 2003-2004 fiscal year. This adds to the over 200 projects funded in the first 5 years of the CCAF-PEO. All of the supported projects

As an example of the type of partnerships the One-Tonne Challenge encourages, Scouts Canada unveiled its Climate Change Education and Action Program (CCEAP). For more information, see the press release, the One-Tonne Challenge web site.

engaged Canadians in the issue of climate change and greenhouse gas emission reductions, helped build a capacity and expertise among Canadian organizations to deliver climate change education and outreach projects. The projects touched all sectors of Greenhouse gas reduction and some addressed the science, impacts and adaptation issues. 11

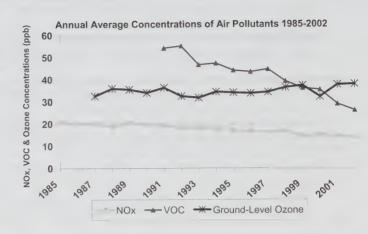
- Provincial/Territorial PEO Hubs: Public Education and Outreach Hubs are jointly supported by Environment Canada and individual provinces/territories. The Hubs act as a coordinating body for regional climate change activities, a network for regional PEO practitioners, help to regionalize national PEO messaging and communicate the regional perspective to the federal government. As of March 2004, nine hub pilots were in place and discussions are underway with each of the remaining jurisdictions (i.e. Ontario, Quebec, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) to put PEO Hubs in place.
- Greenhouse gas monitoring includes standardized systemic reporting, with greenhouse gas emissions facility-level reporting system specifications, with Web-based reporting applications completed and other communication products under development
- Development of a National Registry to track units (of carbon dioxide equivalent) from the Kyoto Mechanisms, domestic offsets and those allocated to Large Final Emitters.
- Development of the national Carbon and GHG accounting and verification system with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

¹¹ For more information about CCAF-PEO projects, visit: http://climatechange.gc.ca/english/ccaf/peo.asp.

Air Quality

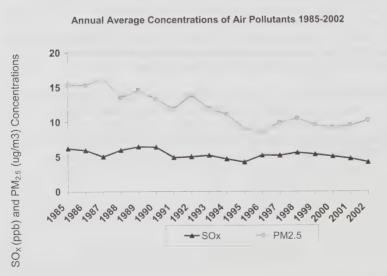
What is the issue?

Clean air is essential to both human and ecosystem health. Most air pollutants come from the combustion of fossil fuels. Some of the main air pollutants in Canada are sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), airborne particles (also known as particulate matter or PM), and carbon monoxide (CO).



VOCs and NO_x react in the presence of sunlight, heat, and stagnant air to form ground-level ozone (O_3) , which lead to the creation of smog.

Smog is a noxious mixture of ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter that can often be seen as a haze in the air. It aggravates respiratory ailments and increases the occurrence of cardio-



respiratory diseases. The finer particles – those with diameters equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}) or less – pose the greatest threat to human health because they can travel deepest into the lungs. Air pollutants, SO₂ and NOx also cause acid rain, which continues to severely stress ecosystems through the acidification of forests, wetlands, lakes, rivers, and streams.

Air quality is a significant environmental concern

for Canadians. It is a local and regional issue that is affected by human activities, weather, and topography. Air quality affects our health. Children, the elderly, and those who suffer from

cardiac and respiratory ailments are particularly vulnerable. Cleaner air means a reduction in respiratory disease, hospital admissions and premature deaths – as well as associated benefits for Canada's wildlife habitat, agricultural yields and forests.

Since the early to mid-eighties, air quality has improved for most pollutants. For some pollutants like ozone, however, levels have somewhat levelled off or increased somewhat since the mid-nineties. Air quality is reduced through the reduction of emissions produced primarily through human activities, but, in the case of VOCs. can also come from natural sources

can also come from natural sources. Ground level ozone is very dependent on sunlight and warm temperatures so it is a

Trends in Peak Level of Ground Level Ozone in Canada 1989-2002 100 Peak Levels of Ground-Level Ozone (ppb*) 90 80 70 50 40 1989 1992 1995 1998 2001 - BC → Prairie and Northern ON Southern Ontario Eastern ON & Quebec Atlantic

* 3 year running average of 4th highest daily maximum 8h ozone levels.

Note: A standard metric for peak ozone levels has been developed for the Canada-Wide Standard that reflects the fourth highest daily maximum observed value during the ozone season (April-September) at sites across Canada.

Source: Data from NAPS (National Air Pollution Surveillance) network, adapted by Environment Canada

concern in the spring and summer. It is of particular concern in the Windsor-Quebec City corridor and, to a lesser extent, in the southern Atlantic region and the Lower Fraser Valley in British Columbia

What are we doing about it?

In 2001, the Government of Canada announced its 10-year *Action Plan on Clean Air*. The plan provided details on a variety of initiatives addressing:

- Transboundary air pollution;
- > Air emissions from vehicles, engines, and their fuels;
- > Marine and aviation sources;
- > Emissions from industrial sectors;
- > Atmospheric science and monitoring networks;
- > Public outreach; and
- > Supporting actions on climate change.

The Government of Canada has made progress in several areas, including the vehicles and fuels sector, industrial sectors, the National Air Pollutions Surveillance (NAPS) Network, the National Pollutant Release inventory (NPRI), partnerships with other jurisdictions, and the science for PM and ozone.

In Canada, air issues management is a shared responsibility of the government of Canada and the provinces and territories. As part of these shared responsibilities, jurisdictions have endorsed (except Quebec) through the CCME Canada-wide Standards (CWS) for particulate matter (PM) and Ozone. Environment Canada's approach to air issues management has evolved to encompass a number of successful strategies:

- Sectoral strategies: Strategies for reducing emissions are most successful when they take an integrated, long-term view of the problem. The Agenda for Vehicles, Engines and Fuels, considers fuel, engines and vehicles as an integrated program of activity, over a 10year time horizon. As engine and vehicle design precedes market launch by three to four years, manufacturers must be given appropriate notice to incorporate new standards. The Agenda is also written in the context of the North American market and builds upon U.S. EPA standards and timelines where possible.
- Partnerships: Environment Canada's initiatives aim to mobilize others (industries, communities, NGOs, provinces and territories) to take action. An important example is the commitment by the provinces and territories to the Canada-wide Standards process. Partners such as NGOs including the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Lung Association collaborate in advancing research and understanding of the impact of air quality on

human and environmental health.

The Government of Canada is working with a broad range of industrial partners, as well as the provinces and territories, to pursue the development of a refuelling infrastructure for fuel cell vehicles that emit low or no emissions. The government has invested \$23 million in the Canadian Transportation Fuel Cell Alliance to investigate different fuelling options for fuel cell vehicles and a further \$20 million for the National Research Council's fuel cell research and development at its Innovation Centre in Vancouver.

Cooperation and harmonization with the U.S.: Harmonization of Canada's emission standards with those of the U.S. promotes progress in both countries. Success of this approach is evident in acid rain results. Emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) (one of the pollutants that causes acid rain) have declined by 45% in Canada and over 35% in the United States, from 1980 levels.

What have we accomplished?

Canada has achieved success in a number of air quality issue areas, such as transboundary air issues management, and regulatory frameworks for transportation-related air issues management. The Department continues to provide support to provinces and territories, who are ultimately responsible for performance in a number of sectors, to meet international obligations including Canada-wide Standards (CWS) on particulate matter (PM) and ozone. Recent achievements are highlighted below.

> Transboundary Emissions: Progress on the Ozone Annex to the Air Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States was reviewed in 2004 and both countries are on

track to meet their commitments. New joint scientific analysis describes the transboundary particulate matter issue, another key component of smog. In August, 2004, the Canadian and United States environment ministers endorsed a recommendation made on the basis of the joint science to consider whether to negotiate an annex to the Air Quality Agreement to address the issue of particulate matter with priority given to the eastern half of the two countries and with due consideration given to the issues identified in the shared airshed in the Georgia Basin-Puget Sound and the Rocky Mountain region.

- > Transportation Sector: EC is continuing to implement the 10-year Federal Agenda on Cleaner Vehicles, Engines and Fuels. Over the past year new emissions regulations have been developed for large off-road diesel engines such as those used in agricultural and construction equipment and for off-road recreational vehicles. In addition, requirements to control sulphur in off-road diesel fuel are being developed.
- > Air Quality Monitoring, Forecasting and Reporting: Through the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), emissions of air pollutants from industrial facilities are reported and made available to Canadians. Recent changes to the NPRI, in particular the addition of SO₂, NO_x, VOCs, PM and CO, and the removal of the exemption for upstream oil and gas facilities, have greatly increased the amount of information on air pollutant emissions available. These changes are expected to increase the number of facilities reporting to the NPRI from about 2,100 in 1999 to some 7,000 in 2005. Environment Canada also develops and makes publicly available a comprehensive inventory which includes all sources of air pollutant emissions (industry, transportation, heating, etc.), and forecasts of future emissions. The key elements of Canada's air quality monitoring infrastructure are the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) network sites. In 2003-04 10 new sites were added to the NAPS network bringing the total to 289 sites across Canada. 12
- > **Public Engagement:** The Department has a number of on-going programs and services in place to engage Canadians to take action on clean air and educate them on the links between action on climate change and co-benefits for air quality.
- > Hazardous Air Pollutants: Environment Canada continues to support international actions to control emissions of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The Stockholm Convention on POPs entered into force on May 17, 2004. Canada was the first country to sign and ratify this agreement, and in 2003/04 the Department conducted consultations with provinces, territories and stakeholders on the development of Canada's national implementation plan for the Convention. The Department also led Canada's participation in discussions to assess the effectiveness and sufficiency of the UNECE POPs Protocol and to help develop a way to assess potential POPs for future control.
- Environment Canada has also advanced international actions to control emissions of mercury, cadmium and lead. In 2003 the Heavy Metals Protocol to the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution entered into force. Environment Canada leads Canada's participation in this forum including preparations for a review of the Protocol During 2003-04 Environment Canada continued to lead Canada's participation in the

¹² For more information on NPRI and air pollutant emissions data, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/npri.

United Nations Environment Program's Global Mercury Program.

> The Department also led the development of Canada-wide Standards (CWS) for mercury emissions and products. The Department cooperates with provinces and territories on the Canada-wide Acid Rain Strategy for Post 2000.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

The Department achieved key accomplishments in 2003-2004 to advance the vehicles, engines and fuels agenda:

- > On June 23, 2003, Canada and the United States announced air quality projects under the *Border Air Quality Strategy*. The two countries launched three major pilot projects that will help pave the way for future reductions in smog and improve health on both sides of the border. The projects are: the Georgia Basin/Puget Sound International Airshed Strategy; a transboundary airshed management project within the Great Lakes Basin, beginning with the southeastern Michigan/southwestern Ontario Region; and a study of NOx and SO2 cap and trade emissions trading. Environment Canada will coordinate Canada's efforts.
- The new Off-road Small Spark-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations were published in the Canada Gazette, Part II, on November 19, 2003. These regulations are expected to reduce the level of smog-forming emissions from off-road small spark ignition engines by about 44% relative to the existing memoranda of understanding with manufacturers. As well, engines designed to meet these regulations are also expected to be more fuel efficient.

In 2003-2004, the Department's implementation work continued for key actions on Canada-wide Standards for Particulate Matter and Ozone. In particular Environment Canada is continuing it's work with the provinces and territories to develop comprehensive Multi-pollutant Emission Reduction Strategies (MERS) for a number of major industrial sectors (electric power generation, iron and steel, base metals smelting, pulp and paper, lumber and allied wood products, and concrete batch mix and asphalt mix plants) in Canada. ¹³

Partnership, public education and outreach are a key element of the Department's Clean Air Agenda. For example, Clean Air Day Canada, ¹⁴ celebrated every year on the Wednesday of Environment Week, provides a focal point for local and national activities promoting clean air and climate change awareness and actions. The Commuter Challenge ¹⁵ continues to be an important Clean Air Day and Environment Week event which encourages communities and municipalities, the private sector, NGOs and all levels of government to engage in a friendly competition to reduce air pollution levels and greenhouse gas emission through sustainable transportation choices like public transit, walking, cycling, car-pooling or tele-working. During Clean Air Day 2003, more than 48,000 Canadians from more that 43 majors communities participated in Commuter Challenges across Canada.

¹³ For more information on MERS, visit: http://www.ccme.ca.

¹⁴ For more information on Clean Air Day, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair.

¹⁵ For more information on the Commuter Challenge, visit: http://www.commuterchallenge.ca.

A key component in motivating the public to take action is increasing their knowledge of local smog and air quality conditions. Local summertime air quality forecasts in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Atlantic Canada, provide information to more than 60% of the Canadian population. Multi-stakeholder workshops have produced both short- and long-term recommendations for moving forward with the development of a multi-pollutant health-risk-based Air Quality Index, or AQI. All of southern Quebec is now covered by the INFO-SMOG program. In summer, there are daily forecasts of ozone and advisories, if necessary. The daily forecasts are still based on ground-level ozone, but fine particle forecasts are being evaluated and could be implemented next summer if the results are satisfactory. The winter INFO-SMOG program is still only for the Greater Montreal Area and is based on fine particles.

- Environmental organizations are learning more about ground-level ozone and smog through monitoring and outreach in the Annapolis River area, Cape Breton, Eastern Charlotte Waterways, and Saint John. All four of the mentioned sites are part of the community-based Atlantic Coastal Action Program (ACAP) which traditionally involve some level of community involvement and outreach. ACAP helps communities to define common objectives for environmentally appropriate use of their resources and to develop plans and strategies that will help achieve them.
- > An air quality module for the SkyWatchers program for the elementary/middle school level was developed by Environment Canada's Atlantic Region and distributed across the country. SkyWatchers teaches elementary school children about weather through daily observations and teaching materials.
- > The Smog Summit in Toronto completed its fourth successful meeting on June 20, 2003, with a continued focus on joint action by federal, provincial, and municipal levels of government to improve air quality in the Greater Toronto Area. The conclusion of the 2003 event included the signing of the Toronto 2003 Inter-Government Declaration on Clean Air. The Declaration includes commitments in the areas of industry, transportation and energy for the coming year that add to the

list of past federal commitments made at previous Smog Summits. These commitments are been met through regulations and voluntary approaches.¹⁷

Initiatives in 2003-2004 to improve monitoring and reporting include updates to the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) network. The NAPS Network produces data to evaluate the progress of air

Smog forecasting began in Atlantic Canada in 1993 under the leadership of the Meteorological Service of Canada, Environment Canada's Atlantic Region, the New Brunswick Lung Association, and provincial partners. Additional information on air quality forecasting is available at http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/aq_smog/.

pollution controls and to help direct future actions. Over the years, the Network has produced one of the largest and most geographically diverse databases of pollutants in Canada. Over a four-year period \$22 million is being invested in NAPS by the Government of Canada. The result will be

¹⁶ For more information on the Atlantic Coastal Action Program (ACAP), visit: http://atlantic-web1.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/.

¹⁷ For more information on the Toronto Smog Summit, visit: http://www.city.toronto.on.ca/cleanairpartnership/smog summit.htm.

improvements to measurement protocols, techniques, equipment and better support to various national programs. In 2003-2004, for the first time, emissions from industrial facilities of the air pollutants SO₂, NO_x, VOCs, PM and CO were published by the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). This information, for 2002 emissions, greatly expands the information reported through the NPRI and made available to Canadians. In

Conducting Research and Communicating Results

Within the context of the broader agenda, the Department has been developing new knowledge related to key areas of concern for air quality. Specific research and development initiatives include studies on Criteria Air Contaminants, PM and Ozone, and characterization of emissions from a wide variety of sources, both stationary and mobile including:

- > Improving methodology for identification, understanding and measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs);
- > Identification, understanding and measurement of air-borne particulate matter;
- > Testing of new vehicle and engine combinations;
- > Testing of new fuels (i.e. biofuels) on engine and vehicle environmental performance;
- > Testing impact of after engine devices on emissions;
- > Evaluating technology performance standards; and
- > Development of devices to assess vehicle environmental performance.

5.1.2 Key Result: Toxic Substances

Understanding and prevention or reduction of the environmental and human health impacts posed by toxic substances and other substances of concern

Toxic Substances

What is the issue?

The Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999 (CEPA 1999) defines a substance as toxic if it enters the environment in a quantity that has, or may have, a harmful effect on human health, the environment or the environment on which life depends. Toxic substances come from various industrial, agricultural, and domestic sources and, once released into the environment, they can be dispersed to remote regions in air and water currents.

Some toxic substances persist in the environment and, while present even if released in only small amounts, they can build up in the environment and affect many species and ecosystems. Other

¹⁹ For more information on NPRI and air pollutant emissions data, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/npri.

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¹⁸ For more information on the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) network, visit: http://www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/naps/.

substances build up in the tissues of living organisms that many Canadians consume. Aboriginal peoples, Inuit and others who consume these species on a regular basis are particularly vulnerable. While toxic substances can affect all Canadians, the greatest health risk is to susceptible populations such as young children and the elderly

Addressing the problem of toxic substances is complex. Toxic substances may be released from point sources, such as an industrial plant, or non-point sources, such as vehicles, and some can originate from beyond our borders. Sometimes, a substance is a concern on its own (e.g. mercury); other times it is a cumulation of substances that constitutes a cause for concern.

The goal of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999 is to contribute to sustainable development through pollution prevention and to protect the environment, human life and health from the risks associated with toxic substances.

What are we doing about it?

CEPA 1999 provides the overall framework for preventing and managing the risks posed by toxic substances. The Act recognizes the contribution of the management and control of toxic substances and hazardous waste to reducing threats to Canada's ecosystems and biological diversity. Environment Canada has primary responsibility for CEPA 1999 implementation and jointly administers the research, categorization, assessment and management of toxic substances with Health Canada.

CEPA 1999 requires the categorization (identification of substances that are persistent, bio-accumulative and inherently toxic, or those with the greatest potential for human exposure) of the 23,000 substances on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) by 2006. In addition, the Department assesses responds to the approximately 800 new substance notifications received per year prior to their import or manufacture in Canada and manages the risks of those suspected of being toxic.

For more information on CEPA 1999, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry.

Canada's Toxic Substances Management Policy takes a preventative and precautionary approach to dealing with all substances. The Policy sets out two overall objectives:

- > Virtual elimination from the environment of toxic substances that result predominantly from human activity and that are persistent and bio-accumulative (Track I substances); and
- > Management of other toxic substances and substances of concern, throughout their entire lifecycle, to prevent or minimize their release to the environment (Track II substances).

CEPA 1999 provides the legislative framework to meet the objectives of the Toxic Substances Management Policy. The Act encourages innovation in environmental protection measures, providing new levers for environmental management and new opportunities and instruments for partnership with industry to put in place pollution prevention policies and programs. Specifically, the Act requires Environment Canada to set assessment priorities undertake a risk assessment — categorize 23,000 substances on the DSL, and conduct a screening assessment for those that meet the criteria. There are three possible outcomes to a screening assessment: (1) no further action; (2)

add to the list of toxic substances and added to in Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999 (List of Toxic Substances); or (3) added to the Priority Substances List for further assessment.

- > Risk management to develop and implement a risk management strategy for all substances deemed toxic. Risk Management strategies detail how the risks to human health and the environment will be addressed using a range of tools (see text box) that may be used to control any aspect of a
- Waste management to ensure that toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes are managed and disposed of safely, address issues associated with ocean disposal and the protection of coastal, estuarine and marine environments from the negative impacts of land-based activities and sources of pollution, and environmental emergency planning;

substances life-cycle.

Risk Management Tools

- CEPA 1999 Instruments: regulations, Pollution Prevention (P2) Plans, Environmental Emergency (E2) Plans, codes of practice, environmental quality guidelines;
- Voluntary approaches: Environmental Performance Agreements (EPAs), MOUs, federal/ provincial/ territorial initiatives;
- Market-based Instruments: tradable permits, deposit refunds;
- Provincial/Territorial Acts: regulations, permits; and
- Other federal Acts: e.g. Fisheries Act, Pest Control Products Act. Hazardous Products Act.
- regulated communities conform with environmental laws and regulations. Compliance includes compliance promotion, monitoring, verification and enforcement activities. Environment Canada promotes compliance through information activities and products such as fact sheets, manuals, guidelines, workshops, and notices in the Canada Gazette. Enforcement activities include inspections, and in cases of suspected or alleged non-compliance, investigations. Confirmed violations are addressed through the use of one or more enforcement tools such as warnings, directions, tickets, environmental protection compliance orders, environmental protection alternative measures, ministerial orders and prosecutions.
- > Monitoring and reporting to collect information through National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), CEPA Registry, industry Environmental Effects Monitoring and other avenues and make data available to Canadians.

In addition to environmental considerations, socio-economic considerations are integrated in management tools and decision-making to promote sustainable development and the maximization of benefits for Canadians.

What have we accomplished?

Environment Canada protects human health and the environment by influencing behaviour towards more environmentally sound practices. The Department develops and applies risk management tools and approaches, which increasingly emphasize pollution prevention and voluntary initiatives based on partnerships and innovation. Since CEPA 1999 was proclaimed in 2000, the Department has focused on:

> Completing our commitments under CEPA 1988;

- > Developing strategies to meet the timelines associated with CEPA 1999; and
- > Completing pilot studies to streamline our procedures to ensure that all CEPA requirements (e.g. categorization of DSL substances by 2006) will be met.

Cumulative progress against our toxic substances management objectives and mandate is summarized below.

Risk Assessment: To address Canada's legacy of non-assessed chemicals and understand the risks of toxic substances and substances of concern, Environment Canada is on-track to meet its legislated requirement to have all 23,000 (DSL) existing substances categorized by 2006. In 2003-2004, a pilot project on the development of tools and strategies for the assessment phase of existing substances was successfully implemented. In addition to work carried-out on existing substances on the DSL, we continue to protect the Canadian public and environment by assessing approximately 800 new substances annually before they are introduced to the Canadian market and managing the risks of those suspected of being toxic.

Risk Management, Pollution Prevention and Waste Management: As with the Department's approach to managing air issues, the Toxic Management Process takes a multi-pollutant, sectoral approach to addressing pollution control. Environment Canada continues to make use of the range of flexible risk management tools available. These tools include Pollution Prevention (P2) Plans, Environmental Emergency (E2) Plans and, voluntary agreements such as Environmental Performance Agreements (EPAs). EPAs contain clear environmental objectives, results measurement and verification strategies, public reporting requirements, and consequences for noncompliance. These new tools may be less expensive to implement, provide greater flexibility, and complement the current regulatory framework. Currently, there are two EPAs and one MOU in place.

In 2003-2004, the Department implemented a structure designed to reinforce the links that exist between the complementary segments of the compliance continuum: compliance promotion, compliance monitoring, compliance verification and compliance enforcement. This Compliance Assurance Team, which has a research, evaluation and functional guidance role, will help the Department make better priority setting, targeting and resource allocation decisions regarding its compliance promotion and enforcement activities.

Monitoring and Reporting: As a result of recent changes, the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) includes requirements to report criteria air contaminants which include sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5), particulate matter of 10 microns of less (PM10) and particulate matter of 100 microns or less (total particulate matter). This will provide publicly available comprehensive inventories of air pollutants updated every year rather than every 5 years as had been the case.

Prior to 2002, there were 266 contaminants reported to the NPRI. Starting in 2002, facilities are expected to report on an additional seven criteria air contaminants (CACs). At the same time, the number of industrial facilities reporting pollutant emissions is expected to rise from 2,100 in 1999 to more than 7,000 by 2005.

New Substance Notification (NSN) Regulations to improve the overall program (e.g. transparency, service delivery, international cooperation) are scheduled for implementation by 2005. These streamlined regulations will contribute to the Government's effort to develop Smart Regulations, which are more efficient, transparent and reflect a consultative process.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

RISK ASSESSMENT

New Substances

In 2003-2004 Environment Canada and Health Canada received 768 new substance notifications, issued 10 Significant New Activity Notices (SNAcs), and 6 conditions. During that year, 85 submissions were received by Health Canada for new substances in products regulated under the *Food and Drugs Act.* Of those, 78 submissions were accepted, and 7 were withdrawn or rejected.

Having invested and made a significant ongoing public commitment, EC and HC are continuing to implement the recommendations from the consultations on the New Substances Notification Regulations (NSNR) and New Substances Program. Increased program transparency, better service delivery and enhanced international cooperation are the goals of this effort. In addition, the NSNR are being streamlined, and are expected to be promulgated in 2005. This is a direct contribution to the Smart Regulations Initiative.

Environment Canada has published a guidance document on *Testing the pathogenicity and toxicity of new microbial substances to aquatic and terrestrial organisms* in March 2004. This document recommends standardized tests that will help notifiers of micro-organisms that are "new" to Canada (i.e. substances that are not on the Domestic Substances list) to generate notification test-data under the NSNR. The guidelines recommend that tests conducted in support of notification are in keeping with the Canadian Council of Animal Care (CCAC) guidelines on the care and use of experimental animals.

At the international level, work continues under the OECD's New Chemicals Task Force, The Four Corners Arrangement and the Canada-Australia Arrangement. International regulatory and scientific cooperation will lead to more effective and efficient decision-making, validation and strengthening of risk assessment and management processes and capacity, cost savings and improved efficiencies for both government and industry. In 2003-2004, four notifications were processed under the Four Corners Arrangement, and 21 under the Canada-Australia Arrangement.²⁰

Existing Substances

Categorization

In 2003-2004 the Department continued to move forward on its commitment to categorize the 23,000 substances identified on Canada's Domestic Substances List (DSL) substances. Based on criteria of Persistence (P) or Bioaccumulation (B) and inherent Toxicity (iT), 10,648 organic substances and 984 inorganic substances were prioritized ('categorized') and preliminary decisions

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²⁰ For more information, visit the New Substances web site: http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/eng/index_e.htm.

were released to the public and industry. As part of this work, a document entitled "Guidance Manual for the Categorization of Organic and Inorganic Substances on the Canada's Domestic Substances List was released for public comment. This document outlines the criteria mentioned above 21

Assessment

In preparation for the final categorization decisions for substances on the DSL, Environment Canada and Health Canada are carrying out screening assessments through a pilot project, during which screening assessment approaches and processes are being developed. In 2003-2004, the Department continued assessments of 25 substances. These include substances that represent categories or classes of related chemicals, as well as a variety of persistent, bioaccumulative, inherently toxic substances, or substances that pose great potential for human exposure.

Environment Canada and Health Canada released one follow-up assessment report for public comment, and published four final decisions for substances from the first Priority Substances List for which there was originally insufficient information to conclude whether they were considered toxic under the CEPA, 1988. According to these follow-up reports, Used Crankcase Oils were proposed to be harmful to the environment or its biodiversity whereas four substances (Styrene, Tetrachloroethane, Di-n-octyl phthalate, Non-pesticidal organotin compounds) were not found to constitute a danger to the environment and/or human health.

Work was also completed for substances on the second Priority Substances List. Six substances were added to the List of Toxic Substances (Schedule 1); and two substances were proposed to be added to the List of Toxic Substances (Schedule 1) and the final decision also published for 2-Ethoxyethanol one substance which was found not be toxic.²²

RISK MANAGEMENT

Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999 sets specific timelines for taking preventive or control action to manage the risks to the environment and human health posed by toxic substances. For example, EC published five P2 planning notices in relation to substances declared toxic under CEPA 1999. P2 Plans allow the Minister to establish Risk Management Objectives and timelines, recognizes that industry is best situated to take action and uses clear, results-based criteria to assess success. Two of the Notices were finalized and require the preparation and implementation of P2 plans, representing the first use of this authority under CEPA 1999. The other three Notices were published for consultation and will be finalized in fiscal year 2004-2005. P2 planning notices were published in the Canada Gazette Part 1 for the following substances:

Acrylonitrile - The Minister of the Environment used his authority to require the preparation and implementation of P2 plans for the first time. The notice requires Canadian manufactures of synthetic rubber to prepare a P2 plan to reduce releases of acrylonitrile, a toxic substance under CEPA 1999, by the application of best available techniques economically achievable. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/DIVISION/EN/detail.cfm?par_docID=221).

²² For more information, visit http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese/eng/esehome.cfm.

²¹ For more information, visit the Domestic Substances List web site: http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/eng/sub_e.htm.

- ▶ Dichloromethane A notice requiring the preparation and implementation of P2 plans to reduce the release of dichloromethane was published. The notice targeted five sectors: aircraft paint stripping, flexible polyurethane foam blowing, pharmaceutical and chemical intermediates, adhesive formulations, and industrial cleaning. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/DIVISION/EN/detail.cfm?par_docID=243).
- > Municipal Wastewater Effluent A notice was published outlining the proposed requirements to prepare and implement a P2 plan for Ammonia Dissolved in Water, Inorganic Chloramines and Chlorinated Wastewater Effluents. The notice proposes to target wastewater collection and treatment systems.
- > TME-NPEs A notice was published that outlines proposed requirements to prepare and implement a P2 plan for Nonylphenol (NP) and Its Ethoxylates (NPEs) Used in the Wet Processing Textile Industry and Effluents from Textile Mills That Use Wet Processing (TMEs). (http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/P2P/en/P2cons.cfm).
- > NPEs in products A notice was published outlining the proposed requirements to prepare and implement a P2 plan for Nonylphenol (NP) and Its Ethoxylates (NPEs) Contained in Products. The notice proposes to target manufacturers and importers of soap, cleaning products and processing aids used in textile wet processing and pulp and paper processing aids. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/P2P/en/P2cons.cfm).

Of particular note, on June 7, 2003 a notice outlining the proposed requirements to prepare and implement a P2 plan for Ammonia Dissolved in Water, Inorganic Chloramines and Chlorinated Wastewater Effluents was published. The notice proposes to target wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Development and implementation of voluntary programs aimed at reducing both the use and the release of toxic substances from industrial sectors, in 2003-2004

Since the approval of the *Policy Framework for Environmental Performance Agreements* (EPA) in 2001, Environment Canada has entered into five formal, voluntary EPA's with various industries to reduce the use and release of toxic substances, substances of concern, as well as to build capacity and to gather information. Each agreement was guided by the framework's 8 design criteria to ensure credibility (commitment and targets), transparency (public consultation and reporting), and trust (continual improvement and verification of results). Toxic substances being risk managed through the various EPAs include 1,2-Dichloroethane, Refractory Ceramic Fibre and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).

EC also signed one Environmental Performance Agreement in 2003-2004 with the Specialty Graphics and Imaging Association (SGIA). This EPA covers data gathering, reduction in use/release of priority substances (VOCs), EMS implementation and continual improvement.²³

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²³ Details on the Policy Framework, as well as individual Environmental Performance Agreements, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/epa-epe/en/index.cfm.

While Environment Canada continues to be committed to the use of flexible risk management measures, the Department continues to make use of effective, more traditional regulations when appropriate. In 2003-2004, four final regulations were published in the Canada Gazette (CG) Part II and two were proposed in the Canada Gazette Part I. Please refer to the regulatory initiatives section (Appendix A.2) for more information.

Marine Environment Protection

Under the National Programme of Action (NPA) for the Protection of the Marine Environment, Environment Canada continued to promote pollution prevention and habitat protection in the coastal and marine environments. Some key activities included an initial re-assessment of the priority ranking for nutrients, the development of a database of pollution prevention and habitat conservation guidelines and the production of an NPA snapshot analysis of Canada's marine environment.²⁴

Environment Canada continued its work to meet CEPA 1999 and international obligations to protect coastal and marine environments from sea-based activities and sources of pollution. Specifically, EC undertook activities and negotiations to prevent ocean disposal of harmful substances through a permitting process and a disposal site monitoring system. These activities were reported to parliament and to the International Maritime Organization. ²⁵ EC completed consultations on suitable boundaries of the sea with respect to Ocean disposal and began work towards regulation. EC began work on an access system to improve access to ocean disposal permit decisions electronically.

In collaboration with DFO, EC also met responsibilities for shellfish area classification under the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP) and continued work to address emerging marine issues. In 2003-2004 EC made recommendations on the water quality of 21 new shellfish growing areas and resurveyed 279 areas. Approximately 15,000 square kilometres are classified as approved by DFO.

Hazardous Waste Management

The proposed Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations were published in Canada Gazette Part I on March 20, 2004. The purpose of the Regulations is to protect Canada's environment and the health of Canadians from the risks posed by the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials and to fulfill Canada's international obligations.

The proposed Regulations will revoke and replace the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations (EIHWR) adopted in 1992 under the authority of the former Canadian Environmental Protection Act. It is anticipated that the proposed Regulation will be published in Canada Gazette Part II in 2005.

Conducting Research and Communicating Results

Within the context of the broader agenda, the Department has been developing new knowledge related to key areas of concern for toxics. Specific initiatives include studies on wastewater,

²⁵ See http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadisposal/.

²⁴ Further information on Canada's NPA can be found at: http://www.npa-pan.ca

biosolids, contaminated sites, soil toxicology, environmental emergencies, and green chemistry technologies including:

- Development of analytical methods and analysis of pharmaceutical chemicals in biosolids;
- > Development of analytical methods and analysis of volatiles and semi-volatiles in water and soils;
- > Hydrogen gas reduction and recovery from the anaerobic digestion of organic wastes;
- > Determination of removal/destruction mechanisms for the abatement of persistent organic compounds by conventional wastewater treatment processes;
- > Rapid DNA tests for pathogen detection in wastewater;
- > Removal of trace arsenic from water;
- > Remediation of petroleum-contaminated soils;
- > Airborne remote sensing of oil spills;
- > Development of biological testing protocols focusing on soils;
- > Development and optimization of low-energy consuming industrial processes for reduced greenhouse gases emission; and
- > Development and optimization of solvent-less industrial processes for reduced toxics release.

The Nature Business Line –Conserving Biodiversity in Healthy Ecosystems

Strategic Outcome: Conserving biodiversity in healthy ecosystems

Nature provides us with supporting services (e.g. cycling of water, pollination), provisioning services (e.g. food and medicines), regulating services (e.g. carbon sequestration) and cultural services (e.g. recreational opportunities). Nature sustains and delivers these services for no cost, but they are of immense economic value (some literally priceless) since there are few available substitutes. Yet human interventions have dramatically altered the capacity of nature to deliver these critical services. Continued disregard for the value of nature will result in significant and costly impacts on human and ecosystem health and Canada's ability to compete in a global economy. Canada's natural capital is also the source of potential future economic opportunities — for example, the emerging "bio-based economy" relies on our natural capital of species and genetic diversity to develop new knowledge and new technologies of potential social and economic significance. Disruption in ecosystem function can therefore impact on human well-being in a variety of ways and through complex pathways (e.g. alter food production capabilities, increase the spread of disease and the frequency and severity of natural disasters).

Ecosystems are under continuous threat from a number of stressors, such as population growth, industrial activity and unsustainable land use. These activities are leading to increased air and water pollution and the disappearance of habitat required to maintain the natural resilience of living things and their environment. Human-induced pressures on biodiversity, including urbanization, agricultural intensification, and resource extraction, lead to habitat loss and habitat fragmentation. They continue to have significant impacts on populations of species of animals and plants, including declines in numbers of some species and overabundance of others. The ability to secure a clean and healthy environment for Canadians is dependent upon our capacity to understand how our ecosystems are affected by human-induced stressors. We must transfer that knowledge to Canadians and the global community so that it can be incorporated into decision-making.

Environment Canada acts to conserve biodiversity and the health of ecosystems by building shared conservation and sustainable use strategies both globally and within Canada. Such strategies aim to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and ecosystems, contribute to the scientific understanding of ecosystems and develop partnerships to improve the health of nationally significant ecosystems. Within the Nature Business Line, Environment Canada discharges federal responsibilities for managing migratory birds, species at risk, freshwater and wetland resources and also develops departmental science and technology (S&T) policies and practices and contributes to the development of federal S&T policy.

The objective of Environment Canada's Nature Business Line is to conserve biodiversity in healthy ecosystems. Specifically, the Nature Business Line, in collaboration with provincial/territorial governments, federal departments and other partners:

- Develops the scientific knowledge and tools needed to understand and respond to the effects of human activities on ecosystems;
- > Works to ensure the conservation of migratory bird populations; leads efforts to protect species at risk, with a particular focus on those species under federal jurisdiction; and leads in the conservation, protection and rehabilitation of habitats of significance to migratory birds, and species at risk in Canada;
- > Applies an integrated approach to conserving and restoring significant ecosystems, and provides tools to build local capacity to continue this work;
- > Promotes Canada's interests in international arenas dealing with wildlife, ecosystem health and biodiversity; and facilitates domestic implementation of international biodiversity-related agreements.
- > Provides federal leadership in conserving and protecting Canada's water resources. 26

The table below demonstrates how, within Environment Canada's Management Framework, the Nature Business Line strategic outcome is supported by three key results. First, it seeks to conserve biological diversity (biodiversity). Second, the Department works through the Nature Business Line to understand and reduce the human impacts on the health of ecosystems. Third, it works to conserve and restore priority ecosystems.

Consistent with the structure provided in the departmental Report on Plans and Priorities, departmental priority concerns are grouped under the key results to which they relate. This logic structure is shown in the table and the narrative performance comments that follow.

For additional nature-related information, you can visit the following web sites:

- For more information on Canada's species at risk, visit: http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/theme.cfm?lang=e&category=12.
- For more information on Canada's biodiversity, visit: http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/.

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²⁶ From the Nature Business Line Description in the Main Estimates.

Nature Business Line

		Strate	gic Outc	ome: Co	nserving	biodivers	ity in hea	althy ecos	ystems		
Main Estimates Planned Spe		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Actu	Actual Spending		Full Time Equivalents				
\$190.2M \$200.4M Key Result / Intermediate Outcome				\$220.6M		1326 FTEs					
			Key Result / Intermediate Outcome			Key Result / Intermediate Outcome					
biological diversity of human					numan in	anding and reduction nan impacts on the h of ecosystems.		Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems.			
Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
\$85.0M	\$92.0M	\$118.8M	\$118.4M	\$40.3M	\$43.2M	\$44.5M	\$36.9M	\$64.9M	\$65.2M	\$64.4M	\$65.41
				lm	mediate	Outcom	es				
Migratory conserved Habitats s and speci estored a	bird popu d significant ies at risk and rehab	of a broade	ory birds rved,	and advict the health Understa human ac ecosyster Contribute and soluti impacts of Environm technolog developed	ce on the sen of ecosy nding of the ctivities on the sen of ecosy et a sciencions to recon the hear canada (S&T) per description of the content of its	ne impacts the health anced ce-based a duce huma lth of ecosy da's science olicies are mut with the mote the e scientific	of o	through p conserve resources Innovative sound ec decision-	partnership and protes and aqui e tools are osystem a	and exper os, is provident ect Canada atic ecosys e provided and environ	ded to 's water stems
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mplemen	ting the N	lational Str	ategy for	Enhanced	d environm	nental qual	itv	Water			

Implementing the National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk;

Implementing the North American Bird Conservation Initiative;

Developing a Protected Areas Strategy; and

Developing the four priorities of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

Enhanced environmental quality status and trends monitoring, and reporting; and

Advanced scientific understanding of the effects of human activities on the health of ecosystems.

Water

Protecting drinking water and aquatic ecosystems through enhanced collaboration with provinces and territories on issues of national significance through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and other federal departments:

Protecting water quality and quantity of waters shared with the United

S		

Preventing transboundary water pollution and protection of water resources;

conserving and protecting priority ecosystems through partnerships and action;

Contributing Canadian expertise and technology to addressing global water issues (e.g., World Summit on Sustainable Development targets); and

Promoting integrated water resource management domestically and internationally.

Ecosystem Initiatives (EI)
Change decision-making/human behaviour.

Programs

Habitat Stewardship Program

Recovery

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Species Assessment

Wings Over Water

Canadian Shorebird Conservation Initiative

Partners in Flight

Ecological Gifts Program

Protected Areas

Water Quality Monitoring

RésEau web-based portal for water-based information

National Water Quality Indicator

Aquatic Ecosystem Research and Science Assessments

Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines

Science advice and remediation tools and techniques for management actions

Environment Canada Science Horizons Youth Internship Program Water Conservation at Federal facilities

National Guidelines and Standards programme

Atlantic Coastal Action Program

St. Lawrence Action Plan

Great Lakes Basin 2020

Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative

Northern Ecosystem Initiative

Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative / Georgia Basin Action Plan

5.2.1 Key Result: Biological Diversity

Conservation of biological diversity

Wildlife

What is the issue?

Canada is recognized internationally for its natural wealth, including wildlife, forests, water and protected areas. At home, Canada's ecosystems and wildlife are legacy issues for Canadians – a part of our Canadian identity and an essential resource to be preserved for future generations. Canada is home to over 71,500 known species of wild animals, plants and other organisms including 200 species of mammals, 400 species of birds, 1,100 species of fish and 4,000 species of plants. From a global perspective Canada has 20% of the world's remaining wilderness, 7% of the world's renewable freshwater, 25% of the global wetlands, 10% of its forests and the longest coastline in the world. This shows just how important it is for Canada and Canadians to care for and to protect Canada's ecosystems and wildlife.

Despite abundant natural resources and Canadians' appreciation of nature, Canada's natural capital is at risk. Human induced pressures are contributing to significant declines in many species of animals and plants. In Canada, 431 species are currently identified by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as extirpated, endangered, threatened or of special concern. Urbanization, agricultural intensification, forest harvesting and other resource extraction activities are increasingly leading to habitat loss and fragmentation. The long-term effects of acid rain, expanding use of pesticides and other toxic chemicals, and the threat of global climate change are exacerbating this situation. Finally, increased international human movement and trade have led to new threats to wildlife and their habitats from introduced diseases and invasive alien species.

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada discharges the federal government's responsibilities for managing wildlife, particularly migratory birds and species at risk, and their habitats. The Canadian Wildlife Service Strategic Plan 2000²⁷ sets out the direction and scope of the Department's wildlife and conservation efforts through 2010. The Plan has an overarching goal of biological diversity, with a focus on:

- Protecting species at risk;
- > Sustaining migratory bird populations; and
- > Protecting and conserving habitats.

²⁷ http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/AbstractTemplate.cfm?lang=e&id=335#abstract

Protecting Species at Risk: In April 2000, the Minister of the Environment announced the five-year National Strategy for the Protection of Species at Risk. While protecting species at risk is the shared responsibility of all governments in Canada, the Strategy ensures that federal responsibilities are met. The Strategy comprises a number of policy and program areas with Environment Canada, in cooperation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Parks Canada Agency, taking the lead on:

- > Continued implementation of the federal/provincial/territorial Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk;
- > Proclamation and implementation of the Species at Risk Act; and
- > Implementation of the Habitat Stewardship Program in collaboration with the provinces and territories.

The current focus to implement both the Accord and the *Species at Risk Act* includes regional collaboration with provinces and territories to develop bilateral agreements, ongoing identification of species at risk through the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and the implementation of recovery processes through the Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife Program.

Sustaining Migratory Bird Populations: Canada's interest in the protection of migratory bird species dates back to the 1916 Migratory Birds Convention, signed by the United States and Great Britain (on behalf of Canada). The Convention provided the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) with its original mandate – to maintain healthy populations of birds at acceptable levels.

In recent years, a more integrated approach has been adopted where partnerships with a wide array of organizations are created to meet conservation goals. These partnerships are facilitated through the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI). The NABCI builds on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and other international agreements to deliver on the full spectrum of bird conservation programs through regionally-based, biologically-driven, landscape-oriented partnerships throughout Canada, the United States and Mexico.

The Initiative addresses four sub-components that address four bird groups:

- > North American Waterfowl Management Plan for waterfowl;
- > Wings Over Water for waterbirds and seabirds;
- > Canadian Shorebird Conservation Initiative for shorebirds; and
- > Partners in Flight for landbirds.

Protecting and Conserving Habitats: The Department manages a number of initiatives designed to protect, conserve and rehabilitate habitat significant to migratory birds and species at risk. These stewardship initiatives include:

- The Department's protected areas network of Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas;
- Programs that encourage private landowners to protect and maintain habitat for species at risk, including the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk and the Ecological Gifts Program; and
- > Facilitating the implementation of Canada's Stewardship Agenda in co-operation with other government departments and the provinces and territories.

What have we accomplished?

To meet these goals the Department depends extensively on national, collaborative action. Over the years, the Canadian Wildlife Service has developed strong relationships with United States partners, provinces and territories, and non-government organizations. Furthermore, the Department is increasingly working with the resource sector to undertake assessments of the impacts on wildlife of industrial and commercial activities and foster the sustainability of these activities. For example, partners in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative now include the Mining Association of Canada, the Canadian Cattlemen's Association of Canada, and the Forest Products Association. The implementation of species recovery plans, in particular, requires the collaboration of federal, provincial and territorial governments, and the support of many other partners. For fiscal year 2003-04, two hundred and fifty eight organizations have financially contributed towards the recovery of 289 species at risk. ²⁸

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

Protecting Species at Risk:

Environment Canada has successfully entered a new phase of program development and implementation in order to meet significantly increased responsibilities under the new *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). Most notably, the Department is developing or acquiring new expertise to evaluate and respond to threats for a much broader spectrum

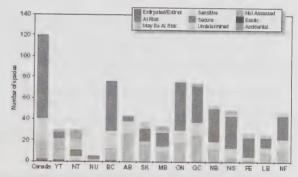


FIGURE II-I. Summary of the general status of fems in Canada. Or the 122 fem species in Canada, 79 are considered nationally Sectre. However, many species are classified as May 8e At Risk within Individual provinces and territories.

of species and their habitats than before. SARA has also brought clear cooperation and consultation requirements (with a wider variety of stakeholders), reporting and process requirements and performance timelines intended to ensure open and transparent program delivery. These new responsibilities place a strain on resources and capacity.

The phased proclamation of the federal *Species at Risk Act* that began in June 2003 fulfilled a key federal commitment under the Accord (prohibitions and enforcement provisions came into effect

²⁸ For more information about Stewardship Canada, visit: http://www.stewardshipcanada.ca.

in June 2004). In 2003, the federal government committed \$33 million over two years for the implementation of SARA by the responsible departments: Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Parks Canada Agency. This amount is in addition to the \$180 million allocated for the national strategy for species at risk in 2000.

SARA established the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as a legal entity, ensuring that species are assessed under a rigorous and independent scientific

Definitions and Examples of Species At Risk

Extinct: a species that no longer exists e.g. Great Auk, Blue Walleye, Sea Mink.

Extirpated: a wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere e.g. Kamer Blue (butterfly), Grey Whale (Atlantic Population), Pacific Pont Turtle.

Endangered: a wildlife species that is facing imminent extirpation or extinction e.g. Atlantic Cod, Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus, Vancouver Island Marmot.

Threatened: a wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction e.g. Northern Abalone, Sea Otter, Wild Hyacinth, Wood Bison.

process that operates at arm's length from the government. On March 3, 2004, the Minister of the Environment launched public consultations to consider adding 63 species to the legal list of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).²⁹ The 63 species include all of the species designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as being at risk that are under the direct responsibility of the Minister of the Environment. As such, Environment Canada has released the Consultation to Amending the List of

Species under the Species at Risk Act and posted on the SARA public registry.

General prohibitions under SARA came into full force in June 2004 and will apply immediately to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk for which the Government of Canada has responsibility (i.e. migratory birds covered by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, aquatic species wherever they are found, and terrestrial species on federal lands).

For other species, the provinces and territories are given the first opportunity to protect them through their laws. Should species not be effectively protected, SARA has safety net provisions that give the Government of Canada the authority to secure their protection. SARA also provides for protection of critical habitat that has been identified in an approved recovery strategy or action plan.

Environment Canada is developing new approaches to working in partnership with Aboriginal Peoples to protect species at risk. For example, SARA provides for the creation of a National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk, recognizing the role of Aboriginal peoples in the conservation of wildlife. In addition, in the 2003-2004 fiscal year, an Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Sub-Committee was added to COSEWIC's subcommittees to improve COSEWIC's ability to access and incorporate that very important source of information. These new approaches to working with Aboriginal peoples have enhanced the partnership between Environment Canada and the Aboriginal community for protecting species at risk. Another example of a new approach to partnering with Aboriginals is the creation of the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge subcommittee.

Environment Canada

More information about the Consultation to Amending the List of Species under the Species at Risk Act on the SARA public registry can be found at: http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/public/default_e.efm.

Working in Partnership With Aboriginal Peoples to Protect Species at Risk

The National Aboriginal Council on Species at Risk consists of the Minister of the Environment, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and six representatives of the aboriginal peoples of Canada selected by the Minister based upon recommendations from aboriginal organizations that the Minister considers appropriate. The role of the Council is to provide advice and recommendations to the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council.

Adding the Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge sub-committee to COSEWIC's sub-committees is another example of Environment Canada using new approaches for working with Aboriginal peoples. Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge includes, but is not limited to, the knowledge Aboriginal Peoples have accumulated about wildlife species and their environment. Incorporating Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge into COSEWIC's assessment of species at risk will improve the process, and therefore the quality of designations made by COSEWIC, by bringing information and perspectives on wildlife species that are not available in published scientific literature.

More information about the North American Bird Conservation Initiative can be found at: http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/nabci-e.cfm.

Sustaining Migratory Bird Populations: Protection of migratory birds, with the goal of ensuring long-term survival of healthy populations in working landscapes across the birds' natural ranges, is at the core of the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) mandate.

In 2003, the 2004 Update to the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) was developed through involvement in the International NAWMP Committee and the 2004 Update Steering Committee, and will be signed in 2004.

Hunting regulations were evaluated to ensure they meet the goal of long-term sustainability of migratory game bird populations. Similarly, CWS continued to evaluate the effects of special conservation measures for the management of overabundant snow goose populations. The evaluations were conducted through the CWS Waterfowl Committee, and the Greater Snow Goose Task Force, and the results offered for review by the larger community of NGOs and provincial/territorial governments. Necessary amendments, though few, were made through the annual regulatory process.

Environment Canada, through the Canadian Wildlife Service, provided advice and support to regular meetings of a joint working group on forestry and migratory birds dealing with legal and conservation issues related to migratory birds incidental take. The goal of the working group, which included members of the forestry industry, provinces, environmental non-governmental organizations and other industries, was to prepare recommendations for senior-level management consideration (submitted April 2nd 2004).

Recognizing that many migratory birds range beyond North America, and responding to the Plan of Action from the 2001 Summit of the Americas, Canada is involved in the development of an initiative to address the conservation of all migratory wildlife in the Western Hemisphere. Work towards this initiative began at a meeting held at Pueyhue, Chile in October 2003.

Protecting and Conserving Habitats: Environment Canada maintains 143 National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries. The 12 million hectare National Wildlife Areas/Migratory Bird Sanctuaries system contributes to the conservation of biological diversity in Canada, including species at risk. The Department continues to work closely with other government departments and

national non-government organizations on this file.

The Department's Habitat Stewardship Program helps to maintain and restore habitat critical to species at risk throughout Canada by encouraging the implementation of conservation projects by community groups, private landowners, Aboriginal Peoples and local governments. The Program was launched in 2000 with a commitment of \$45 million over five years. In 2003, the Habitat Stewardship Program entered its fifth year of operation. In fiscal year 2003-2004, 157 projects addressed terrestrial and aquatic habitats in each province and all three territories. They involved 134 partners (funded recipients). The value of the projects was approximately \$32 million including a \$9.58 million Habitat Stewardship Program investment. The Habitat Stewardship Program generated projects directed at aquatic and marine environments (27%), involved aboriginal partners (9%), and engaged the natural resource sector (6%). Ten projects valued at \$600,000 were negotiated with provincial and territorial agencies.

The Ecological Gifts Program provides income tax incentives to donors of ecologically sensitive land and conservation easements, covenants and servitudes. Since 1995, over 400 Eco-gifts have been donated to environmental not-for-profit organizations and governments across Canada. The Eco-gifts total more than 31,200 hectares worth more than \$101 million.

National Wildlife Disease Strategy: Wildlife diseases are having an increasingly destabilizing impact on wildlife, human health and agricultural production, putting pressure on health systems, trade and economies across the world. In September 2003, federal, provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for wildlife, forests and fisheries and aquaculture agreed on the urgent need to develop a National Wildlife Disease Strategy. The Canadian Wildlife Directors' Committee has led the development of the Strategy in consultation with federal departments responsible for health, food safety, agriculture and fisheries management, as well as with the Canadian veterinary colleges, and with provincial and territorial wildlife agencies.

The Strategy aims to minimize the negative impacts of wildlife diseases on wildlife, human health and the economy. The six goals of the draft strategy are: prevention; early detection; rapid response; disease management; education and training; and communication. The Strategy will be completed and submitted to Ministers for approval in September 2004.³⁰

Broader Conservation Strategies

What is the issue?

The responsibility for conserving biodiversity in healthy ecosystems is shared across governments and requires inter-governmental collaboration. It will depend on a seamless continuum of conservation efforts that links urban centres to working landscapes to protected areas, and links initiatives on species at risk to working with resource industries and landholders to conserve whole landscapes. Land, water and resource use decisions must integrate

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³⁰ More information about the National Wildlife Disease Strategy can be found at: http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/cnwds/index_e.cfm.

considerations of planned and potential human activities such that the results are economically and ecologically sustainable. This requires all user interests to be at the table, as well as a sound scientific understanding of ecological functions and thresholds of sustainability.

What are we doing about it?

In order to develop a more integrated approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Canada and globally, the Department is leading inter-governmental, inter-jurisdictional and inter-departmental planning initiatives to address a range of biodiversity issues that transcend borders and mandates. These include implementing the:

- > International biodiversity related treaties and agreements;
- > Canadian Biodiversity Strategy; and
- > Natural Legacy Agenda.

International Agreements: Achieving a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 at the global, regional, and national levels is the target agreed to by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This target also figures prominently in the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the 2003 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Through its involvement under the CBD and a host of other biodiversity-related agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the RAMSAR Convention, and the Migratory Birds Convention, Canada, along with its international partners, is developing the strategies, tools and scientific support necessary to implement and report against this target.

At the WSSD, there was also a commitment to pursue an international regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). Environment Canada has initiated a dialogue with provinces and other federal departments in order to identify Canadian interests in this emerging priority and to better position Canada to be an active player in upcoming negotiations.

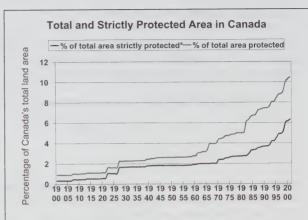
Canada is also working in a continental context with the United States and Mexico to develop a coordinated approach to biodiversity conservation and to that end produced in 2003, a Strategic Plan for North American Cooperation in the Conservation of Biodiversity in co-operation with the Commission on Environmental Cooperation.

Canadian Biodiversity Strategy: In Canada, collaborative action regarding nature and biodiversity is guided by the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy which was developed to support the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity ratified by Canada in 1992. The Strategy, which was endorsed by federal, provincial and territorial governments in 1996, addresses the difficult issues posed by the loss of biodiversity. The implementation of the Strategy requires inter-governmental cooperation necessary for advancing ecological management and responding to the loss of species diversity across Canada. Since September 2001, Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forests and Wildlife have been working together to advance work on

the implementation of the CBS priorities, including invasive alien species, stewardship, science and information, and biodiversity status and trends.³¹

Natural Legacy Agenda: Canada's natural capital is fundamental to its economic and social stability. Canada has a global responsibility to protect and conserve nature. Through the Natural Legacy Agenda, the federal government is working toward a more integrated approach to the protection, conservation and sustainable use of Canada's natural resources. Within the Government of Canada, more than 20 departments have specific mandates for nature conservation; all have a responsibility for sustainable development.

The Natural Legacy Agenda aims at promoting an integrated resource management approach among all sectors responsible for sustainable



Source: Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Canadian Council on Ecological Areas Database, 2003
* Strictly protected areas are equivalent to the World Conservation Union (IUCN) classes I-III and exclude human activities such as forestry, mining and agriculture.

natural resource development and land use decisions. It supports the ongoing implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy and advances the federal sustainable development strategies by promoting a more cohesive agenda for the nature component of the environmental program.

This Agenda focuses on the following priority issues: wild living resources; stewardship of public and private lands; protected areas; and science. Within these areas we are working to develop policies and strategies in a horizontal manner that demonstrates a one-window Environment Canada approach.

What have we accomplished?

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

Reducing the Threats of Invasive Alien Species: According to IUCN - The World Conservation Union, invasive alien species is the second most significant threat to biodiversity, after habitat loss. Alien species are species that have been introduced by human action (either accidentally or deliberately) outside their natural past or present distribution. Invasive alien species (e.g. Asian Longhorned Beetle) are those alien species whose introduction or spread threatens the environment, the economy and society, including human health.

³¹ More information about the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy can be found at: http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/en/activities/ProjectsDomestCBS.cfm.

In Canada, the number of invasive alien species continues to grow, and much work remains, to address the major pathways of species introduction into the country. Environment Canada, with its federal, provincial, and territorial partners, has made significant progress toward a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated invasive alien species strategy for Canada. Development of the strategy is emphasizing inter-jurisdictional cooperation, with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the province of Ontario fulfilling leadership roles. In September 2003, the joint meeting of federal, provincial, and territorial Ministers responsible for wildlife, forests, and fisheries and aquaculture approved a draft Strategy for Canada as the basis for public consultations across Canada. To complement the draft Strategy, action plans were prepared on aquatic invasive species, invasive alien terrestrial plants and plant pests, and wildlife disease by three federal-provincial-territorial thematic working groups. Public consultations began in March 2004, and the working groups continued to assess priority policy issues, pathways of invasion, and invasive alien species to complete the draft action plans. Ministers requested that the final Strategy be presented for their approval in September 2004, with the action plans following in September 2005.

Working Together to Address the Threat of Invasive Alien Species (IAS)

To respond to the new and growing challenges of Invasive Alien Species, jurisdictions are sharing experiences and lessons learned, developing a common understanding of the challenges, and seeking to integrate and join efforts across traditional sectors of responsibility. Cooperation across departments and jurisdictions is becoming increasingly important to respond to invaders such as the Asian Longhorned Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer, Chronic Wasting Disease, European Boar, Asian Carp, Clubbed Tunnicate, Purple Loosestrife, and Leafy Spurge. Collaboration is also essential for addressing pathways of invasion, the means by which IAS are intentionally or unintentionally introduced into Canada. Priority pathways of invasion identified in the proposed action plans include shipping, aquarium and water garden trade, live foodfish, live plants and plant parts, viable seed, forest products, and wildlife/pet trade. Participating federal organizations include the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Natural Resources Canada (Canadian Forest Service), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Parks Canada, Canadian Border Services Agency, Transport Canada, Health Canada, Department of National Defence, Foreign Affairs Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and Environment Canada.

More information about Invasive Alien Species can be found in the Draft Strategy to Address the Threat of Invasive Alien Species: http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/en/activities/addressing.cfm.

Access and Benefit Sharing: Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use is one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This emerging issue was given great attention at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (February 2004). Following those two important meetings, the international community has launched the process of negotiating an international regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). Parties to the CBD worked together to find the best approach to ensure the sustainable use of genetic resources around the world while encouraging developing countries to develop and foster their biotechnology industry. Canada, led by the Biodiversity Convention Office (BCO), has played a leadership role in defending Canada's environmental, economic and social interests during the negotiation process and shaping the outcomes of the discussions. One major achievement made by Canada was the inclusion of language supporting the effective participation of indigenous peoples in this process. In 2004, Environment Canada initiated a national policy process, the main objective of which is to identify areas of particular interests to Canada in the

context of ABS. Through briefings in all provinces and territories, the BCO informed provincial and territorial administrations of the opportunities and challenges posed by the elaboration of a national policy on ABS. The BCO also engaged in several domestic Access and Benefit Sharing policy development activities (funded by the Canadian Biotechnology Strategy), including a Federal/Provincial/ Territorial/Aboriginal Workshop on Access and Benefit-Sharing held in Ottawa in September 2003.

The National Agri-Environmental Standards Initiative: Working together under the Agricultural Policy Framework, governments and industry are looking to accelerate efforts to reduce agricultural risks and provide benefits to Canada's water resources, soil, air and bio-diversity. The National Agri-Environmental Standards Initiative is a partnered effort with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada with a commitment of \$25 million over four years. The Fund is designed to develop standards related to pesticides, water quality, water conservation, air quality and biodiversity as well to provide targets for agriculture. In 2003-2004 a Memorandum of Understanding, signed by Environment Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the Treasury Board Secretariat, outlines the willingness to work together, develop new voluntary standards, tools and techniques and new capacity to reduce agriculture risks.³²

A Collaborative Approach to Pesticides: In Canada, pesticide management is achieved through the combined efforts of a number of federal and provincial government departments. Environment Canada supports Health Canada by carrying out many science- and policy-related activities in co-ordination with Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). Collaborative work included the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between ourselves and Health Canada's PMRA. This Memorandum intends to establish mechanisms that facilitate the exchange of information and advice, and to promote strong working relationships between Environment Canada and the PMRA with respect to pest control products, pest management and related activities, concerning the conservation and protection of the environment.

The Department works with the PMRA, other federal departments, the provinces and territories, industry and the public, to promote alternative pest management strategies and to provide data and scientific advice to encourage the responsible use of pesticides. For example, the National Agri-Environmental Standards Initiative is a partnered effort with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada with a commitment of \$25 million over four years for which a portion will be dedicated to developing standards for the an improved and better coordinated use of pesticides in the agricultural sector.³³

Environment Canada's collaborative approach to pesticide research is also demonstrated in the Pesticide Science Fund where we are partnering with provinces, academia and industry. The Pesticide Science Fund (PSF) is a new activity at Environment Canada which supports programs that help establish a broader database of scientific information to better assess the impacts of pesticides on the environment. In 2003-2004, monitoring of pesticides has focussed on the following predetermined set of Environment Canada pesticide surveillance, monitoring, and research priorities:

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³² More information about the Agricultural Policy Framework can be found at: http://www.agr.ge.ca/cb/apf/index_e.php.

³³ More information about the Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency can be found at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/english/index-e.html.

- Focused surveillance and monitoring of water, air, and biota to confirm the presence and ascertain exposures of pesticides and validate predictive models and related evidence of potential contamination;
- Surveillance and research to elucidate the effects, fate, pathways, and presence of pesticides on Canadian biota and in vulnerable ecosystems and sites; and
- Research aimed at improving/refining environmental risk assessment methods, approaches and techniques for current use pesticides and which support standards for acceptable level of risk.

This knowledge is being used by decision-makers and regulators to make informed decisions about pesticide use in the environment.³⁴

The Antarctic Environmental Protection Act: The Antarctic is a vast, ice-covered continent renowned for its penguins and untouched beauty. In recent years, interests in the Antarctic have



grown, both in terms of scientific research and in terms of a burgeoning tourist industry. Given the fragility of its ecosystems, the international community has come together to protect the Antarctic, and to ensure that the harmful impacts of human activities are minimized. The Madrid Protocol (commonly known as the 'Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty') was signed in 1991 and has since been ratified by 30 countries. Canada has been keen to complement these global efforts and in December, 2003, ratified the Madrid Protocol as part of its

commitment to maintaining the Antarctic as a natural reserve dedicated to science and peace.

In order to ratify the Madrid Protocol, Canada had to develop legislation to allow the federal government to take responsibility for the activities of Canadians, as well as Canadian vessels and airplanes, in the Antarctic. The resulting *Antarctic Environmental Protection Act* (AEPA), introduced by the Ministers of Environment and Foreign Affairs, requires all Canadians and Canadian-led expeditions to have a permit to be in the Antarctic. The AEPA, and its associated Regulations, effectively put in place the prohibitions and other requirements that are set out in the Madrid Protocol, such as bans against damaging historic sites and the harmful interference with Antarctic wildlife. The AEPA also establishes a permit system that requires environmental assessments, waste management plans, and environmental emergency plans to be prepared and approved before Canadian-led activities can take place in the Antarctic. Environment Canada, which has taken responsibility for permits under the AEPA, has thereby taken a leadership role in assisting Canada in its commitments to the Antarctic environment.

 More information about the Antarctic environment can be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/international/regorgs/antarctic/1antarctic e.htm.

³⁴ More information about the Pesticide Science Fund can be found at http://greenlanedev/water/en/manage/pesticides/e_pest.htm.

 To learn more about the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy visit: http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/documents/CBS_E.doc.

5.2.2 Key Result: Health of Ecosystems

Understanding and reductions of human impacts on the health of ecosystems

Ecosystem Health

What is the issue?

The ability to secure a clean and healthy environment for Canadians is dependent upon our capacity to understand how our ecosystems are affected by human-induced stressors and to transfer that knowledge to Canadians and the global community. Only then can it be incorporated into decision-making. An understanding of the ecosystem structure, processes and functions, as well as the effects of economic activities, is a critical requirement for effective ecosystems-based management and it is of fundamental importance to sound decision-making.

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada's focus in the ecosystem health priority area is to:

- > Determine "what is changing" within ecosystems ensure that Canadians receive timely information and advice on the status and trends of the health of ecosystems;
- Assess "why things are happening/changing" advance the scientific understanding of the impacts of human activities on the health of ecosystems;
- > Determine "what we can do about it" provide science-based advice and solutions that contribute to reducing human impacts on the health of ecosystems; and
- * "Ensure excellence in managing science and technology" (S&T) ensure strategic management of Environment Canada's S&T is in alignment with federal S&T policy.

Environment Canada works in collaboration with other federal departments, provinces and territories (e.g. individually or through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment), science networks related to work on the environment, as well as the public (including non-governmental organizations, academia and municipalities) to share information, determine priorities for monitoring and research, and provide timely and integrated scientific information and advice to decision-makers.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

DETERMINING "WHAT IS CHANGING"?

Environmental Quality Monitoring, Related Research and Reporting: Environment Canada's Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network (EMAN) Coordinating Office works with

partners across Canada to improve the effectiveness of ecosystem monitoring. Achievements in 2003-2004 included:

- The addition of 17 new forest biodiversity monitoring plots bringing the total to 200 and increasing the total number of EMAN partners to 382;
- The EMAN website remains a popular tool for engaging partners with 688,672 visitor sessions.
- Monitoring data across Canada continued to be made increasingly comparable by promoting seven standardized EMAN protocols for ecosystem monitoring including protocols for Plant Phenology, Worm Species Richness, Anuran Species Richness and Calling Phenology, Annual Organic Decay Rates, Tree Health, and Soil Temperature. Protocols for aquatic benthic invertebrates and arboreal lichens were also developed and tested.
- With EMAN partners, EMAN CO contributed towards the production of five assessments of ecosystem status and trends. EMAN CO also produced the second Special Issue of the international journal Environmental Monitoring and Assessment on "Monitoring Ecological Change in Canada" filled with 22 reports on monitoring and assessments of ecosystem change from partners across Canada. Additional assessments were released:
 - > The application of CCME Water Quality Index in the Mackenzie River Basin: A Summary Forest Health and Decline: A report from the 2000 Muskoka Workshop and Field Tour of Experts
 - > EMAN: Monitoring Biodiversity in Canadian Forests
 - > National General Status Assessment of Freshwater Mussels (Unionacea)

These assessments are available at http://www.eman-rese.ca/eman/reports/publications/intro.html or by contacting the EMAN Coordinating Office at: eman@ec.gc.ca.

Advancements in Water Quality Monitoring: The commitment to better link and expand water quality monitoring networks nationally through the development of a Canada-wide framework on water quality monitoring was addressed by the completion of a comprehensive report on elements and recommendations for such a framework, as well as a successful Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Water Quality Index workshop. In 2003, Environment Canada developed the Canadian Water Quality Data Referencing Network (CWQDRN) that responds to the need for enhanced information access by obtaining and providing web-based information on water quality monitoring activities within the provincial, territorial and federal governments. The network was tested and verified by federal, provincial, and territorial partners in 2003. Translation efforts are underway to provide web-based access to the CWQDRN in fiscal year 2004-2005.

RésEau: Water information and expertise in Canada is extremely horizontal in nature and stakeholders span a wide range of government departments, jurisdictions and communities. RésEau is a web-based portal that is designed to demonstrate the sharing, discovery, access and use of water-based information from federal, provincial, and territorial and municipal agencies,

volunteer groups, industry, universities and other willing partners. It is the only knowledge-based initiative under the Federal Government Online program. Under Environment Canada's leadership, a RésEau web portal will address common end-user requirements associated with specific target audiences (e.g. water policy makers, water resource managers, water science community, industry, youth and all Canadians) through the use of shared tools and applications and promote the implementation of the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure (CGDI) principles and integrate water data and information across certain jurisdictions.

Developing Environmental Indicators: Environmental indicators provide an effective means by which complex environmental data can be transformed into easy-to-use communication and decision-making tools. At present, environmental indicator programs are now in place throughout Canada and internationally. The challenge is to bring together many of these indicator initiatives to provide a cohesive national picture of environmental sustainability. As a starting point for the development of this more complete set of indicators, Environment Canada consolidated all indicators in the National Environmental Indicator Series in a report entitled "Environmental Signals: Canada's National Environmental Indicator Series 2003". This report provides a broad picture of the current state of Canada's environment, as well as linkages between issue areas.

National Water Quality Indicator Initiative: Following the recommendations of the 2003 NRTEE Report on Environmental Sustainable Development Indicators, the Government of Canada committed in Budget 2004 to develop and report regularly on a suite of environmental indicators, including water quality, air quality and greenhouse gas. Environment Canada is leading this effort with key input from Statistics Canada, using the CCME Water Quality Index (WQI) as the model to evaluate monitoring data and report findings in a meaningful way. The Water Quality Indicator will build an integrated national program of monitoring, guideline development, interpretation and reporting. Work will begin in 2004-2005 with the first report targeted for Fall 2005. Environment Canada will design and implement a dedicated national water quality monitoring network focused on key water uses (aquatic ecosystem health, source water for drinking, recreational water, agricultural uses, industrial uses), and watersheds (industrial and agricultural sectors, protected areas, urban and rural source waters, etc.). Statistics Canada will complement this work with targeted demographic-based survey information on water uses from major sectors, and the economic implications of maintaining adequate quality to sustain these principal water uses.

ASSESSING "WHY THINGS ARE CHANGING"?

Conducting Research and Communicating Results: After specific changes within ecosystems have been identified through the "What is changing" activities noted above, the challenge becomes one of conducting relevant research activities to assess "Why" such changes are occurring, and to transfer this knowledge to decision-makers who can take action to address ecosystem issues.

As an overarching approach, Environment Canada works with the broader environmental science community to build mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental research through networking and partnership activities. The Department has recently expanded its research presence on the West and East coasts of Canada. In the West, NRWI has entered into a new collaborative agreement with the University of Victoria to establish the Water and Climate Impacts Research Centre (W-CIRC) and moved staff to Victoria. W-CIRC is working to make climate change impacts on water resources "real" to Canadians and to facilitate hydrological and environmentally-based inter-disciplinary research through federal, provincial and university

partnerships and collaborations. On the East Coast, NWRI built on earlier collaborations with the Canadian Rivers Institute and moved several NWRI staff to the University of New Brunswick where they are leading a national Cumulative Impacts and Aquatic Biodiversity Research Program and actively working with Environment Canada's Atlantic region and a variety of other partners.

Within the context of the broader agenda, the Department has been developing new knowledge related to key areas of concern for ecosystem health. Specific initiatives include studies on wastewater treatment including, the occurrence of pharmaceutical chemicals in wastewater and the attenuation of their levels by wastewater treatment, novel methods for removal of ammonia from wastewater (in support of CEPA), innovative technologies for small wastewater treatment systems and sludge digestion process optimization. Over one hundred people from the federal departments, provincial governments, universities and other organizations participated in the workshop "Ecosystem Effects of Novel Living Organisms (EENLO): Taking the Next Steps on Science, Policy and Governance."

• For more information, please visit: http://www.nwri.ca/publications/keyreports-e.html.

Science Assessments: Science assessments focus on creating, reviewing, interpreting and synthesizing scientific knowledge on critical and emerging environmental issues. These assessments are the principal means by which answers to the question "Why are ecosystems changing?" is communicated to the science community and decision-makers. During the planning period, Environment Canada completed science assessments on a 10 year review and assessment of the EEM pulp and paper program, dioxins and furans, taste and odour outbreaks in Lake and Ontario and algal odour compounds and a scoping assessment of the Impacts of Freshwater Aquaculture on the Canadian Environment. Environment Canada also published Threats to Water Availability in Canada which provides a rigorous, far-reaching examination of the pressures to our water supplies, including threats such as water export, dams and reservoirs, droughts and floods, municipal and industrial uses, and a range of land use practices and climate change impacts.

Environment Canada also led the development of a series of "Linking Water Science to Policy Workshops" for the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) to provide one mechanism to ensure that science better informs the decision-making process. The series was developed to provide a mechanism where the recent science in a given subject could be delivered to practitioners (policy and program managers at all levels of government and in other organizations), and where practitioners could identify their research needs to research managers. Five workshops were held in the themes of: agricultural impacts on water quality (Quebec City, January, 2002); groundwater quality (Toronto, March, 2002); water reuse and recycling (Calgary, May, 2002); wastewater treatment for small communities (Burlington, February, 2003); and water quality monitoring (Vancouver, October, 2002).

For more information, please visit: http://www.amap.no

DETERMINING "WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT"?

Environmental management to conserve and protect aquatic ecosystem health requires knowledge of what is changing and why. Mitigation of these impacts of human activity requires a multijurisdictional decision-support framework and tools to determine solutions, and to develop innovative rehabilitation and prevention techniques to the specific problems of each area. Throughout all phases, focused science is required to ensure the best advice is available to support

the decision-making process. Based upon the key learning from research, Environment Canada develops science-based solutions and science-based benchmarks, and disseminates a vast array of tools, guidelines and science-based solutions for taking corrective and/or preventive actions.

Environment Canada provides leadership in this area by working with government (federal, provincial and territorial) and industry partners to modernize the Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines for water, sediment, wildlife consumers of aquatic biota, and soil. In 2003–04, two Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines were finalized and twenty-one others were under development (see Table 1). Revisions were ongoing to the protocols used to develop Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the protection of aquatic life and Canadian Soil Quality Guidelines for the protection of environmental and human health. In addition, a Sediment Quality Index was developed as a tool for consistent reporting on sediment quality based on a suite of sediment quality guidelines.

Table 1: Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines from March 2003 to April 2004

Guideline	Published*	In Progress
Water	mercury (inorganic and methyl); methyl tertiary-butyl ether	alcohol ethoxylates [†] ; aluminium; dimethenamid; diisopropanolamine [†] ; guidance framework for the management of phosphorus in freshwater systems; imidacloprid; marine eutrophication guidance framework; permethrin; phosphorus ecoregion guidelines for Ontario; sulfolane [†] ; uranium; aquatic life protocol revisions
Sediment	N/A	sediment quality index
Soil	N/A	benzene; carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;, diisopropanolamine [†] ; ethylbenzene; propylene glycol; sulfolane [†] ; toluene; uranium; xylenes; protocol revisions
Tissue	N/A	N/A

^{*} Published under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME)

Science and partnerships also come together in our "Ecosystem Initiatives" to conserve and protect ecosystems across Canada. Ecosystem Initiatives help Canadians achieve environmental results through partnerships, pooling resources, focusing science, co-ordinating efforts, sharing information and generating a broad basis of support. They help build the capacity of all the players involved to make better decisions and to effect change.

For example, in the Great Lakes 2020 Initiative, there remains 10 Areas of Concern in Canada, 26 Areas of Concern in the United States, and 5 additional Areas of Concern shared by both countries. Two have been de-listed: Collingwood Harbour and Severn Sound in Ontario. There has been great progress in other Areas of Concerns. In addition to protecting water, air and land in the Great Lakes, Remedial Action Plans have been instrumental in giving communities a sense of environmental stewardship and pride in their progress towards delisting. Many communities are now considering the possibility of delisting in the next five to ten years, and it is the goal of all participants, from the federal to community levels, to make that a reality.

[†] In partnership with industry.

Science & Partnerships In Action The Northern Wood Preservers Alternative Remediation Concept (NOWPARC)

The Great Lakes are a rich and valuable natural resource. However, human activities within the Great Lakes have imposed stress on the Great Lakes ecosystem. The Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement expresses the commitment of each country to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. In 1987, the Agreement was amended to incorporate the development and implementation of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for Areas of Concern (AOCs).

The development of RAPs requires government agencies, industry and the public to identify water use goals or desired environmental outcomes; and to understand the stressors affecting those desired outcomes in order to discuss and implement remediation activities. For example, sediment contamination within Thunder Bay Harbour, one of the Great Lakes AOCs, contributed to the original identification of the Harbour as an AOC. The first step in the remediation of one site was to conduct research into the biological effects, or impaired beneficial use, through a combination of benthic community assessment and laboratory sediment bioassays. This knowledge established the need for cleanup. The development of site-specific cleanup criteria required an understanding of the spatial extent of the contamination and the relationship between the contamination and effects to organisms. Science identified the impaired use and guided the partners through their decision-making process.

Abitibi Consolidated Inc., Northern Wood Preservers Inc., and Canadian National Railway Co., along with Environment Canada and Ontario Ministry of Environment worked together to remediate the area. The goal was to isolate the contaminant source, clean up the contaminated sediment and enhance fish habitat. Between 1997 and 2004, over \$20 million was spent on the sediment remediation project.

Environmental monitoring was a fundamental component during the project as well as post-construction. Monitoring ensured there were no adverse effects on the ecosystem during the project. Long term monitoring of the sediment left for natural recovery is still ongoing, however, preliminary results have indicated that has confirmed biological effects are significantly reduced or absent.

ENSURING EXCELLENCE IN MANAGING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (S&T)

The major issues facing Canadians – issues such as clean water, climate change and emerging diseases – increasingly cut across the mandates of multiple government departments and the boundaries of traditional scientific disciplines. Environment Canada recognizes that there are obvious advantages to working together with other government departments and agencies, as well as external partners, to meet these challenges. In 2003, the interdepartmental Assistant Deputy Minister S&T Integration Board was established to catalyze and nurture S&T initiatives that draw together and integrate expertise from across the federal government to help fulfill federal responsibilities on cross-cutting issues of national interest. Environment Canada is playing a leading role in the Integration Board. Since its launch, the Integration Board has been working to strengthen S&T collaboration on 6 priority issues: wildlife diseases, invasive alien species, water, climate change, oceans management, and northern S&T.

Environment Canada is also working to encourage closer collaboration between environmental S&T performers (universities, governments, industry) in support of sustainable development priorities. In 2003-2004, Environment Canada sponsored and participated in two successful workshops with universities to influence their directions and expand opportunities for a more coherent approach to research in the environmental sciences related to Environment Canada's needs. An additional workshop was sponsored with Genome Canada to develop a national research agenda in environmental genomics. To facilitate sharing of knowledge on mechanisms and challenges for building regional environmental sciences networks, Environment Canada held a learning session for a group of managers responsible for regional approaches to Environment Canada-University networking.

For more information please visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech.

5.2.3 Key Result: Priority Ecosystems

Conservation and restoration of priority ecosystems



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What is the issue?

Water – its availability, quality, and many uses to people and nature - is a fundamental sustainable development issue. Water is essential for life and for the health of humans and ecosystems.

Water is an absolute requirement for human health. The maintenance of sufficient quantities of high quality water, and protection from hazards such as flooding are necessities for human health and well-being, and are critical issues for Canadians. Threats to water quality include the release, redistribution, and biomagnification of contaminants. Floods and droughts directly affect the safety and well-being of Canadians and it is expected that climate change will affect both the availability and quality of water in the future.

Water is a fundamental component of healthy ecosystems. Despite significant reductions in point source discharges of contaminants, other key sources of pollution remain, including emerging chemicals about which little is known. Adequate flows of water are necessary to protect and maintain important ecosystem services. A watershed or ecosystem management approach is important for maintaining healthy ecosystems and supplies of high quality water.

The competitiveness of the Canadian economy relies on access to supplies of clean water. Water is an essential resource for important areas of Canada's economy such as agriculture, pulp and paper, oil and gas, and electric power generation. Consumption of water per capita is high in Canada and ultimately impacts on the sustainability of water infrastructure and the continued access to sufficient and affordable water is important to meet the needs of Canadians, the economy, and the environment. Urban population growth is leading towards Canada making more use of demand management tools such as metering and economic instruments. Water stewardship is good for business as well as for human and ecosystem health.

The vision of clean, safe and secure water for people and ecosystems is shared by other countries. Globally, the focus is on making progress towards meeting the water Millennium Development Goal and the World Summit on Sustainable Development sanitation target, which aim, respectively, to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. The World Summit on Sustainable Development Joint Plan of Implementation also commits countries to formulate water efficiency plans and integrated water resource management plans by 2005.

What are we doing about it?

The governance of water issues in Canada is complex and multifaceted. Water resources within provincial boundaries are under the direct control of provinces, which bear the most responsibility for the day-to-day management of water. On federal and Aboriginal lands, however, management is the responsibility of the federal or Aboriginal government. The delivery of drinking water and sanitation services is generally delegated by provinces to municipalities, with varying levels of provincial funding and oversight. International aspects of water management are led by the federal government, and transboundary Canada-US waters are managed through the International Joint Commission. Canada has in place a number of institutional arrangements that help address matters of shared jurisdiction pertaining to waters that span provincial borders. These include the Prairie Provinces Water Board, the Lake of the Woods Control Board, the Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board, and the MacKenzie River Basin Board.

The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) provides an important forum for fostering federal, provincial and territorial collaboration on environmental priorities of national concern. The CCME has established a task group that deals with water management issues, including water quality. Environment Canada is also working with its provincial, territorial and health counterparts to develop and promote the adoption of stringent environmental and drinking water standards within the federal house as well as in other jurisdictions and sectors.

Environment Canada is a major contributor of science research into the impacts of human activities on water quality and ecosystem health. This includes identifying water quality threats and threats to water availability. Science is vital to helping all level of governments to set priorities and actions to ensure that Canadians have clean, safe and secure water.

Canada and the United States share many waterways, from the Great Lakes, which are among the world's largest bodies of freshwater, to rivers that cross the border between the two countries. Close regional and federal cooperation and coordination in managing shared waterways continues to be priority for the Department. Environment Canada is working with other federal government departments in developing Canada's response to the challenges and commitments of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the water-related Millennium Development Goals. Environment Canada plays a major role in making available its water management and science expertise.

What have we accomplished?

Environment Canada leads the federal government in establishing and working towards achieving the long term vision of clean, safe and secure water for Canadians, nature and the economy. With the goal of reducing risks to Canadians, the vision recognizes that water is one element of a broader ecosystem and that there must be an integrated, sustainable approach to good water management across jurisdictions from "source to tap." The Source-to-Tap approach, developed with provinces and territories through CCME, broadens the traditional focus on water quality treatment by highlighting the importance of protecting the lakes, rivers and aquifers that are the sources of our drinking water, as well as ensuring effective treatment and distribution systems.

Federally, 19 departments are working together to ensure stronger integration of efforts, continued development and application of an approach to enforceable national water quality guidelines, and effective handling of challenges in the management of federal facilities and lands.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

Environment Canada over the past year has been actively promoting a framework for the management of water within the federal government. The framework is consistent with a growing consensus in the water management community that collaborative, problem-focused, adaptive management – often termed Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) – is now the preferred approach to water resources management. IWRM provides a framework for the sustainable management of water by involving all stakeholders, establishing shared goals and objectives, clarifying accountabilities, improving transparency, and balancing consensus-based and science-based solutions emphasizing adaptive management.

Environment Canada is working with Indian Northern Affairs Canada, Health Canada, and First Nations communities to ensure that those communities have access to clean, safe, and secure drinking water and healthy ecosystems. Environment Canada provided technical expertise and input related to three areas associated with IWRM in which it has expertise: Wastewater Management; Source Water Protection; and Sustainable Water Use.

The Department provides a wide range of instruments and tools to assist other governments and Canadian citizens in managing all aspects of water. Environment Canada and its partners successfully promoted the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Water Quality Index as the water quality indicator chosen by the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy in its Environment and Sustainable Development Indicators for Canada initiative.

Through the CCME, the Department along with its federal, provincial and territorial partners contributed to the development of an integrated approach to providing clean, safe and secure drinking water to its constituents. This collaborative effort, entitled "From Source to Tap: Guidance on the Multi-Barrier Approach to Safe Drinking Water", provides guidance to drinking water system owners and operators on how to apply the concept of the multi-barrier approach to Canadian drinking water supplies from source to tap. It also gives them language and tools for communicating their activities to decision-makers and consumers. In addition, the document gives decision-makers at the municipal, provincial and federal levels a structure for integrating health and environmental issues, for collaborating and sharing information, and for setting priorities.

Under the leadership of the National Water Research Institute, Environment Canada launched the Federal Water Research Network to coordinate federal water science activities. Through collaborative effort, federal science assessments have synthesized the science related to threats to water quality and water availability. The issues, critical questions and challenges facing researchers and governments in these areas were identified and served as a basis for setting priorities for the federal government and stimulating follow-up discussions through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME).

The Department has been actively promoting sustainable water use for key Canadian sectors to ensure that Canadians have continued access to sufficient water to meet their needs and to support a strong economy without compromising the environment. A key thrust includes the development of baseline data on water use across sectors. A survey of municipal water use and pricing was completed, with a national report to be published in the fall of 2004-2005. Environment Canada has promoted key instruments and measures for water use efficiency including policy leveraging criteria for infrastructure funding, and research on the impact of pricing structures on water use.

The Department continues to develop and provide timely, accessible information on freshwater science, policy and programs to the Canadian public via Environment Canada's freshwater website and publication series. This site supports and influences effective decisions about water and its management across all sectors of Canadian society, broadly influencing decisions through education and outreach. In the past year, the site was visited almost a million times. Environment Canada also makes specialized material available to individuals, educators, and communities to develop their own water conservation and educational programs. The Speaker's Kit on Water Conservation and Efficiency was downloaded for use over 1550 times in 2003-04.

Environment Canada worked with Foreign Affairs Canada to manage a number of emerging transboundary water issues with the United States. Environment Canada provided support for diplomatic efforts to convince the U.S. State Department to jointly request a reference from the International Joint Commission on the issue of the Devils Lake outlet and with the U.S. State Department to also jointly request a reference on the Swanton-Alburg bridge of Missisquoi Bay in Vermont. Environment Canada was an observer at technical meetings to develop the plans of study for the Red River Valley Water Supply project which examines the water needs of the Red River Valley in North Dakota. The Environmental Impact Statement from this project should be completed by 2005.

Internationally, Canada is committed as part of the global community to achieving two overarching goals related to water. One is the Millennium Development Goal of reducing by half the number of people without adequate sanitation. The second goal is that countries will, by 2005, report on progress on the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans. The Canadian objectives will be to develop good models for successful water management within Canada and abroad and share sound science and technical knowledge to successfully implement sustainable development in water. This will require the involvement and engagement of various partners to actively support the international community for capacity building to deliver adequate water related services, and technological transfer.

To learn more about issues related to water, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/water-e.html



Integrated Conservation Planning through Ecosystem Initiatives

What is the issue?

Integrated conservation planning is often used as a synonym for other terms such as ecosystem management, landscape management, ecosystem approach, and watershed management, as examples. In common, they are all based on related concepts that encourage a whole-system approach to managing resources. Canada's landscapes and seascapes are diverse, containing varying habitats (e.g. estuaries and forests) and ecosystems (e.g. tundra, grasslands). Associated with these ecosystems are many resources and assets either on the ground (e.g. trees, wildlife, wetlands, soils) or below the ground or sea (e.g. oil and gas, minerals, groundwater). The challenge is to develop a general approach involving the consolidation of the more independent

resource-based, species-based, habitat-based or protected-areas based management approaches into a more encompassing framework to serve broader conservation and resource management goals.

What are we doing about it?

Ecosystem Initiatives are key examples of such integrated conservation planning mentioned above. In essence Ecosystem Initiatives are cooperative efforts to address complex environmental issues affecting targeted ecosystems.

Contributing to our collective understanding of the health and sustainability of the northern rivers through the Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative

The Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative (NREI) was launched in 1998 as a means of facilitating the implementation of the actions and commitments made by the Governments of Canada, Alberta and the Northwest Territories in response to recommendations from the Northern River Basins Study (NRBS: 1991-1996). This five year program (1998-2003) provided a mechanism for the governments to track the progress of these actions as well as providing resources necessary to address some outstanding information and knowledge gaps.

Through the science, research, regulatory and policy initiatives implemented to protect the health of northern aquatic ecosystems and the various technical studies undertaken, the Northern Rivers Basin Study and the Northern Rivers Ecosystem Initiative have, for more than a decade, contributed to our collective understanding of the health and sustainability of these northern rivers. The NRBS was an innovative and practical science program focused on answering environmental questions that reflected both societal concerns and scientific needs. The NREI provided a means of facilitating the implementation of the actions and commitments made by the Governments of Canada, Alberta and the Northwest Territories in response to the recommendations of the NRBS. Though the NRBS/NREI has concluded, these efforts are reflected in the significant legacy of knowledge and awareness generated within the northern river basins. For more information, visit: http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.ca/nature/ecosystems/nrei-iern/index.en.html.

Ecosystem Initiatives help Canadians achieve environmental results through partnerships, pooling resources, focusing science, coordinating efforts, sharing information and experiences and generating a broad basis of support. They help build the capacity of all the players involved to make better decisions and to effect change.

What have we accomplished?

Environment Canada works with a broad spectrum of governments and communities of interest in pursuit of shared objectives in six Ecosystem Initiatives across Canada. Detailed information on the Ecosystem Initiatives can be found at their websites outlined in the table below:

Ecosystem Initiative	Website for Detailed Performance Information
Atlantic Costal Action Program	http://atlantic-web1.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/
St. Lawrence Action Plan	http://www.slv2000.gc.ca/
Great Lakes Action Plan	http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/water/greatlakes/intro-e.html
Western Boreal Conservation Initiative	http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/boreal (launch date: January 2005)
Northern Ecosystem Initiative	http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/nature/ecosystems/nei-ien/dh00s00.en.html
Georgia Basin Action Plan	http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/GeorgiaBasin/index_e.htm

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

Specific accomplishments achieved in Environment Canada's Ecosystem Initiatives, for the 2003-2004 period, include the following:

Atlantic Coastal Action Program: The 2003-2004 fiscal year marked the beginning of the third phase of the Atlantic Coastal Action Program. This phase is tied to the delivery of community-oriented approach in five theme areas:

- > Continuing to partner with and support 14 Atlantic Coastal Action Program organizations through knowledge generation, capacity building, collaborative science and action;
- Expanding to a new site in Labrador and adoption and/or mentoring of adjacent watersheds and coastal areas where appropriate;
- Continuing to work with and build the capacity of multi-stakeholder coalitions organized around larger regional ecosystems (e.g. Bay of Fundy Ecosystem Partnership, Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability, Gulf of Maine Council) as well as build and maintain our "Community of Practice" through the continuation and broader application of initiatives such as the annual Atlantic Coastal Action Program workshop/gathering, the Atlantic Coastal Action Program Advisory Council; and
- > Strengthening inter-departmental and inter-governmental collaboration in support of communities, through the ongoing development of Sustainable Communities Initiatives.

St. Lawrence Action Plan: As partners in the Monitoring the State of the St. Lawrence Program, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Quebec Department of the Environment and the Quebec Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife and Parks have joined together to launch the St. Lawrence Action Plan Vision 2000, which takes a long-term perspective. Spatial and temporal coverage has been improved for certain environmental indicators, ensuring the monitoring of water quality, sediments and wetlands. After a scientific workshop in December 2003, an activity to monitor the state of shorelines was developed for the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence River Basin to address a major gap in this regard. A new 2004-09 Canada-Quebec agreement pertaining to the St. Lawrence should be signed by the end of 2004. The draft agreement allows for the continuation of a joint program to monitor the state of the ecosystem, the implementation of a sustainable navigation strategy started in phase III, and the study of the effects of stress experienced by the St. Lawrence ecosystems.

Great Lakes Action Plan: Work on ongoing commitments was continued in the 2003-2004 fiscal year for the Great Lakes Action Plan, including the release of the Canada's Regional Action Plan Progress Report, in preparing for program renewal in the next fiscal year. For a more detailed account of the Great Lakes Action Plan, refer to the text box below.

Western Boreal Conservation Initiative: The Western Boreal Conservation Initiative (WBCI) was launched in 2003-2004. A strategic plan was developed and consultations for an action plan were completed. Initial investments were made into biodiversity conservation research and monitoring. Key program-to-program partnerships were established with the Sustainable Forest Management Network and the Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Program, and over 35 agency partnerships on an individual project basis.

Northern Ecosystem Initiative: A draft Results Management and Accountability Framework was developed for the program and includes performance measurement strategies, short and long term outcomes and targets for each of the program's five priorities: climate change, contaminants, monitoring, resource use impacts and capacity-building. The Results Management and Accountability Framework will be implemented in 2004-2005 and revised as needed under Phase II of the Northern Ecosystem Initiative.

Georgia Basin Action Plan: On April 2, 2003, the Minister of the Environment announced a five-year contribution of \$22.5 million for clean air, clean water, habitat and species protection, and improved environmental decision-making in the Georgia Basin region of British Columbia. The funding, combined with an ongoing investment of \$8 to \$10 million from Environment Canada, will support the renewal of the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative, renamed the Georgia Basin Action Plan. A five-year perspective report for the Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative was released in September 2003 and the Georgia Basin Action Plan Highlights Report was released in June 2004. The Highlights Report captures a sample of key projects and actions that the Georgia Basin Action Plan partners will undertake from 2003-2008.

Great Lakes Basin 2020

In 2000, the Government of Canada announced the Great Lakes Basin 2020 initiative, focusing on healthy citizens, and aimed at restoring environmental quality in selected Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes Basin. Through the combined action of governments at all levels, the private sector, First Nations, community groups and individuals, much has been accomplished in restoring the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem.

To date, environmental quality and beneficial uses were restored in Severn Sound and this AOC was formally delisted in January 2003. Required restoration actions were also completed for the Spanish Harbour AOC and monitoring is ongoing. Progress toward rehabilitating ecological systems in all AOCs has been made, and was recently summarized in Canada's RAP Progress Report 2003.

Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) describing the state of each lake, causes of ecological impairment, and the actions required to restore environmental quality were published for Lakes Erie, Ontario and Superior in 2004. Full LaMP documents were also published in 2000 and 2002 for Lakes Erie and Superior, and in 2002 for Lake Ontario. The first biennial document for Lake Huron was completed in 2004. Discussions to establish a binational program for Lake St. Clair are underway. Also, a binational, multi-agency monitoring strategy for Lake Ontario, which is being considered as a model for the other lakes, was implemented.

Regulatory as well as voluntary measures by the public and industry have resulted in significant reductions to date of harmful pollutants, including 86 percent for PCBs, 83 percent for mercury, 84 percent for dioxins/furans, 45 percent for benzo(a)pyrene, and 65 percent for hexachlorobenzene since 1988.

To learn more about Environment Canada's Ecosystem Initiatives, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecosyst

5.3 The Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line – Helping Canadians Adapt to Their Environment

Strategic Outcome: Help Canadians adapt to their environment in ways that safeguard their health and safety, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality

Canadians are affected by environmental conditions on many time and space scales – from minutes to centuries and from cities to continents. We are affected by weather and environmental conditions such as tornados, winter storms, floods, droughts, smog, variable lake levels, sea ice conditions and extremes in temperature and precipitation. These conditions can affect our health and safety, our businesses, the economy, and the environment.

The objective of the Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line is to help Canadians adapt to their environment in ways which safeguard their health and safety, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality. Specifically, the Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line:

- Monitors the state of the atmosphere (weather, climate, air quality and ultraviolet radiation), hydrosphere (water) and cryosphere (ice and snow);
- > Provides information on the past, present and future states of the physical environment;
- > Issues warnings of severe weather and environmental hazards;
- > Engages in scientific research on the causes of severe weather, the mechanisms which transport chemicals and weather through the atmosphere and around the world, and the impacts of human activity on the atmospheric environment; and
- > Provides advice on adaptation to changing weather and climate.³⁵

Within Environment Canada's management framework, the Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line is supported by 2 key results and 6 sub results:

- Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy:
 - > Increased margin of safety from high-impact weather and related hazards;
 - Quality and citizen-centred weather and related environmental prediction service;
 - Improve society's capacity to adapt to, anticipate, mitigate, withstand and recover from high-impact weather and other hazards.
- Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions:
 - > Increased economic efficiency, productivity and competitiveness;
 - > Improve the quality and enjoyment of life for Canadians; and
 - > Demonstrate scientific leadership.

³⁵ From the Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line description contained in the Main Estimates.

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) – the core service supporting the Weather and Environmental Predictions (WEP) Business Line – operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, to forecast weather and environmental conditions from coast to coast to coast. Over 90 % of Canadians seek weather information at least once a day and the Meteorological Service of Canada's weather web site averages about 300,000 visits per day with major peaks on significant weather days, such as approximately 430,000 visits per day as hurricanes Juan and Isabel approached Canada in September 2003. Each year the MSC provides about 500,000 public weather forecasts, 400,000 aviation forecasts, 200,000 marine weather forecasts and issues approximately 14,000 severe weather warnings and 3,500 ice hazard warnings.

In March 2003, the Meteorological Service of Canada received an investment of \$75 million over 5 years (and \$5 million per year thereafter) to modernize its operations, and to improve the quality of its forecasts and services to Canadians in all regions. This investment will help the Meteorological Service of Canada better integrate its research capabilities and strengthen its partnerships with weather-sensitive sectors and industries, other levels of government, and the university community. The investment will also be used to ensure that Canadians have continuing and sustainable access to quality weather and climate information to safeguard their health, safety and security, as well as their social and economic well-being.

Consistent with the structure outlined in our recent Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPP) and Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs), the Weather and Environmental Predictions business line is reporting on a limited number of priority areas –high impact weather and related hazards; science capacity, modernization and service improvement. This logic structure is shown in the Tables and performance comments that follow.

For additional weather related information, you can visit the following web sites:

- Weather Forecasts and Observations: http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/canada_e.html.
- Meteorological Service of Canada: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents e.html.
- Meteorological Service of Canada Annual Reports: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/information-publications-e.html.
- Air Quality Services: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/aq smog/index e.cfm.
- Top 10 Weather Stories: http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/media/top10/index e.html.

MSC Publications:

- MSC Atmospheric and Climate Science: Research Making a Difference: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD msc report/RMD toc e.html or http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD msc report/RMD Eng.pdf.
- Threats to Water Availability in Canada http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-e.html.

Weather and Environmental Predictions Business Line

Strategic Outcome: Help Canadians adapt to their environment in ways that safeguard their health and safety, optimize economic activity and enhance environmental quality

lain Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Full Time Equivalents
\$253.5M	\$303.5M	\$317.4M	\$311.3M	1810 FTEs

Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy			Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions				
							Main Estimates
\$181.6M	\$221.7M	\$247.4M	\$194.2M	\$71.9M	\$81.8M	\$70.0M	\$117.1M
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\$71.9M \$81.8M \$70.0M \$117.1M			
Sub Results (Immediate Outcomes)			
Increased economic efficiency, productivity and competitiveness			
Improved quality and enjoyment of life for Canadians			

Improve society's capacity to adapt to, anticipate, mitigate, withstand and recover from high-impact weather and other hazards	Demonstrated scientific leadership
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Indicator: Integrity of monitoring networks. Target: Replace and/or upgrade systems so that all networks are operating within their expected technological life cycle (timelines for each network to meet this target

Selected Indicators and Targets

are dependent on available funding).

Indicator: New data sources and improved spatial coverage.

Targets: Provide 85% of Canadians with radar coverage and improved weather warnings by completing the National Radar Implementation Plan.

Establish agreements with Canadian regional airlines to provide Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay Program (AMDAR) data.

Selected Indicators and Targets

Indicator: Decrease the lead-time and increase the quality of the basic data disseminated to Canadians. Target: Meet industry standards for searching, locating and downloading basic data from the MSC.

Indicator: Canadian climate data and information required to address global needs are collected, disseminated and archived.

Target: Install and upgrade 40 climate stations in the North to enhance Canada's contribution to the Global Climate Observing System Surface Network (GSN).

Indicator: Contaminated federal monitoring sites are cleaned up. (this target and indicator applies to both key results) Target: The 500 discontinued hydrometric stations are cleaned up.

Indicator: An effective S&T workforce to meet the monitoring and forecast program requirements. (this target and indicator applies to both key results)

Target: Effective recruiting and training systems for developing the scientific and technical workforce.

	Plans and Priorities
Plans and Priorities	Figure and Findings
Having Canadians recognize us as the official source of warnings and the authority on meteorological standards in Canada – Actions will concentrate on renewing the MSC and on increasing its visibility with and accountability to Canadians.	Ensuring that Canada has the meteorological, climatological and hydrological data, information and science capacity to produce sound environmental policies – advance scientific knowledge through meaningful research, support policy development, and develop science and policy capacity in academic and private sectors.
Optimizing the time that Canadians have to respond to high-impact events, not only through accurate and effective warnings but also through a philosophy of fostering resilient communities — Objectives are to help Canadians understand the social and economic vulnerabilities from high-impact weather and climate events and to give them enough advance warning that they can react to minimize the impacts.	Supporting growth in Canada's environmental prediction capacity – stimulate the growth of the private meteorological sector to encourage the development of value-added services and improve services and outreach to weather-sensitive industries to improve their competitiveness and productivity.
Pro	grams
Weather forecast and warning programs (marine, aviation and public) Ice observing and forecasting program Canadian Hurricane Centre Numerical weather and environmental prediction program	Recruitment and training Monitoring network Weather office web site Emergency response R&D, policy advice, international leadership and liaison

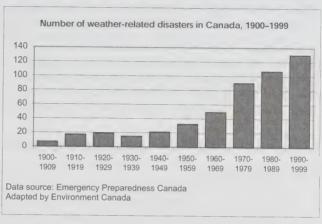
5.3.1 Key Result: Reduced Impact of Weather and Hazards

Reduced impact of weather and related hazards on health, safety and the economy

High Impact Weather and Related Hazards

What is the issue?

The risks to health, safety, property and the economy from naturally occurring environmental hazards, such as ice storms, floods, drought, and wind, are increasing. Other environmental hazards such as poor air quality may be produced or intensified by human activity. Property and economic losses due to environmental hazards have increased dramatically in recent years. Canadians are becoming more vulnerable to high-impact



weather and related hazards because of growing urban density, ageing infrastructure and the creation of complex but vulnerable production and delivery systems.

According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada, Canadian governments have spent an average of \$500 million a year over the past number of years to repair damage caused by extreme weather and disaster recovery payments from insurance companies and taxpayers doubled every five years throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada works in partnership with others to improve Canadians' capacity to anticipate, mitigate, withstand, adapt to and recover from high-impact events and related hazards by improving lead time, accuracy, utility and satisfaction with warnings. To achieve this goal, our broad strategies include:

- Science strategies that improve prediction capability and monitoring technologies that help increase lead times;
- Outreach strategies for public alerts and targeted communications to communities most at risk; and
- Service strategies to inform first responders, including police, fire, medical, emergency officials and government service personnel, to provide them with critical weather warning information.

What have we achieved?

The MSC has responded to an extraordinary series of weather events in the past year, while maintaining a focus on improvements in science, outreach, and service strategies.

According to MSC's climatologists, this past year was one of Canada's most extreme and expensive years for weather (Environment Canada's Top Ten Weather Stories of 2003). The fires in B.C. alone cost \$500 million to fight, resulted in at least \$250 million in insured property losses, and led to the evacuation of more than 50,000 British Columbia residents. It was the second largest evacuation in Canadian history behind the evacuation of Manitoba residents when the Red River flooded Winnipeg in 1950. Hurricane Juan placed second on the list; it was the most destructive storm to hit Halifax in over a century, causing eight deaths, more than \$182 million in property losses, and damaging or destroying more than 100 million trees.

The MSC provided continuous information and support to Canadians and special partners throughout the events of 2003 (including throughout the August 2003 power outage in Eastern Ontario). Canada has rarely seen a year with such extreme weather conditions as this past year with associated impacts on our health and safety, businesses, the economy, and the environment.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

SCIENCE STRATEGIES

Applying Weather Science in Emergency Events: When devastating forest fires burned in several areas of southern and southeast British Columbia in August and September 2003, MSC's Pacific and Yukon Region staff at the Mountain Weather Centre in Kelowna worked long hours to provide meteorological support for firefighter and public safety use. At the peak of the crisis, MSC staff in Vancouver and Edmonton assisted by taking on Kelowna's forecasting workload for northern B.C. and the Yukon, while the Victoria service unit dealt with information requests from the media. Extra soundings from the Kelowna Upper Air Station were provided to assist the fire weather forecasters. Shortly after the Kelowna fire was brought under control, another major burn was triggered near the city of Cranbrook in southeastern BC. The Emergency Response mobile upper air station was deployed by MSC staff to provide upper air data. The provision of accurate wind and temperature forecasts and observations by the MSC enabled firefighting activities, including evacuation orders, to be optimized. All MSC forecasters involved were presented with regional awards in September 2003 in recognition of their efforts.

Science for Municipal Decision-Makers: The Meteorological Service of Canada, in partnership with Emergency Management Ontario, has made scientific information on atmospheric hazards available to all municipalities in Ontario. The atmospheric hazards web site36 includes maps and co-recognition software (cumulative hazards). This information will help municipalities assess current hazards as part of the detailed risk assessment legally required from each municipality by December 2004 under the new Emergency Management Act. Gaps have been identified that will enable future development of new maps and knowledge so that comprehensive atmospheric hazards science is available for municipal decision-makers.

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³⁶ For more information on atmospheric hazards, visit: http://www.hazards.ca.

Study Pinpoints Lightning Hot Spots: Lightning flashes occur in Canada about 2.7 million times per year. Lightning strikes kill approximately six Canadians each year, seriously injure about 70 people and ignite some 4,000 forest fires.

In summer, when most storms occur, lightning hot spots include parts of southern Ontario, southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the foothills of Alberta. In winter, most lightning occurs over the Atlantic Ocean just south of Sable Island, where cold Arctic air collides with warmer air from the Gulf Stream. Lightning is less common in the northern regions and in most of British Columbia.

Information on the location, strength and timing of lightning is important to operations that are vulnerable to direct hits or to fluctuations in electric power. For example, the aviation industry relies on it to protect aircraft and ground crews, while forestry and parks services use it to determine where lightning-induced fires are most likely to occur.

An MSC study conducted in 2003-2004³⁷ identifies areas of Canada where lightning occurs most often. The

study's findings are based on observations collected by the Canadian Lightning Detection Network over the past five years. The network has 83 sensors located across Canada and forms the northern half of a continental network that is the largest of its kind in the world.

OUTREACH STRATEGIES

International Hurricane Workshop: In November 2003, the MSC hosted the second International Workshop on Extra-tropical Transition of Tropical Cyclones (IWET-II) in collaboration with the

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Search and Rescue Secretariat. The workshop aimed to improve the understanding and prediction of transitioning hurricanes, a problem of particular importance to the east coast of Canada. Advances and challenges in researching and forecasting these unique storms were shared through presentations, forums and hands-on activities. The conference concluded with a discussion on future research and collaboration, with plans to establish an international web site on extratropical transition. The MSC's hurricane experts will carry out more research flights during the 2004 hurricane season.³⁸

Canada's research flights into hurricanes Isabel and Juan were a priority topic at the conference. Data collected during the flights showed that, although hurricanes tend to be symmetrical, the winds during hurricane Juan were much higher on one side due to the speed of the storm's movement. Other MSC research confirmed that offshore water temperatures during Juan were approximately three degrees Celsius above normal. Computerized simulations show that these temperatures caused the storm's wind speed to increase by approximately 25 km per hour.

Project OPPortunity: Highway 401, from Windsor, Ontario to the Quebec border, is a major transportation route. Following a fog-related accident near Windsor in the fall of 1999, a coroner's inquest recommended that Environment Canada investigate ways to work more closely with the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) in the provision of weather information. Project OPPortunity creates relationships between the OPP officers who patrol the highway and the MSC meteorologists who forecast the weather. Services established in 2003-2004 include a password-protected web page displaying current weather observations and weather warnings, forecasts, radar and satellite imagery and the automated delivery of specific weather warnings affecting the OPP

³⁷ For more on lightning hotspots in Canada, visit: http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/education/lightning/index e.html.

³⁸ For more information on hurricanes visit the Canadian Hurricane Centre at: http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/weather/hurricane.index_e.html or the Hurricane Juan web site at: http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/weather/hurricane/juan/.

dispatch area. There is also a web-based reporting tool that allows the OPP to notify the MSC of critical weather events reported by the OPP. This information can then be incorporated into MSC severe weather warnings and statements if appropriate.

SERVICE STRATEGIES

Scientific data is critical to the environmental prediction process. In Canada, information on weather, air quality, ice, snow and water is gathered through an array of observation networks, some based on the ground or in water and others operating from the upper atmosphere and space. The following section highlights some of the monitoring work that we undertook in 2003-2004.

Measurement of Mercury in the Low Arctic: In 1999, experiments conducted by the MSC in Northern Quebec showed that atmospheric mercury depletion in the spring contributes to the contamination of snow and meltwater. Measurements taken in 2003-2004 also show that atmospheric mercury deposited on snow in the spring may contribute to increased mercury concentration in Arctic vegetation, including the mosses and lichens that caribou consume.

AVOS System Installations: The Automatic Voluntary Observing Ships System (AVOS) is an automatic weather observing station installed on-board selected ships around the world. It automatically transmits regular observations including pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, sea temperature, as well as the ship's position, speed and direction of motion. Values for additional parameters such as visibility and sky and ice conditions can be added manually.

The MSC has selected 75 ships for AVOS installations based on their travel routes and sailing frequency. The goal of this initiative is to maximize the number and quality of observations in data-sparse areas, primarily Canada's North and Canadian coastal waters, thereby leading to improved marine forecasts.

In the first year of a three-year funding initiative from the New Search and Rescue Initiatives Fund, six AVOS systems were installed, for a total of 20 AVOS-equipped ships by the end of 2003-2004. Future funding will provide for 18 more systems over three years, with the MSC covering all installation costs.

Improved Satellite Data for Ice Forecasting: The MSC monitors ice and iceberg conditions in Canadian coastal waters to support year-round marine activities. In 2003, the MSC began receiving and analyzing daily Envisat synthetic aperture radar (SAR) satellite images. Ice conditions are monitored primarily through the analysis of daily satellite images from Canada's RADARSAT-1 satellite, now nearing the end of its mission life. The RADARSAT-2 mission is scheduled to launch and begin operations in 2005. By tapping into the Envisat data stream in the interim, the MSC has ensured a continual flow of SAR satellite imagery for ice monitoring in the event of a gap between Canada's RADARSAT-1 and RADARSAT-2 missions. Currently, the Envisat images are being ordered to complement the RADARSAT-1 imagery, thus providing timelier and wider satellite coverage for ice operations.

MSC Supercomputer: The MSC operates one of the most powerful computers in Canada. It runs simulations of the atmosphere and produces environmental forecasts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. On December 25, 2003, nearly four years after the project began, the Supercomputer Replacement Project was officially completed with the acceptance of the new IBM system. The

new system is 2.5 times more powerful than the previous one. Nearly 50 MSC employees were involved in implementation of the system, which included determining user requirements for the next decade and preparing technical specifications. Implementation culminated with a year-long system installation, system performance verification and conversion process.

This new technology means that scientific improvements that have been developed can be transferred to operations at an accelerated pace over the next year, resulting in more accurate forecasts in the one-to-five day range, as well as allowing new techniques to extend forecasts to ten days. Not only will the MSC's forecasting capacity and accuracy improve, its research will be greatly enhanced as well. The new computer will allow the Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis (CCCma) in Victoria, one of the biggest users of the supercomputing facility, to push the boundaries of climate change research.

Forecaster's Workstation Project: The MSC started a project in 2003-2004 to provide tools for operational meteorologists to access and analyze data and to generate products. The MSC joined a consortium of the German, Swiss and Danish meteorological services to develop this software. The first version of the software will be available for operational testing early in 2005 prior to the start of operational deployment late in 2005-2006.

5.3.2 Key Result: Adaptation to Changes

Adaptation to day-to-day and longer-term changes in atmospheric, hydrological and ice conditions



Building Science Capacity

What is the issue?

Climate variability, air quality and high-profile weather events impact Canadians and these issues are of interest to several sectors, including agriculture, shipping, construction, media, health, environmental conservation, forestry and recreation. These sectors seek longer lead times, increased accuracy for warnings, increased predictive capacities for long term climate and environmental conditions, and improved ability to predict the presence and levels of threats in air and water. As a result, the Meteorological Service of Canada's research and development activities continue to be vital for the health and safety of the public and for informed policy formulation by federal, provincial and local governments.

What are we doing about it?

The MSC conducts research to provide Environment Canada with a solid scientific foundation upon which to build policies and strategies that safeguard our environment and protect human health. It conducts research in a wide variety of areas related to priority issues of the Department including meteorology, air quality; climate change; and impacts and adaptation. More specifically, the MSC undertakes research and development related to severe weather, numerical weather and environmental prediction, data assimilation, satellite meteorology, radar meteorology and cloud physics with the goal of improving weather and environmental predictions in Canada.

What have we achieved?

The MSC is recognized internationally for world-class weather prediction services and excellence in atmospheric science research. Our research and development programs are regarded as fundamentally sound and responsive to the needs of Environment Canada and Canadian citizens. In 2001, a peer review of MSC's research and development activities by external and international experts highlighted our world class and leading edge work in many areas of atmospheric and climate science 39

A 2003-2012 Strategic Plan for the MSC Research and Development Program has been developed. 40 As well, Environment Canada funding of the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Science (CFCAS) was extended through 2010. CFCAS will promote funding opportunities through partnerships with universities. Several million dollars of funding has been granted in areas related to heavy precipitation analysis and prediction, behaviour of tropical cyclones in the middle latitudes, and severe summer and winter storms in the Great Lakes Basin.

In the past year, the MSC has focused its scientific work on areas that include ongoing peer review processes, collaboration with academia, enhanced client outreach, and strategic science planning.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

METEOROLOGY

Meteorology for Offshore Oil and Gas Review: For the past two years, MSC's Pacific and Yukon Region has led the meteorological input into the B.C. government-initiated review of the West Coast Moratorium on Oil and Gas Drilling and Exploration. During 2003-2004, MSC staff analyzed the meteorological knowledge gaps related to conducting safe and environmentally responsible hydrocarbon activities on the B.C. coast. Although the full consideration of the moratorium has not concluded, it reached a critical stage in October 2003, culminating in the Royal Society of Canada hearings commissioned by the B.C. government. The MSC made presentations to the Royal Society of Canada Expert Panel on Science Issues Related to the Moratorium at which meteorological knowledge gaps were discussed.

AIR QUALITY

Initiatives Supporting the Border Air Quality Strategy: A series of projects designed to better understand the movement of air pollution and its effects on transborder air quality is underway. 41 In June 2003, Canada and the U.S. agreed to improve transborder air quality by implementing the Border Air Quality Strategy. Projects include a Georgia Basin/Puget Sound International Airshed pilot project that focuses on reducing particulate matter and toxic emissions from diesel fuels and marine vessels.

In February 2004, the MSC participated in the Windsor Air Quality Symposium that focused on achieving a better understanding of the current state of air quality in the Windsor Essex County area. The MSC is working on innovative technologies to measure air pollution at the Canada-U.S. border and other areas by introducing a vehicle that has the capacity to take real-time

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³⁹ The study is available electronically at: http://www.mse-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RD Review e.html.

^{40 (}http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/aesd/publications/StrategicPlan/2003/2012/strategic_plan/summary/index/e.html). 41 You can find out more about the Border Air Quality Strategy on the Internet at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/canada/us/air/index/e.htm.

measurements while in motion. The project is the first of its kind and will provide more accurate data to pinpoint the source and type of air pollutants and determine the level of human exposure.

MSC Participation in SCISAT Satellite Mission: The MSC is a world leader in ozone research, and provides the global calibration source for Brewer ozone measurements at approximately 100 stations around the world. In August 2003, Canada launched its SCISAT satellite. The satellite will study changes in the earth's ozone layer with emphasis on the Arctic. This research is important because severe thinning of the Arctic ozone layer could become more apparent in the future due to the emission of industrial chemicals. Additionally, preliminary study findings suggest that climate change may be altering the Arctic atmosphere, making it more susceptible to ozone loss. The SCISAT satellite was developed by the Canadian Space Agency and carries two ozone-measuring instruments including MAESTRO (Measurements of Aerosol Extinction in the Stratosphere and Troposphere Retrieved by Occultation), developed by Environment Canada and MSC scientists.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The MSC has an internationally respected global climate modelling group, the Canadian Centre for Climate Modeling and Analysis (CCCma), located at the University of Victoria. The CCCma is a key player in the assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and disseminates extensive climate change information to university researchers, private industry and the public from its popular web site. ⁴² The Centre interacts extensively with the university and with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Institute for Ocean Sciences.

Studies Show Human Footprint on Climate: Much of Canada has experienced increasing temperatures during the past half century. Globally, human activity has been identified as the cause of these temperature increases. However, attributing the cause of such changes over smaller areas – such as individual continents or countries – has until recently, been extremely difficult. The signal of climate change is small in relation to natural climate variations on these scales. MSC scientists have shown for the first time that temperature increases in North America during the past 50 years are linked to increased emissions of greenhouse gases. They have shown that this link can also be made for temperature increases in the Arctic and in Eurasia.

Greenhouse gas emissions may also affect other aspects of the climate, for example, atmospheric circulation. A study conducted by an MSC scientist, in collaboration with researchers at the University of Victoria and the U.K. Met Office, demonstrates that a human footprint is now detectable in sea-level pressure data collected globally over the past 50 years. This is the first study to formally detect a human effect on the global climate that does not use temperature data.

These detection results demonstrate convincingly that climate models are able to simulate observed changes in the climate system caused by increased emissions of greenhouse gases. These successes in turn increase our confidence in projections of future climate change and their use as a sound scientific basis for the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Climate Change Indicators: Long-term climate data from the MSC is showcased in a federal-provincial-territorial report by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. The report,

⁴² http://www.cccma.ec.gc.ca/

Climate, Nature, People: Indicators of Canada's Changing Climate, 43 examines changes in 17 climate and climate-related indicators in the 20th century. An MSC scientist was the federal cochair for the project, which took over three years to complete. Several MSC employees were members of the Climate Change Indicators Task Group that directed and reviewed the report.

The report suggests that the climate in many regions of Canada is changing, but that the rate, extent, and impact of change varies from one area to another. Nearly all of Canada has become warmer and wetter over the past century. Sea surface temperatures rose substantially on the west coast, but changed little on the east coast. This warming trend has had a variety of impacts, including a shorter ice season, rising sea levels, shrinking glaciers, a longer growing season and reduced heating needs in most parts of the country.44

Assessment of Energy Sector Impacts in Canada: The MSC is the key partner in the "Historical and future climates for the assessment of energy sector impacts in Canada" project funded by the Program of Energy Research and Development (PERD). The project's main objective is to develop a nationally-consistent set of energy sector scenarios of historical and future climate that are made available to impact researchers/users. These scenarios will address the needs of energy sector researchers and decision-makers and will be consistent with other sectoral impacts information being developed within the Canadian Climate Impacts Scenarios (CCIS) Project.

A web-based workshop "Climate scenarios for the Canadian energy sector" was held and a synthesis report has been prepared by the MSC based on the discussions at the workshop. In order to facilitate analyses of historical climate data and construction of scenarios, the statistical software STECA (Statistical Tool for Extreme Climate Analysis) has been developed. The MSC analyzed the historical climate of 466 stations; this analysis is available on the CCIS web site. 45

Carbon Sinks in Canada: The MSC, with funding from the Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change and the Program of Energy Research and Development (PERD), is a national leader in measuring and modelling the carbon, water and energy cycles of the Canadian boreal forest. Since 1997, Environment Canada has led the Boreal Ecosystem Research and Monitoring Sites (BERMS)

program in collaboration with the Canadian Forest Service, Parks Canada and several Canadian universities. BERMS is the flagship flux station of the Fluxnet-Canada Research Network, a new national network that is studying the influence of climate and disturbances on carbon cycling in forest and peatland ecosystems. The BERMS region in central Saskatchewan has become a "super-site" for collaborative research, as the tower network and auxiliary observations provide a research database suitable for other environmental studies. The

Since establishing the water, energy and CO2 flux measurement program at the BERMS Old Aspen site, the CO2, water vapour and energy fluxes have been measured continuously. The CO2 exchange data from five complete annual cycles shows significant inter-annual differences and shed light on the forest's potential response to climate warming.

45 For more on the Canadian Climate Impacts and Scenarios Project, visit: http://www.cics.uvic.ca/scenarios/index.egi?introduction.

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⁴³ http://www.ceme.ca/assets/pdf/cc_ind_full_doc_e.pdf.

⁴⁴ For more on the Climate Change Indicators Initiative, visit: http://ccme.ca/initiatives/climate.html?category/id=33.

BERMS data is being used to strengthen our understanding of the key processes that control the forest's carbon and water cycles, including disturbance by fire and harvest, climate warming and drought. ⁴⁶

HYDROLOGY

Threats to Water Availability in Canada: In 2002, Environment Canada organized a workshop to discuss the threats to the availability of fresh water in Canada and released a national science assessment entitled Threats to Sources of Drinking Water and Aquatic Ecosystem Health in Canada. In March 2004, Environment Canada released a companion assessment called Threats to Water Availability in Canada. Production of these peer-reviewed documents was directed by leading Environment Canada scientists. Written by approximately 70 experts from academia, industry and various levels of government, the reports provide an overview of the current knowledge, trends and research gaps for each of 15 key threats. Ultimately, the assessments are intended to assist decision-makers, resource managers and the research community in developing future research directions and priorities and sound management policies and practices. The reports are an important first step in identifying and managing threats to Canada's water sources.

* See section 5.2.3 for more information on Environment Canada's water initiatives.

5.3.3 Modernization of the Meteorological Service of Canada

Implementing Change ... Modernizing the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC)



Modernization

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) is one of the most sophisticated weather and hydrometric services in the world with a \$337 million technological infrastructure that operates without interruption 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The MSC's roles, responsibilities and reputation set high expectations for continued exemplary service as well as for ongoing improvements into the future. Our operating environment (including the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather and environmental hazards, the need to adapt to a changing climate and human and capital rust out concerns) also provides drivers for modernization.

In 2003, following a comprehensive assessment of the existing state of the organization and the expectations for the future, the Meteorological Service of Canada began implementing a transformation agenda focused on delivering:

- A more sustainable organization and infrastructure;
- > Improved services for Canadians and key stakeholders; and

⁴⁶ To find out more about the Boreal Ecosystem Research and Monitoring Sites (BERMS), visit their web site at: http://berms.ccrp.ec.gc.ca/e-main.htm.

⁴⁷ For more on Threats to Water Availability in Canada, visit: http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-e.html or view the reports at: <a href="http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/Threa

Strengthened linkages among production, science and service.

The modernization of the MSC was advanced in 2003-2004 through our efforts to address succession planning and expertise-renewal issues, to restore infrastructure, and to develop and implement plans for new services and outreach activities. Specific areas of service improvement in the past year included:

- Attention to high-impact weather, precipitation forecasts, improving lead times for warnings, and providing new products and services;
- Reviewing options for new services such as road weather information systems;
- Quality of service improvement through verification systems and surveys;
- > New and strengthened partnerships with media, private sector and emergency organizations;
- > Optimizing distribution channels such as radio, telephone and Internet; and
- Initiating a life-cycle management approach to ensure the sustainability of the organization through the modernization of infrastructure, technology and expertise.

Advances in science and technology as well as the different ways in which governments deliver services (e.g. through increased multilateral and bilateral collaboration, and public/private partnerships with academia, citizens, stakeholders and other jurisdictions) present new opportunities and challenges for the Meteorological Service of Canada.

What is the issue?

A cornerstone of government is to reduce social and economic vulnerability by providing federal services for the safety and security of Canadians. In the 130 years since the Meteorological Service of Canada was created, periodic updates, improvements, reorganizations and recruitment have been used to try to keep its services modern and adaptive to changing economic and social needs. The MSC needs a broad-based solution to manage the threat posed by infrastructure and human-resource challenges, and to maintain the integrity of Canada's weather and water service.

What are we doing about it?

Environment Canada's broad policy and program strategies in addressing the transition of the MSC focus on:

- Consolidating and modernizing forecast operations (including automation);
- Creating National Service Offices and strengthening outreach capacity (weather preparedness);
- > Creating National Laboratories (linking science/production/service);
- > Addressing the MSC's monitoring capacity;
- > Introducing product and service enhancements; and
- > Restoring and developing key skill sets for MSC staff.

What have we achieved?

The MSC has long been a leader in communications and has a history of dedication to service supported by science. In March 2003, following extensive work to design a sustainable weather service, the Minister of the Environment announced an investment in the Meteorological Service of Canada of \$75 million over the next five years and an additional \$5 million annually thereafter. In 2003-2004, the MSC focused its modernization efforts in priority areas, including the recruitment and training of meteorologists and hydrologists, and the completion of the National Radar Project.

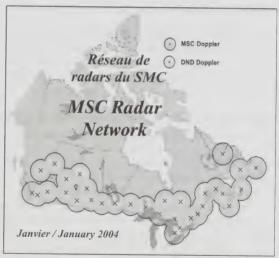
Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

MAINTAINING EXPERTISE

Meteorologist Recruitment and Training: The departure of staff through retirements and organizational change presents a significant risk in terms of lost knowledge and expertise. The MSC is working to prevent the gradual loss of professional and technical skills by implementing effective succession planning and human resource management practices. To ensure that the MSC maintains the expertise it requires in the future, new scientists, meteorologists, and technicians are being recruited and trained. In the past year, recruitment of technical and professional personnel continued with the hiring of 21

meteorologists.

Training and Professional **Development:** The Science-Operations Connection held in Toronto in February 2004, was attended by over 120 operational meteorologists, MSC managers and atmospheric research scientists from across Canada. The goals of the forum, the second of its kind, included developing a common vision amongst researchers, forecasters and managers on the role and connections between the MSC's new National Labs and its new Storm Prediction Centres. The forum allowed operational meteorologists and research scientists to discuss what they need from



each other, and what is needed from MSC management to make possible the connection between operational meteorology and research. The Connection was a success and a knowledge-sharing experience for both operational meteorologists and researchers.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHANGES - MODERNIZING NETWORKS

National Radar Project: Under the MSC's seven-year, \$34.9 million National Radar Project, all weather radars have been successfully converted to Doppler Radar effective March 2004. The National Radar Project finished on time and under budget. The Doppler Radar network extends from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia and provides coverage for 98 % of

the country's population and over 28 % of Canada's land mass. Prior to its completion, the radar network provided coverage to 49 % of Canadians and only 1.1 % of Canada's land mass. Improvements in the detection and prediction of environmental hazards, such as severe weather and floods, will be possible as a result of our new Doppler radar capabilities.⁴⁸

Canada's Global Climate Observing System Surface Network in the North: Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change financed the upgrade of eight Global Climate Observing System Surface Network (GSN) sites and the installation of seven new sites north of 60°. To have adequate global coverage, the GCOS goal is to have a monitoring station in each 5x5 degree grid for the world. Canada's regional coverage does not meet this standard. There are large geographical gaps in the north that hamper the MSC's ability to understand environmental change and its implications. Existing GSN stations, which primarily provide temperature and total precipitation datasets, have been upgraded to include the measurement of wind speed and direction, humidity, rate-of-rainfall, snow cover and radiation. These enhanced datasets are needed to effectively document and understand climatic processes. When completed next year, the project will add 22 new GSN sites to Canada's high latitudes and upgrade 23 others. These stations will become part of Canada's commitment to the GCOS GSN that includes 54 stations located south of 60°.

INNOVATION THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Canadian Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR) Program: The Meteorological Service of Canada is engaged in the development of a composite upper air observing system made up of conventional sources and new technologies. The most promising of these new technologies is the Canadian Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR) Program that involves reporting upper air weather observations from commercial aircraft.

Implementation of the AMDAR Program in Canada consists of setting up the proper infrastructure and logistics, including agreements with Canadian air carriers and data-link service providers to provide aircraft data in real-time. This data is used by the MSC for assimilation into Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models, leading to potential improvements in the quality of weather forecasts and warnings.

The development of the Canadian AMDAR Program advanced significantly in 2003-2004 with the deployment of the AMDAR technology on 10 Canadair Regional Jet aircraft from Jazz and the upgrade of the DHC-8's avionics by Jazz that will allow for the expansion of AMDAR to their full fleet of DHC-8 aircraft. It is expected that the AMDAR program with Jazz will be fully operational with 83 aircraft reporting AMDAR data on a continuous basis by December 2004.⁴⁹

The SCRIBE Weather Forecast Product Expert System: The MSC has spent more than 10 years designing and improving SCRIBE, a computer application that can automatically generate a suite of forecast products based on input from Numerical Weather Prediction models and observations and forecaster expertise. SCRIBE output is produced in digital format and allows the MSC to

Environment Canada

⁴⁸ Imagery produced by the Doppler Radar Network is available to the public on Environment Canada's weather office web site at: http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/radar/index_e.html.

⁴⁹ For more information on AMDAR, visit: http://www.ec.gc.ca/press/2002/020806_b_e.htm.

generate many types of forecasts, from public to marine, simultaneously in both official languages. SCRIBE is currently being implemented as one of the main production tools at MSC forecast offices in the regions. Input from the operational forecasters who use it has been an essential and invaluable part of the development of this ground-breaking technology.



Service Improvement

What is the issue?

Improving Canadians' capacity to anticipate, mitigate, withstand, and recover from high-impact weather and related hazards contributes to healthy communities where threats from environmental hazards are minimized.

\$150 billion of our nation's economy is weather-sensitive.

What are we doing about it?

To achieve this goal, the broad strategies in addressing service improvement are to:

- Improve the quality of products and services:
- Improve science:

Weather services are among the most frequently used federal government services. Surveys indicate that over 90 percent of Canadians consult at least one weather forecast each day.

- Find innovative ways to deliver these products and services to the public, private and academic sectors: and
- Strengthen partnerships and develop enhanced capacity within the private meteorological sector

What have we achieved?

Each year the MSC issues approximately 14,000 severe weather warnings and 3,500 ice hazard warnings, and provides about 500,000 public weather forecasts, 200,000 marine weather forecasts

and 400,000 aviation forecasts. Surveys indicate that 92 per cent of Canadians consult at least one weather forecast every day.

Mass media is the primary means by which MSC weather information reaches Canadians. The media's role is vital to ensuring that Canadians receive weather information -

Environment Canada's automatic telephone answering devices (ATADs), providing recordings of the latest weather forecasts as well as weather watches and warnings, received 33 million calls in 2003-2004.

particularly extreme weather and climate warnings - in a timely manner. Weather information can also be accessed via the following Environment Canada sources:

Internet: The weather office web site (http://www.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca) is one of the federal government's most frequently used Internet sites, with over 3 billion hits per year.

- *Telephone:* Free recorded messages provide basic public forecasts and a 1-900 user-pay service enables callers to speak directly to a meteorologist 24 hours a day.
- Weatheradio: Bilingual weather information is continually broadcast over Weatheradio VHF frequencies.

Some of the work that we undertook in 2003-2004 to improve the quality of our services, to encourage innovation in service delivery and to continue strengthening our partnerships is highlighted below.

Major 2003-2004 Performance Accomplishments

IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Online Products and Services: The weather office web site continued to grow in popularity with an average of 325,000 visits per day in 2003-2004. The number of visits increased dramatically on significant weather days, such as the days leading up to the arrival of Hurricane Isabel in September 2003. The operation and maintenance of the weather office web site are highly complex due to the automated processes required to continually update the information with Canada's changing weather. Investments in 2003-2004 in the web site have resulted in a significant increase in the site's dependability and capacity.⁵⁰

Cooperative Management of Information on Water: The national hydrometric program is an example of the cooperative management of Canada's water resources by the federal and provincial governments. It provides for the collection, interpretation, and dissemination of surface water quantity data and information.

The hydrometric program is carried out under formal agreements between Environment Canada and each of the provinces and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (representing the territories). The agreements provide for the collection of surface water quantity and sediment data on a national basis, with costs shared according to specific interests and needs.

Under the agreements, the federal government publishes the data that has been collected according to national standards. The data is stored in the National Water Data Archive (also known as the HYDAT database). The archive contains daily, monthly and instantaneous data for streamflow, water level and sediment data for over 2,500 active and 5,500 discontinued hydrometric monitoring stations across Canada. Since 2003-2004, all historical streamflow and water level data can be accessed on-line along with period-of-record statistics for most stations. ⁵¹

Historical Weather and Climate Data: A new web site provides public access to historical weather and climate data from the MSC's national climatological database. The number of page views for the MSC's climate site increased six-fold after the launch of this web site. In total, in 2003-2004, the public was provided with over 13 million separate pages of information about the Canadian climate. So far, January 2004 was the busiest month for the web site.

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^{50 2003-2004} RPP commitment: Increased reliability of and more accurate and faster access to information on the single-window web site because of improved infrastructure and site maintenance.

For more information on the national hydrometric program, visit: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/wsc/hydrat/H2O/index_e.cfm.
2003-2004 RPP commitment: On-line access to selected real-time and historical quality-controlled meteorological, hydrometric and climatological data. To access the National Climate Data and Information Archive, visit: http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca.

The Meteorological Service of Canada delivers a broad spectrum of other up-to-date climate products and services to the Canadian public and users in the climate science community. Products that are delivered to Canadians via the Internet or other electronic means include:

- The Climate Trends and Variations Bulletin is published regularly on the Internet. The Bulletin summarizes recent seasonal and annual climate information for Canada in an easily understandable format with text, maps, and graphs in the context of historical measurements.
- Authoritative information for Canadians on the El-Nino/La-Nina phenomenon and its influence on our climate. 54
- Projections of the potential effects of greenhouse gas warming on the climates of Canada and the world. These projections, produced with Canada's state-of-the-art climate model, are available from the Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis and are used extensively across Canada and abroad by students and researchers.⁵⁵

SERVICE INNOVATION

Road Weather Information System (RWIS): One of the key concerns expressed by Canadians in a 2002 national survey conducted for the MSC is an interest in safer winter roads. In 2003-2004, the MSC worked closely with provincial and territorial governments and Transport Canada to develop agreements to quality assure, archive and share data from road weather observation networks. Data from the network, combined with forecasts of road temperature and conditions, will allow road maintainers to proactively treat the pavement in such a way as to prevent icing, improve safety and reduce the amount of salt used on roadways. ⁵⁶

Retrofitting Observational Networks: MSC's ability to produce high-quality products and services is heavily dependent on the quality and quantity of the data it acquires. To achieve the goal of invigorating the MSC's monitoring capacity, work has begun on retrofitting the observational networks. In 2003-2004, 21 climate stations and 14 surface weather stations were upgraded. These upgrades are a first step in applying a life-cycle management approach to these networks to ensure their integrity and usefulness well into the future. ⁵⁷

UV Program Renewal: During the spring and summer seasons, the UV Index portion of the Public Forecast informs Canadians of the hazards of ultraviolet radiation. In spring 2004, the forecast methodology for the UV Index was improved: it takes into account elevation, and, in part, reflection of UV radiation by snow on the ground, two factors not previously included. Additionally, the scheme to determine the UV Index based on observations from Brewer spectrophotometers was improved. These changes will result, particularly in the spring, in a forecast UV Index that can be somewhat higher than in the past. As well, the criteria used to

⁵³ The Climate Trends and Variations Bulletin can be found at: http://www.msc-smc.ec.ge.ca/ccrm/bulletin/.

⁵⁴ This Canadian perspective can be found on the Internet at http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/education/elnino/.

⁵⁵ The Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis web site can be found at: http://www.cccma.ec.gc.ca.

^{56 2003-2004} RPP commitment: contribute to the development and operation of a road weather information system in partnership with other federal agencies, the provinces and the private sector (in 2004).

⁵⁷ 2003-2004 RPP commitments: modernize 15 surface weather stations each year; modernize 15 Reference Climate Stations each year.

include the UV Index in public forecasts have been changed. The index is now included, rounded to the nearest whole number, whenever it is forecast to be three (the "moderate" category) or more, regardless of the season.⁵⁸

STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

The Meteorological Service of Canada works with partners in nearly all aspects of its operations. Partnerships help meet client and stakeholder needs and support outreach efforts that communicate weather, water, climate and other information to Canadians. The mass media, for example, is one of the MSC's most important partners in disseminating warnings and forecasts to Canadians. Research and development is done in collaboration with universities and/or research institutes. Water level monitoring activities rely heavily on partnerships with the provinces and territories.

The MSC's three biggest partners are NAV CANADA, the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Coast Guard.

Weather Services to NAV CANADA: In partnership with NAV CANADA, the privatized operator of the Canadian air navigation system, the MSC provides many of the specialized meteorological products and data services the aviation industry requires to operate safely and efficiently. Some of the products provided in whole or in part by MSC personnel include: graphical area forecasts for the entire country (including an outlook to 24 hours of weather, icing and turbulence conditions); 12 to 24 hour site-specific forecasts of ceiling, visibility, wind and weather for approximately 170 airports; and specialized thunderstorm and turbulence forecast charts for air-traffic flow management that ensure an effective and efficient use of airspace.

Through the agreement for aviation weather products and services, the MSC and NAV CANADA collaborate in a way that has distinct benefits for each. For example, the MSC relies on the NAV CANADA-funded aviation observing network for programs such as understanding climate change, while NAV CANADA benefits greatly from the MSC-funded upper-air observing network that leads to accurate reports and predictions of flight level wind conditions.

Operational Support to the Department of National Defence: Dedicated offices provide meteorological services to the army, navy and air force components of the Department of National Defence. Forecast, consultation services and data services are provided from these MSC offices situated in military facilities around the country to support domestic exercises and international peace-keeping responsibilities. For example, the MSC's Weather Services Centre (WSC) at the Trenton Air Force Base issued real-time forecasts to support Canadian Forces aviation operations in Afghanistan. The Weather Services Centres in Comox and Halifax provided detailed marine weather warning and forecast services to Canadian ships en-route to and from the Persian Gulf as part of Canada's contribution to the international efforts against terrorism.

Canadian Coast Guard: Working closely with the Canadian Coast Guard, the Canadian Ice Service provides information on past, present and future sea ice, lake ice and iceberg conditions in Canadian waters. This information is provided to marine operators, other government departments and other levels of government to enhance the safety and efficiency of marine operations in ice-

⁵⁸ For more information on the changes to the UV Index program in 2004, see: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/topics/uv/change2004_e.html.

encumbered waters. The Canadian Ice Service provides information services and scientific and technical expertise to support the effective operation of the Canadian Coast Guard's icebreaking program.

OTHER PARTNERSHIPS OF NOTE IN 2003-2004

North American Study on Aircraft Icing and Hazardous Winter Weather: Icing is a significant concern for aviation in Canada, particularly in the winter months when icing conditions are frequently encountered. The development of real-time icing detection/warning systems at airports could help mitigate icing-related incidents and accidents. The National Research Council Institute for Aerospace Research (NRC-IAR), the MSC and NASA's Glenn Research Center began a major North American scientific study aimed at better understanding of aircraft icing and hazardous winter weather. The \$3 million Alliance Icing Research Study (AIRS II) focused on freezing rain and other severe winter weather and it was designed to improve air traffic safety through better forecasting and detection of winter weather hazards to aircraft. More than 50 researchers from four countries participated in AIRS II, which took place in the Ottawa, Mirabel, Eastern Ontario and Southern Quebec areas from November 2003 to April 2004. Ultimately, this study will help improve Environment Canada's ability to detect and forecast hazardous winter weather conditions such as freezing precipitation, icing, winds and snow in the airspace surrounding an airport. 59

Energy Sector Partnerships: The Wind Energy Simulation Tool (WEST), developed by the MSC, allows users to identify the most suitable location to install a wind turbine or wind farm. Since the development of the Wind Energy Simulation Tool, demands on the MSC by the wind energy sector have substantially increased. A wind energy Atlas has been developed for use by the industry, and specific studies have been carried out for Manitoba Hydro and the province of Quebec using WEST.

Industrial Research Chair in Extreme Weather: The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Industrial Chair in Extreme Weather is supported by Environment Canada, through the MSC, and by the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction. The Chair is held by Professor Ronald Stewart, a former senior MSC scientist, and will enhance the teaching and study of the causes and consequences of extreme weather events. The MSC is investing \$500,000 over the next five years in this initiative.

International Partnerships: Canada, through the MSC, is a key player in international meteorological initiatives. Some of these activities are carried out under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). There are also many bilateral agreements with national meteorological and hydrological services of individual countries (for example, the Chinese Meteorological Authority, the U.S. National Weather Service, MétéoFrance) and other consortiums and working groups dedicated to the advancement of environmental prediction.

At a July 2003 Ministerial Earth Observation Summit in Washington, 33 countries including Canada and over 30 international organizations endorsed a declaration for an expanded international effort to improve Earth observation capabilities by and for all nations. Canada is well placed to contribute to this effort, with recognized expertise in remote sensing, space technology, in situ monitoring and data processing and through its

⁵⁹ For more information on the study, visit the Alliance Icing Research Study web site at http://airs-icing.org/.

world class efforts in developing mathematical models of its atmosphere and oceans. The intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO), formed at the first Earth Observation Summit in July 2003, is responsible for developing a conceptual framework and a 10-year implementation plan for a comprehensive, coordinated and sustained global Earth Observation System of Systems. The Assistant Deputy Minister of the MSC is the GEO representative for Canada. The first interdepartmental workshop for the Canadian Group on Earth Observations was held at the Canadian Space Agency's headquarters in St. Hubert, Quebec, in January 2004.

- In 2002-2003, the MSC finalized a formal agreement with the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to enhance the exchange and use of environmental data. As part of this agreement, the MSC's Canadian Ice Service is working with the U.S. Coast Guard to integrate the sea ice, lake ice and iceberg information that is available to the North American marine community. The goal of this collaboration is to improve the quality of information available to users while reducing duplication of effort and cost. This initiative, developed on the Great Lakes over the last three years and expanded to the Arctic in 2004, will be expanded to iceberg information in 2005. At this time, common production standards have been adopted and shared production is in place. Joint training activities are also under way. In the future, it is envisaged that development activities will be integrated, leading to a completely integrated production infrastructure.
- The MSC is actively involved in a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) initiative, the THORPEX program, to organize global weather research associated with high impact weather. As stated in the North American THORPEX regional plan, "...North America experiences diverse and severe weather including flash floods, droughts, tropical storms, hurricanes, hail, tornadoes, damaging winds, snow storms, blizzards, freezing rain, heat waves, "fire weather" and episodes of stable, stagnant weather that can cause fog or reduce air quality. THORPEX will make progress by enhancing international collaboration between the research and operational forecast communities and with users of forecast products. Specifically, THORPEX is designed to accelerate improvements in the accuracy of 1 to 14-day high-impact weather forecasts for the benefit of society and the economy..."

Strengthening Capacity in the Private Meteorological Sector: The private meteorological sector in Canada is small, but diverse. MSC continues to pursue stronger relationships with this sector by encouraging the development and use of value-added meteorological services. The Department is working to improve the sector's access to data and to identify new and emerging business opportunities for this sector.

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Appendix A: Consolidated Reporting

A.1 Sustainable Development Strategy

Sustainable Development Strategy 2001-2003

Environment Canada tabled its second Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2001-2003 in the House of Commons in February 2001. This is the third and final progress report for the 2001-2003 Strategy.

Under the *Auditor General Act*, federal departments and selected agencies were first required to prepare Sustainable Development Strategies (SDSs) in 1997. Under the Act, there is also a requirement for departments to update their strategies at least every three years. The Treasury Board Secretariat provides guidance for annual reporting in order to apprise parliamentarians of progress made against commitments contained in the Sustainable Development Strategies.

Environment Canada's 2001-2003 Sustainable Development Strategy contributed to delivering an agenda that provided the basis for long-term solutions to ensure Canada's ecological legacy for future generations. The Strategy reinforced Environment Canada's roles of showing leadership by example and of building capacity and commitment with its partners. The Strategy identified goals and objectives under four areas for making progress on sustainable development:

- Knowledge for Decision Making;
- > Incentives:
- > Partnerships and Sustainable Communities; and
- > Managing for Sustainable Development.

Under these goals there have been a number of accomplishments, a few of which are highlighted below. More detailed performance information for the period from April 1, 2003 to December 10, 2003 is available at http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/DPR2004Table_e.html.

Knowledge for Decision-Making

- The department has made significant progress in working with the environmental science community and others to explore ways of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of scientific research through networking and partnership opportunities, and will continue these efforts through commitments in the 2004-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Environment Canada made data access improvements to the single window weather site (http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca) including through the introduction of real-time radar data, more user-friendly interfaces and the launch of a climate archive web site that provides access to historical weather and water data on-line. Use of the weather office web site continues to climb in March 2004, the site received over 13.3 million "hits" and an average of 365 000 visits per day.

The department played a key role in helping to facilitate both Environment Week and Clean Air Day activities across Canada, providing the common thread for many organizations, local groups and communities to help focus their environmental messages, particularly on clean air and climate change, and engaging Canadians in taking action to protect and preserve our environmental quality of life.

Incentives

- > The Ecological Gifts Program was successfully implemented and will be expanded and continued in the future with a commitment in SDS 2004-2006.
- Environment Canada is leading the development of an offset system, a market-based approach to provide incentives for greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and the creation of sinks across much of the economy.

Partnerships and Sustainable Communities

- > Environment Canada strengthened the Ecosystem Initiatives as excellent examples of programming that support sustainable communities through an integrated approach to environmental issue management. The Ecosystem Initiatives will be further supported through a commitment in the SDS 2004-2006.
- > The department has continued its involvement and leadership in the Nova Scotia Sustainable Communities Initiative a unique partnership comprised of more than 40 federal, provincial, municipal and First nations governments dedicated to working with and supporting the communities' vision of improved social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being.

Managing for Sustainable Development

- > Environment Canada played a pivotal role in developing a means to address environmental performance in federal operations government-wide, and made important contributions to specific projects, such as:
 - > The Transit Pass Payroll Program, a program to allow public servants in selected departments to purchase discounted bus passes through the payroll system;
 - > Delivering the One-Tonne Challenge to public servants, as a key audience;
 - > The development of common performance measures; and
 - > The publication of a first ever government-wide environmental performance report, *Greening the Federal House.*
- > The department applied innovative approaches to greenhouse gas reductions within its own operations including:
 - Piloting Carbon Neutral Conferencing Environment Canada was the first federal organization to purchase carbon credits to offset the greenhouse gas emissions from special events and the first organization in Canada to retire these credits;
 - Adding a formula to our automated travel system to automatically track greenhouse gas emissions from business travel, and piloting a sustainable travel policy in one region;

- Implementing green building technologies in Environment Canada-owned buildings, such as geothermal, solar and other projects; and
- Beginning a pilot project, Beyond One Tonne, to develop organizational "carbon footprints," which would allow employees and their managers to design aggressive greenhouse gas reduction programs.

Visit the following web pages to read the performance reports for Environment Canada's 2001-2003 Sustainable Development Strategy:

- http://www.ec.gc.ca/dpr/2004/en/app1.htm#anchora1;
- http://www.ec.gc.ca/dpr/2003/en/app1.htm#anchora1; and
- $\verb+ http://www.ec.gc.ca/dpr/2002/en/app1.htm#anchora1. \\$

Sustainable Development Strategy 2004-2006

Environment Canada's updated Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2004-2006 was tabled in the House of Commons in February 2004. The new Strategy builds upon the strengths of the second Strategy by continuing to advance the four themes that have shaped the department's approach in recent years:

- > Information for Decision Making;
- > Innovative Instruments;
- > Partnerships for Sustainable Development; and
- > Managing for Sustainable Development.

The updated Strategy focuses on building a future shaped by a strong knowledge base that puts human and natural capital on an equal footing with economic capital, informs public debate and ensures integrated decision-making. The Strategy calls upon the strategic use of market forces to ensure that good economic policy becomes good environmental and social policy. It emphasizes partnerships and governance models that enable horizontal decision-making at the government-wide, community and corporate levels. As well, the 2004-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy calls for leadership by example in our departmental operations.

The Strategy also highlights Environment Canada's commitment to building a government-wide approach to sustainable development, and to addressing the department's international sustainable development agenda, including commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Environment Canada's 2004-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy more clearly articulates outcomes that we believe will both better enable a successful transition toward sustainable development and also enable Canadians to better judge where progress is being made. This Strategy can be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd consult/SDS2004/index e.cfm.

Appendix A.2 Status of Key Legislative and Regulatory Initiatives

		Performance of Regulatory Initiatives Clean Business Line			
Name of the Regulatory Initiative	Purpose of Regulatory Initiative	Expected Results	Performance Measurement Criteria	Results Achieved	
Amendments to the Vinyl Chloride Release Regulations These are primarily houseke amendments, recommended Standing Joint Committee fo Scrutiny of Regulations.		The proposed amendments include greater clarity in the interpretation of the Vinyl Chloride Release Regulations, 1992.	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part I (April 3, 2004)	
Amendments to the Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations	that users that might be unable to switch to non-ozone depleting substance alternatives have access to HCFCs while not undermining Canada's overall consumption reduction commitment. The proposed Regulations will The proposed Regulations will administrative in nature and continue to foster further reductions in HCFCs as per the spirit of the Montreal Protocol.		Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part I (April 3, 2004)	
Off Road Compression- Ignition Engine Emissions Regulations	The proposed Regulations will reduce exhaust emissions from off-road compression-ignition and will align Canadian emission rules with current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) standards for off-road diesel engines	The proposed Regulations will reduce the maximum allowable emissions of hydrocarbons (Health Canada), nitrogen oxides (NO ₂), particulate matter (PM) and carbon monoxide (CO) from these engines by as much as 69%.	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part I (May 8, 2004)	
Chromium Electroplating, Chromium Anodizing and Reverse Etching Regulations	To prevent and minimize emissions of Hexavalent chromium from chromium electroplating, anodizing and reverse etching operations.	Regulations will reduce atmospheric chromium emissions from metal finishing operations.	Compliance with regulations	Expected publication in Canada Gazette, Part I Fall 2004	
Marine Spark- Ignition Engine and Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Emission Regulations	The proposed Regulations will introduce new exhaust emission standards, starting in the 2007 model year, for marine sparkignition engines and off-road recreational vehicles that will be aligned with the emission standards of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	The proposed Regulations will reduce or control emissions of pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and carbon monoxide (CO) from personal watercraft and outboard motors, and from vehicles such as ATVs, off-road motorcycles, and snowmobiles.	Compliance with regulations	A discussion documen has been completed and forwarded on August 31, 2004 for comment. The new target date for publication in CGI is the end of the calendar year or early 2005.	
Regulations Amending the Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations (formerly Off- Road Diesel Fuel Regulations)	The proposed amendments will establish limits for sulphur levels in diesel fuel used for rail, marine and off-road purposes (construction, agricultural and industrial equipment)	Further contribute to the protection of the environment and human health through the reduction of harmful emissions from diesel-powered engines and equipment used in offroad applications.	Compliance with regulations	It is now proposed that this will be done through amendments to the existing Sulphur in Diesel Fuels Regulations. CGI publication is targeted for October 2004	
Amendments to the Gasoline Regulations	The Regulations extend the exemption for the use of leaded gasoline in competition vehicles for a period of five years ending January 1, 2008	These Amending Regulations continue to allow the racing industry to maintain its current status for the next five years. Large racing associations in the United States and local owners will be able to plan with certainty for that period.	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (April 9, 2003)	
Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003	The Regulations put in place additional requirements to reduce and prevent emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and their halocarbon alternatives to the environment from federal land, aboriginal land, federal departments, crown corporations, agencies, boards and federal works	These reductions are intended to prevent damage resulting from the gradual destruction of the ozone layer and thus contribute to protecting the ecosystem and human health.	Compliance with Regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (August 27, 2003)	

	and undertakings (the federal house).			
Amendments to the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations	The Benzene in Gasoline Regulations were updated to include new and more precise test methods.	The amendments are minor and technical in nature and do not alter the intent of the regulations	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (October 8, 2003)
Amendments to the Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations	The Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations are being amended to change the test methods ensure a more accurate measurement of sulphur at low levels. The limits of sulphur content for gasoline remain the same as in the past, but are expressed in milligrams per kilogram rather than in percent by weight.	The amendments are minor and technical in nature and do not alter the intent of the regulations	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (October 8, 2003)
Off Road Small Spark Ignition Engine Emissions Regulations	The Regulations will introduce exhaust emission standards for 2005 and later model-year off-road small spark-ignition engines under 25 horsepower (hp), aligned with those of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These engines are typically found in lawn and garden machines (lawnmowers, sto.); in light-duty industrial machines (welders, pressure washers, etc.); and in light-duty logging machines (chainsaws, log splitters, etc.).	The Regulations will reduce or control emissions of pollutants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO) and certain toxic substances under CEPA 1999, such as benzene, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde and particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns (PM ₁₀) from small spark ignition engines.	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (November 19, 2003)
Regulations Amending the Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations	The Amendments are aimed at streamlining and improving the former regulatory framework and are designed to increase clarity and direction to the regulates and regulators. The fundamental requirements of the existing regulations remain and are unchanged by these amendments.	These Amendments maintain the same stringent requirements governing the quality of the effluent discharged by the industry. As a result, high environmental standards are maintained for the pulp and paper industry, without the industry incurring new costs for pollution control measures.	Compliance with Regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (May 19, 2004)
Environmental Emergency Regulations	These Regulations will enhance the protection of the environment and human life and health by promoting the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from environmental emergencies at fixed facilities, from the accidental release of flammable or other hazardous substances.	The Regulations will require persons who own or control listed substances above the specified threshold quantities to prepare and implement environmental emergency plans detailing prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures in case of environmental emergency.	Compliance with regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II – (September 10, 2003)
Virtual Elimination List	The purpose of this initiative is to compile a Virtual Elimination List with Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) and its level quantification (LoQ) in chlorinated solvents being the first substance proposed for addition to the List.	When a substance is added to the Virtual Elimination List subsection 65(3) is triggered, requiring the Ministers of Health and Environment to make a regulation prescribing the quantity or concentration of the substance that may be released into the environment. This would be the expected result of adding a substance and its LoQ to the VE List. The VE List does not produce a result other than triggering s.65(3) of CEPA.	Compliance with Regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (August 16, 2003)
New Substances Notification Regulations - Amendment to section 16 and 29	The Regulations Amending the New Substances Notification Regulations (NSNR) set forth, for the industry, a streamlined and flexible mechanism which will now permit industry to propose to government, additions to the Domestic Substances List (DSL) more rapidly (e.g. chemicals,	The amendment should have minimal impact on the notified and regulated stakeholders. No additional costs or minor administrative cost will result from this amendment. It is also expected that the changes will result in a significant workload reduction for the chemical, biochemical, polymer and biopolymer industries.	Compliance with regulations	Published in <i>Canada</i> Gazette, Part II (June 18, 2003)

	polymers, biochemicals, biopolymers and living organisms to be identified as a substance in Canadian commerce).			
Solvent Degreasing Regulations	The Regulations freeze and then reduce the use of trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PERC) in solvent degreasing operations.	The Regulations are intended to reduce annual TCE and PERC (substances that are toxic to the environment and/or human health) use by solvent degreasing operations and will result in an overall emission reduction of these substances.	Compliance with Regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (August 13, 2003)
PCB Waste Export and Import Regulations - Hormonise controls for exporting and importing PCB wastes	Revise controls under the existing PCB Waste Export Regulations	Amendments include more stringent controls on imports and exports of PCB wastes.	Compliance with Regulations	Complete review of the initiative was done taking into account the overall PCB regulatory initiatives. Additional work on outstanding policy issues required to finalize path forward
Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations	Amendments required to align the definitions with the proposed revisions to the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material	Updated definition for Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material	Compliance with Regulations	The required controls on interprovincial movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials are currently being re-evaluated to ensure an effective tracking system.
Export and Import of Prescribed Non- Hazardous Wastes Destined for Final Disposal Regulations	Regulations will control exports and imports of non-hazardous waste for final disposal, through a notification and prior information consent mechanism.	The goal of the proposed regulation is to protect the environment and human health from the risks posed by the movement and unauthorized disposal of non-hazardous waste. This regulation will implement Canada's international obligations under the Basel Convention and the Canada-US Agreement.	Compliance with Regulations	Additional work was required to develop details of the proposed mechanisms. A final consultation will be held on the proposed mechanism of the regulations, prior to preparing the regulations for publication in CGI in 2005.
Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (formerly Amendments to the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations)	The Regulations will help to improve the control of imports and exports of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials.	The goal of the proposed Regulations is to protect Canada's environment and human health from the risks posed by the movements of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials through exports from and imports into Canada.	Compliance with Regulations	Published in Canada Gazette, Part II (March 20, 2004)
Polychlorinate d Biphenyl (PCB) Regulations	The new Regulations replacing the Chlorobiphenyls Regulations will include deadlines on use of PCBs, labelling and reporting requirements allowing the tracking of their destruction.	The purpose of the proposed Regulations is to protect Canada's environment and the health of Canadians from the risks posed by the use and release of PCBs and to implement Canada's national and international commitments and obligations.	Compliance with Regulations	Anticipated publication in <i>Canada Gazette</i> , Part I CGI in 2005.
Amendments o the Storage of PCB Material Regulations	Amendments will include deadlines on storage before destruction	The purpose of the proposed Amendments is to minimize the risks to Canada's environment and the health of Canadians associated with the long term storage of PCBs	Compliance with Regulations	Investigating possibility of merging with Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Regulations. Anticipated publication in Canada Gazette,

				Part I in 2005.
Storage Tank Regulations (formerly Federal Pettroleum Products and Allied Pettroleum Products Storage Tank Systems Regulations)	These regulations will have technical requirements to prevent soil and groundwater contamination from storage tank systems containing petroleum and allied petroleum products. They will apply to owners of storage tank systems within the Federal House (departments, boards & agencies, crown corporations, federal and Aboriginal lands and federal works and undertakings) and to suppliers delivering fuel on federal and Aboriginal lands	The regulations will protect the environment by keeping petroleum and allied petroleum products out of drinking water supplies and preventing creation of contaminated sites. The proposed regulations will fill a regulatory gap by providing federal and Aboriginal lands with a level of environmental protection that is equivalent to what is provided under provincial regulations.	Compliance with regulations	Consultation sessions, based on an intent document, were expanded to 8 months to allow for improved stakeholder participation particularly from persons doing work on Aboriginal lands. Final resolution of the technical, administrative and legal issues raise during consultations is almost complete. Drafting instructions have been finished. Close to 100 external documents were referenced in the drafting instructions and resolution has been reached for 80% of theses documents. Anticipated publication in Canada Gazette, Part I in June 2005.
		Nature Business Line		
	Phased proclamation of new legislation for the protection of species at risk and their critical habitats	Provide a framework to prevent Canadian wildlife species from being extirpated or becoming extinct; provide for the recovery of extirpated, endangered or threatened species; and manage species of special concern to prevent them from becoming	Species protection and recovery	Most sections of the Species at Risk Act were proclaimed in June 2003, with the remaining sections coming into force on June 1, 2004.
	Regulations developed to accompany proclamation of SARA.	endangered or threatened. Provide the first set of regulations, including regulations governing the species at risk list	Species protection and recovery	Order in Council passed for GIC receipt of 79 species assessed by COSEWIC in 2002 and 2003, thus initiating the 9 month timeline for a GIC decision on whether to add these species to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk (Schedule 1 of SARA).
	Amendment to Wildlife Area Regulations	Establishment of first National Wildlife Area on lands administered by the Department of National Defence	Protection of Habitat	Establishment of the C.F.B Suffield National Wildlife Area, the first on a Canadian Forces Base (June 19, 2003).
	Amendment to Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations to reflect the COP12 of CITES	Update regulations to reflect international decisions on changes to CITES control list	Species protection	Published in <i>Canada Gazette, Part II</i> , April 2 nd , 2004.
	Annual amendment to Schedule 1 of the Migratory Bird Regulations (Hunting Regulations)	Update regulations to amend the hunting regulations (seasons, bag limits) to reflect changing population levels of certain Migratory Birds	Wildlife Management	Published Canada

Appendix A.3 Statutory Annual Reports

A.3.1 International River Improvements Act

Purpose: This Act received assent on July 11, 1955. It provides for licensing international river improvements to ensure that Canada's water resources are developed and utilized in the best national interest. The *International River Improvements Act* does not apply to international river improvements built under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, or situated within boundary waters as defined in the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, or those constructed, operated and maintained solely for domestic, sanitary or irrigation purposes.

Administration: Regulations for administering this Act were passed by Order-in-Council P.C. 1955-1899 dated December 29, 1955, and amended P.C. 1987-1943, dated September 17, 1987, and P.C. 1993-764 dated April 20, 1993. The Department of the Environment has administered this Act since June 1971.

Activity: During 2003, there were no notifications of exception to the application of the Act. A proponent is required to notify the Minister and include specific information as required under the Regulations of the *International River Improvements Act* if the proponent is making a case for exception.

During 2003, the environmental assessment studies were completed for the Brilliant expansion hydro-electric project on the Kootenay River near Castlegar, B.C., as required under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. Both Environment Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada concluded that there would be no significant environmental effects provided the recommended mitigation measures were adopted. The *International River Improvements Act* licence was subsequently finalized and transmitted to the proponent. The licence came into effect on August 31, 2003, and has a term of 50 years.

A.3.2 Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA)

Purpose: The Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA) received royal assent on December 17, 1992 and came into force on May 14, 1996 when the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations took effect. The purpose of WAPPRIITA is to protect Canadian and foreign species of animals and plants that may be at risk of over-exploitation because of poaching or illegal trade and to safeguard Canadian ecosystems from the introduction of species designated as harmful. It accomplishes these objectives by controlling the international trade and interprovincial transport of wild animals and plants, as well as their parts and derivatives, and by making it an offence to transport illegally obtained wildlife between provinces or territories or between Canada and other countries.

WAPPRIITA is the legislative vehicle by which Canada meets its obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, commonly called CITES.

Administration:

Authorities: Environment Canada administers WAPPRIITA through its national office, where the national CITES management and scientific authorities are located. CITES management and scientific authorities are also located in Fisheries and Oceans Canada for fish and marine mammals and in each province or territory (except Alberta) for provincially or territorially managed species. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency assists Environment Canada by processing CITES documentation for the export of artificially propagated plants as an attachment to documents required under the *Plant Protection Act*, which it administers.

Enforcement of WAPPRIITA is overseen by the Enforcement Branch in Environment Canada and carried out by five regional offices (Pacific and Yukon, Prairie and Northern, Ontario, Québec, and Atlantic) in cooperation with other federal agencies, including the Canada Border Services Agency, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, as well as with provincial and territorial wildlife agencies.

Agreements with the Provinces and Territories: Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to support cooperative management, administration, and enforcement of WAPPRIITA have been established with Saskatchewan and Yukon (1997); Alberta, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories (1998); and British Columbia and Prince Edward Island (1999). Similar MOUs are currently being negotiated with most of the remaining jurisdictions, including Nunavut.

Agreements with Ontario (1996), Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (1997), Manitoba (1998), Nova Scotia and Québec (2000) have been reached by the Department of Justice to permit ticketing for WAPPRIITA offences under the *Contraventions Act*. Ticketing agreements with other provinces are being negotiated.

Permits: Currently, all permits issued under the Act are to implement CITES. All CITES import permits are issued by Environment Canada, as are all temporary movement certificates for live animals and scientific certificates.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada issues CITES export permits for fish and marine mammals. The provinces and territories (except Alberta for all items and British Columbia for exotic species) issue CITES export permits for items leaving their jurisdictions. Environment Canada issues CITES export permits valid for multiple shipments by certified nurseries of artificially propagated plants and permits on behalf of Alberta and of British Columbia with respect to exotic species.

Regulatory Development: The Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations (1996) designate the species protected by the Act and detail the Act's requirements with respect to import, export, and possession of wild species.

Effective January 15, 2000, the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations were amended to allow exemptions from CITES permit requirements for certain personal and household effects, as provided for under Article VII, Paragraph 3 of the Convention, and to authorize other measures to improve the administration and enforcement of the Convention in Canada.

Activity: WAPPRIITA requires the Minister to prepare annual reports to Parliament with respect to the administration of the Act during the preceding calendar year. Information concerning the most recent developments related to permits, regulatory development, compliance, enforcement and international cooperation can be found in the annual reports. The latest annual report is available at: http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/wappa/index e.cfm.

A.3.3 Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999)

Purpose: The Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999), which came into force on March 31, 2000, gives the government stronger powers and new tools to protect the environment and human health. The Act emphasizes pollution prevention as the preferred approach to environmental protection, imposes tough new deadlines for action on toxic substances, and places a new emphasis on public accountability and transparency.

The CEPA Annual Report responds to the requirement under CEPA 1999 to present an annual report to Parliament on the administration, enforcement, and research conducted under the Act. The chapters in the report are organized along CEPA 1999's 11 major Parts with each chapter containing an introductory section on the provisions, followed by a detailed description of the CEPA 1999 related activities listed in the DPR and the results achieved for those activities.

Administration: Although both the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health have responsibilities under CEPA 1999, Environment Canada is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Act.

Activity: Activities undertaken pursuant to CEPA 1999 are designed to protect the environment and human health through meeting one or more of the following commitments:

- Decrease reliance on toxic or harmful substances in products and processes;
- Manage waste more effectively;
- Improve Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Response;
- Prevent or Reduce the Release of Toxic or Harmful Substances;
- Virtually eliminate PBT releases;
- Reduce transborder pollution; and
- Improve the environmental awareness and behaviour of Canadian or International Partners.

Information on the commitments listed above and the associated activities can be found in the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* Annual Reports or in the CEPA Environmental Registry which can be found at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry.

A.3.4 Other Statutory Reports

User Fees Act – The User Fees Act came into force on March 31, 2004. It applies to all organizations listed in Sections I, I.I and II of the Financial Administration Act that have the power to fix a fee under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Under the User Fees Act, Ministers must report annually on all their user fees that are in effect as well as on any proposals that they made to Parliament the previous year to create or modify a user fee under their authority. Environment Canada did not create any user fees in 2003-2004 or modify any of its existing user fees. Information on user fees required by the External Charging Policy can be found in Appendix B.2.9. Information on the status of Environment Canada's key legislative and regulatory initiatives can be found in Appendix A.2. Environmental acts and regulations that are in force can be found on the Internet at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs/ENG/Default.cfm.

Canada Water Act – Proclaimed on September 30, 1970, the Canada Water Act provides the framework for cooperation with the provinces and territories in the conservation and utilization of Canada's water resources. Section 38 requires that a report on the operations under the Act be laid before Parliament after the end of each fiscal year. The report describes a wide range of federal activities conducted under the authority of the Act, including significant water research, participation in federal-provincial agreements and undertakings, and a public information program. The most recent annual report is available electronically at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/info/pubs/ar/e_ar.htm.

The Access to Information Act provides a right of access to information in records under the control of a government institution. Information about government institutions is to be published and made available at least annually, including a description of each institution's organization and responsibilities, all classes of records under its control (in sufficient detail to facilitate the exercise of the right of access), and all manuals used by its employees. This information can be found in the government publication InfoSource. You can access Info Source electronically at: http://www.infosource.gc.ca/index_e.asp. Pursuant to section 72 of the Access to Information Act, an annual report on the administration of the Act must be submitted to Parliament by each government institution.

The *Privacy Act* extends the present laws of Canada that protect the privacy of individuals with respect to personal information about them that is held by a government institution and provides them with a right of access to that information. Descriptions of personal information banks held by government institutions are to be published and made available at least annually, including the purpose of the collection, the consistent uses, the retention period and the disposal standards for the personal information. Pursuant to section 72 of the *Privacy Act*, an annual report on the administration of the Act must be submitted to Parliament by each government institution.

A.3.5 Other Annual Reports and Progress Reports

A number of the organizations and initiatives managed or led by Environment Canada produce annual reports.

Report	Description
Canada – U.S Air Quality Agreement 2002 Progress Report (published biannually)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/can_us/ qual/2002/index_e.html The 2002 Progress Report is the sixth report under the 1991 Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement and the first to address new requirements under the Ozone Annex (Annex III), signed by Canada and the United States in Washington in December 2000. This report highlights actions undertaken by Canada and the United States in the last two years to address transboundary air pollution under the Agreement-namely, acid rain and ground-level ozone.
Clean Air in Canada: 2003 Progress Report on Particulate Matter and Ozone	http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/PM resp 03/toc e.html or http://www.ec.gc.ca/air/PM resp 03/PM resp 03 e.pdf
Climate Change: The Federal Investment 1997-2002 Comprehensive Report	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/publications/comprehensive/
The Ecological Gifts Program Progress 1995-2003	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/ecogifts/rpt95-03 e.cfm The Ecological Gifts Program Progress Report 1995-2003 is a report to donors, recipients and partner organizations of the EGP that summarizes the highlights and achievements since the Program's inception in 1995 through to the end of fiscal year 2002. The report contains a summary description of the EGP and important milestones achieved to date, national and regional highlights, as well as an overview of current partnerships and future directions.
Environmental Assessment Program Annual Report	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ea-ee/communication/reports/reports_e.asp Annual Report of the Environmental Assessment Program
Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative: A 5 Year Perspective	http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/GeorgiaBasin/reports/5_year_perspective/summary_c.ht m The report focuses on accomplishments over the past five years between the Government of Canada and British Columbia in the areas of clean air and water, conserving habitat and species and achieving sustainable communities in the Georgia Basin.
Great Lakes Wetlands Conservation Action Plan Highlights Report 2000-2003	http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/ docs/pdf/glwcaphigh-03-e.pdf This report highlights wetland activities, projects and programs that are new or progressed since 2000.
Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/hsp-pih/more_e.cfm Annual report of the Habitat Stewardship Program.
Meteorological Service of Canada Annual Report	http://www.msc-smc.ec. gc.ca/information_publications_e.html Annual Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada.
Progress in Pollution Prevention Annual Report	http://www.ec.gc.ca/p2 progress/en/index.cfm Annual report of the federal Pollution Prevention Coordinating Committee focusing on the progress made against the goals stated in the Federal Pollution Prevention Strategy and Action Plan.
Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife in Canada (RENEW) Annual Report	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/publications/default_e.cfm Annual report of the Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife in Canada program.

Appendix A.4 Foundations

Foundation Name: Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences (CFCAS) (http://www.cfcas.org/index_e.html)

Expected Results (2003-2004 RPP)

Understanding of key climate system processes (stratospheric indicators of climate variations, chemistry and physics of organics in atmospheric aerosol particles, trace gases), including greenhouse gas sources and sinks (nitrous oxide flux emissions, canopy fluxes, atmospheric chemistry).

Understanding of key meteorological and atmospheric chemistry processes that have an impact on air quality.

Understanding of prediction of extreme and hazardous weather (weather systems, forecasts).

Development and improvement of models for weather, air quality (atmospheric volatile organic compounds, persistent organic pollutants) and climate systems adapted to Canada's regional context.

Improvement of knowledge about oceans and atmospheric processes that will lead to better marine environment predictions.

Results Achieved

In 2003, CFCAS received \$50 M new funding and its mandate was extended until 2010. This allowed the Foundation to review its funding focus and structures. The analysis resulted in several program changes and a shift towards support for major interdisciplinary and intersectoral initiatives. Letters of Intent for major initiatives will now be considered twice a year. The grant ceiling for focused projects has been reduced, but applicants can now request supplements to help cover very heavy field costs. The Foundation has increased its emphasis on the Arctic, northern and cryospheric science, high impact weather, impacts of climate change on the physical environment, and use of analytical tools for monitoring and predicting atmospheric and oceanic conditions.

The latest CRCAS annual report is available at: http://www.cfcas.org/media_e.html.

Project Title: Carbon Balance Estimation at Landscape Level From Atmospheric

Project Title: Carbon Balance Estimation at Landscape Level From Atmospheric CO₂ and Isotope Concentration Measurements

(\$148,160 over two years, awarded 2001, completed December 2003)

The results of this project will help validate climate models and improve the estimation of the carbon source and sink distribution. Assessing terrestrial carbon balance is important in understanding the Earth's climate system and the team will investigate the feasibility of deriving carbon cycle information from accumulated data over the past decade at one of its research sites. The research will determine if the landscape-level carbon balance signals from various carbon dioxide temporal and spatial patterns can be retrieved through use of models, tower concentration and isotopic measurements, and aircraft profiling data. A further step will then be to study carbon balance over larger areas from a 100- to 200-metre tall tower above a forest. Participants in this project include scientists from the University of Calgary, Meteorological Service of Canada and Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

Project Title: Organic Aerosols as Cloud Condensation Nuclei: Laboratory and Global Climate Modeling Studies

(\$260,000 over three years, awarded 2001, completed April 2004)

A contribution to a state-of-the-art global climate model will result from research into the impact of atmospheric aerosol particles on clouds and global climate, as well as evaluation of the potential for the 'indirect' effect that aerosols may have on cloud formation. This is viewed as one of the largest scientific uncertainties in making global climate change assessments. The model will assist in understanding of the role of organics on the formation of clouds, as well as assessments in any modifications of global climate. To date, global climate models have primarily focused on inorganic sulfate aerosols and have not considered the role played by organic species such as aerosol particles.

Project Title: Effects of Lake Breezes on Weather ("ELBOW 2001") (\$348,000 over two years, awarded 2001, completed January 2004)

This project involves studying the links between lake breezes and similar flow patterns with both severe summer weather (intense thunderstorms, lightning and tornadoes) and air quality issues. A pilot experiment was conducted in southwestern Ontario in 1997 and the "ELBOW 2001" field program will build on the experience gained there, and in subsequent modeling activities. The project will provide the basis for considerable improvements in forecasting severe weather in a highly populated part of Canada.

Foundation Name: Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC) (http://www.sdtc.ca)

Expected Results (2003-2004 RPP)

Major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will result to facilitate reaching Canada's Kyoto objectives. Other Environment Canada priorities related to Clean Air will be met with new innovative technologies.

Results Achieved

The latest annual report can be found at: http://www.sdtc.ca/en/news/annual_reports.htm. Case studies and further information on the results of SDTC funding can be found at: http://www.sdtc.ca/en/results/. In its third round of funding (Fall, 2003), SDTC invested \$20.4M in 10 projects (for a total project value of \$76.7M when combined with leveraged private sector support of \$56.3M). According to SDTC's Supplement to the 2003 Annual Report, the following projects were selected for funding during this period:

3 Climate Change projects:

- Blue-Zone Technologies Ltd. demonstration of a technology for capture, reclamation & purification of halogenated anesthetic gases;
- PyroGenesis Inc. testing a transportable Plasma Resource Recovery System which converts industrial & municipal waste into fuel & construction materials;
- Cansolv Technologies Inc. demonstration of a means to reduce the cost of capturing CO2 in flue gas.

3 Climate Change projects with Clean Air co-benefit:

- Paradigm Environmental Technologies Inc. demonstration of an efficient process for breaking down biological wastewater sludge;
- Quantium Technologies Inc. prototyping a process to enhance the efficiency of existing & new olefins (used in petrochemical) production facilities;
- BET Services Inc. testing & demonstration of 8 prototype hybrid-electric shuttle buses for transit use.

4 Clean Air projects (Hydrogenics & Cellex also listed as Hydrogen Economy projects):

- Hydrogenics Corp. development, demonstration & precommercialization of fuel cell-powered forklifts;
- Cellex Power Products, Inc. developing fuel cell power products for use in industrial vehicles;
- SaskPower addition of demonstration-scale mercury capture technology equipment to an existing coal-fired power plant;
- RailPower Technologies Corp. demonstration of an energy efficient switcher locomotive.

Since these funded projects commence in 2004, there are no actual results to report todate. With respect to previously funded projects, there are no progress reports yet available to assess results as no projects were completed in fiscal 2003.

Over the initial three rounds (up to October 2003), SDTC has invested approximately \$40M in 28 projects, with leveraged funding of \$109M, for a total project funding of \$149M.

The Government of Canada announced, in Budget 2004, an additional \$200M (\$100M through Environment Canada and \$100M through NRCan), towards the SDTC Fund; the funds will be transferred once a new Funding Agreement, currently under negotiation, is signed.

Foundation Name: The Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Green Municipal Funds (GMF); The Green Municipal Enabling Fund; The Green Municipal Investment Fund (https://www.fcm.ca)

Expected Results (2003-2004 RPP)

To improve air, water and soil quality, protect the climate, and have a positive impact on the health and the quality of life of Canadians by:

Encouraging local environmental action in key sectors including:

Energy and energy services

Actual Results

Results reported here are those reported by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities in material distributed to the federal Green Municipal Funds Council members and in an independent assessment of the environmental impact of GMIF projects.

Since 2000, the Green Municipal Funds (GMF) have approved and funded 334 projects for a total disbursement of \$119M. This funding has leavered agrees the projects of the council of th

\$1B of other government and private sector funding for a total investment in green municipal infrastructure of \$1.16B.

Capacity building has been a focus of the GMF with 286 feasibility studies funded

- Water
- Solid waste management
- Sustainable transportation services and technologies
- Sustainable community planning
- Integrated community projects.

Leveraging private sector contributions to make cities and towns across Canada more energy efficient, at the same time reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

Improving the environmental efficiency and cost-effectiveness of municipal infrastructure.

through the Green Municipal Enabling Fund (GMEF) for a total investment (federal and leveraged funds) of over \$57M.

48 green infrastructure projects have also been funded through a mix of small grants and low interest loans from the Green Municipal Investment Fund. Over \$1.1B of total investment has been made here.

Initial estimates of environmental impacts from these investments include: over 700 kilotonnes of greenhouse gas reduction, over 300 tonnes of nitrogen oxide reductions, over 60 tonnes of sulphur oxide reductions, over 400 tonnes of PM10 (less than 10 micron particulate matter) reductions, and 7 tonnes of volatile organic compound reductions.

Improvements are also expected in water quality and quantity as well as wastewater treatment. 7 of the projects are expected to reduce risks to human health through improved drinking water, while 6 of the projects are expected to make incremental improvements in water environmental management. In the area of wastewater, it is expected that there will be a reduction of over 150 million litres/day in raw and combined sewer releases.

In 2003-2004 the FCM also developed a Project Performance Reporting System that requires proponents to report in a systematic way on the environmental performance of their projects.

FCM also began tracking the efficiency of the project proposal approval process and implemented a number of improvements to speed up the process while maintaining quality control.

FCM also conducted a number of outreach activities to inform municipalities about the GMF and how they may be used. FCM also finalized an agreement with the government of Québec which allows municipalities to apply directly to the GMF without first passing through the provincial government for approvals.

As part of the revised funding agreements, the FCM is in the process of conducting an independent review of the GMF operations and performance.

Foundation Name: Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/)

Expected Results (2002-2003 DPR)

Local communities and First Nations are engaged in continuing dialogue on developing local solutions towards conservation, sustainable development, and healthy communities

Local research, education, and training projects and initiatives that promote conservation and sustainable development are supported.

Residents are actively involved in conservation and sustainable development projects that result in tangible, measurable benefits.

Increased awareness of range of solutions to challenges that enable residents to respond to specific conservation and sustainable development needs and emerging issues at the regional or ecosystem

Partnerships and alliances created within the local communities and First Nations that lead to enhanced collaboration among stakeholders and solutions to local environmental and sustainable development challenges.

Actual Results

A community needs assessment of the Westcoast Women's Resources Society was funded by the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust and published in November 2003. The proceedings from the Clayoquot Symposium 2003: Citizen Science and Community Health held from November 25-28, 2003 are available on the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust web site.

The Protocols Project of the Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training released Version 1.0 of its Standard of Conduct for Research in Northern Barkley and Clayoguot Sound Communities in June 2003. The Standard of Conduct was developed under the guidance of a working group that includes members of the local community and the central region Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations. It is an agreed set of principles, guidelines and practical tips for research conduct that is meant to guide Clayoquot Alliance-sponsored research in ways that are mutually beneficial to communities, First Nations and universities alike. The work was sponsored by the Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training, a partnership between the University of Victoria and the Clayoquot Biosphere Trust. The partnership is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council under its Community-University Research Alliance program. Further information about the Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training is available on their web site at: http://www.clayoquotalliance.uvic.ca/. The Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training hired three Senior Research Associates to pursue community priorities for research, education, and training. These positions are PhD-level local residents with a diverse set of skills and knowledge. Each is responsible for a different area of activity, including academic liaison, information systems, and research development and coordination. The Senior Research Associates will develop their priorities in close collaboration with other local organizations in the Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve Region.

Appendix B: Financial Information

Appendix B.1 Financial Performance Overview

This Section contains a summary of Environment Canada's financial performance for the fiscal year 2003-2004.

The Department spent \$1.007 billion in 2003-2004. This amount is greater than the planned spending identified in our 2003-2004 Report on Plans and Priorities due to additional resources received during the fiscal year. The change is mostly due to the following items:

- \$125 million grant to Sustainable Development Technology Canada announced in the Budget 2003;
- > \$28 million contribution toward the acquisition of the Burns Bog conservation area;
- > \$19.3 million in compensation for salary increases related to the signing of new collective agreements;
- > \$18.6 million unspent funds carried forward from 2002-2003; and
- > \$13.7 million to support the Meteorological Service of Canada transformation agenda.

Within the context of limited financial resources available in the Department, Environment Canada proceeded with a reallocation exercise in 2003-2004 in order to deal with internal financial pressures to meet corporate level priorities such as:

- > Legal settlements and litigation costs;
- > Advancing the Department's knowledge agenda;
- > Upgrading the departmental financial system;
- > Improving departmental information technology and physical security;
- > Sustaining the communications function;
- > Modernizing human resources services;
- > Continuing the delivery of a public weather web service;
- > Increasing capacity of water policy and coordination; and
- > Supporting the development of a national environmental research agenda.

Appendix B.2 Financial Summary Tables

Summary financial data, such as the information presented in Table 1, are displayed using four separate headings. For clarity, these headings are defined as:

- > Main Estimates Amounts shown in the 2003-2004 Main Estimates;
- Planned Spending Amounts shown in the 2003-2004 Report on Plans and Priorities;
- Total Authorities Planned spending plus any additional amounts Parliament has approved for departments to reflect changing priorities and unforeseen events; and
- > 2003-2004 Actual Spending The amounts actually spent for the fiscal year.

Note: Some totals may differ from one table to another due to the rounding of the figures.

Environment Canada						
2003-04 (Including respendable revenues) \$ m	illions					
2003-04 Main Estimates	803.2					
2003-2004 Planned Spending	905.7					
2003-2004 Total Authorities	1,117.8					
2003-2004 Actual Spending	1,083.6					

2003-04 Main Estimates Financial Information by Business Line								
Business Line	Operating	Capital	G&C	Gross Budget	VNR	Net Budget		
Clean Environment	193.3	11.5	34.6	239.4	(11.3)	228.2		
Nature	160.8	2.6	26.8	190.2	(7.7)	182.5		
Weather and Environmental Predictions	227.4	22.2	3.9	253.5	(62.8)	190.6		
Management, Administration and Policy	116.8	1.2	2.1	120.1	(0.8)	119.3		
Total	698.3	37.5	67.4	803.2	(82.5)	720.7		

2003-2004 Departmental Financial Performance by Business Line (\$ millions)								
	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending				
Clean Environment	\$ 239.4	\$ 281.0	\$ 399.5	\$ 379.1				
Nature	\$ 190.2	\$ 200.4	\$ 227.7	\$ 220.6				
Weather and Environmental Predictions	\$ 253.5	\$ 303.5	\$ 317.4	\$ 311.3				
Management, Policy and Administration	\$ 120.1	\$ 120.8	\$ 173.2	\$ 172.6				
2003-2004 Total Gross	\$803.2	\$905.7	\$1,117.8	\$1,083.6				

Note: Includes respendable revenues. Details provided in Table 2.

Summary of Voted Appropriations

This table explains the way Parliament votes resources to the Department.

	Financial Requirem	ents by Authori	ity (\$ millions)		
			2003-	-2004	
		Total Main Estimates	Total Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Total Actual Spending
Vote	Environment Program				
1	Operating expenditures	551.2	601.4	642.2	622.3
5	Capital expenditures	37.5	37.5	44.9	42.8
10	Grants and contributions	67.4	69.5	99.8	94.
(S)	Minister of the Environment – Salary and motor car allowance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.:
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	64.5	64.8	72.9	72.9
(S)	Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development	0.0	0.0	125.0	125.0
(S)	Canada Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Total Department	720.7	823.2	1,035.3	1,007.5

Note: Excludes respendable revenues

Explanation of change from Planned to Actual Spending:

The \$184.3 million increase in actual spending from planned is mainly due to the following:

Major increases included in the Actual Spending but not in the Planned Spending	\$ Millions
Grant to Sustainable Development Technology Canada	125.0
Contribution toward the acquisition of the Burns Bog conservation area	28.0
Compensation for salary increases due to the signing of collective agreements	19.3
Unspent funds carried forward from 2002-2003	18.6
Funding received to support the Meteorological Services of Canada transformation agenda	13.7

Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending

This table explains the use of resources by business line for the Department.

Business Lines	FTEs	Operating*	Capital	Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Respendable Revenues**	Total Net Expenditures
			C	lean Enviro	nment Busin	ess Line			
Planned	1,422	234.2	11.5	35.3	281.0	-	281.0	(11.3)	269.7
Authorities	-	223.7	17.3	33.5	274.5	125.0	399.5	(11.3)	388.2
Actuals	1,551	208.3	17.2	28.6	254.1	125.0	379.1	(9.3)	369.8
	-1			Nature	Business Li	ne			
Planned	1,270	170.0	2.6	27.8	200.4	-	200.4	(7.6)	192.8
Authorities	-	168.1	3.5	56.1	227.7	-	227.7	(7.6)	220.1
Actuals	1,326	161.7	3.3	55.6	220.6	-	220.6	(6.8)	213.8
		Wea	ther an	d Environm	ental Predic	tions Busines	ss Line		
Planned	1,713	227.4	22.2	3.9	253.5	50.0	303.5	(62.8)	240.7
Authorities	_	237.9	22.8	6.7	267.4	50.0	317.4	(62.8)	254.6
Actuals	1,810	233.9	20.9	6.5	261.3	50.0	311.3	(59.3)	252.0
		Man	agemer	nt, Administ	ration and P	olicy Busine	ss Line		
Planned	1,236	117.1	1.2	2.5	120.8	-	120.8	(0.8)	120.0
Authorities	-	168.4	1.3	3.5	173.2	-	173.2	(0.8)	172.4
Actuals	1,295	167.9	1.4	3.3	172.6	-	172.6	(0.7)	171.9
		1			Totals				
Estimates	-	698.3	37.5	67.4	803.2	-	803.2	(82.5)	720.7
Planned	5,641	748.7	37.5	69.5	855.7	50.0	905.7	(82.5)	823.2
Authorities		798.1	44.9	99.8	942.8	175.0	1,117.8	(82.5)	1,035.3
Actuals	5,982	771.8	42.8	94.0	908.6	175.0	1,083.6	(76.1)	1,007.5
Other Reven Non-respend Business Lin	lable Reve	enues (i.e. 1		ng to the Coi	nsolidated R	evenue Fund	l)(see Table	4 (revenues	(10.9)
Ai	uthorities								(10.9)
Ac	ctual Sper	nding							(8.0)
Cost of servi		ded by oth	er depa	rtments (e.g.	Justice Can	ada for lega	l services, H	RDC for wo	rkers
	anned Spe	nding							62.2
Ar	uthorities								62.2
A	ctual Sper	ıding							70.9
Net Cost of t	A								
	anned Spe								874.5
	uthorities								1,086.6

Note: Totals may differ between and within tables due to rounding of figures.

** Total Net Expenditures excludes respendable revenues.

^{*} Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans, Minister's allowances and the disposal of crown assets.

Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending (Continued)

Explanation of change from Net Planned Spending:

The \$184.3 million increase in actual spending from planned spending is mainly due to the following:

Operating: 23.1

Compensation for salary increases due to the signing of collective agreements
Funding received to support the Meteorological Service of Canada transformation agenda
Funding received to deliver on Canada's Climate Change International Reporting Obligations
Funding received for the implementation of the Climate Change One-Tonne Challenge

Funding received for the remediation of federal contaminated sites Funds moved to subsequent years for Climate Change initiatives

Capital: 5.3

Funding received to support the Meteorological Service of Canada transformation agenda Transfer of resources to Grants and Contributions to appropriately deliver on various programs Funds moved to subsequent years for the Pulp and Paper

Grants and Contributions: 149.5

One time grant to Sustainable Development Technology Canada
Funding toward the acquisition of the Burns Bog conservation area
Transfer of resources from Operating and Capital in order to appropriately deliver on various programs
Funds moved to subsequent years for the Sydney Tar Ponds and Coke Oven
Funds moved to subsequent years for the Climate Change Action Fund

Respendable Revenues: 6.4

Decrease in revenues tied to service level required by NAV CANADA, two major CIDA projects delays and the request to increase the Third Party Capital authority not being granted.

Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending

This table provides a historical perspective on how resources are used by the Department across business lines.

Historical Com	parison of To	tal Planned S	pending to A	ctual Spendi	ng	
Business Lines	2001-2002	2002-2003		2003-2	2004	
	Actual Spending	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Clean Environment	323.4	226.2	228.2	269.7	388.2	369.8
Nature	177.0	180.6	182.5	192.8	220.1	213.8
Weather and Environmental Predictions	191.4	200.6	190.6	240.7	254.6	252.0
Management, Administration and Policy	149.5	149.9	119.4	120.0	172.4	171.9
Totals	841.3	757.3	720.7	823.2	1,035.2	1,007.5

Note: Excludes respendable revenues.

Explanation of change in Actual Spending from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004:

The \$250.2 million increase in spending from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004 is mainly attributable to one-time grants and contributions provided in 2003-2004. Sustainable Development Technology Canada received \$125M to stimulate the development and demonstration of new sustainable development technologies and the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences received \$50M to channel and strengthen Canada's scientific capacity. In addition, there was a \$28M contribution toward the acquisition of the Burns Bog conservation area in British Columbia.

From an operational perspective, new funding of \$13M was used to modernize and transform the operation of the Meteorological Services of Canada to better meet present and future needs as well as \$10.3M for the Border Air Quality Strategy designed to engage the United States in transboundary air quality cooperation.

Revenues: Respendable and Non-Respendable

This table identifies revenues received by the Department.

	Revenues by B	usiness Line (\$ 1	nillions)						
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004						
Business Lines	Actual Revenues	Actual Revenues	Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual Revenues				
Respendable Revenues									
Clean Environment	9.1	9.3	11.3	11.3	9.3				
Nature	7.3	6.6	7.6	7.6	6.8				
WEP	62.9	58.7	62.8	62.8	59.3				
MAP	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7				
Total Respendable Revenues	80.2	75.4	82.5	82.5	76.1				
Non-Respendable Revenues									
Clean Environment	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7				
Nature	4.3	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.1				
WEP	7.2	3.6	6.0	6.0	2.9				
MAP	1.7	0.4	-	-	0.3				
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	14.3	8.2	10.9	10.9	8.0				
Total Revenues	94.5	83.6	93.4	93.4	84.1				

Explanation of change from 2003-2004 planned revenues:

Respendable Revenues

The \$2 million decrease in Clean Environment in 2003-2004 Actual Revenues over the Planned Revenues is primarily due to two major CIDA projects set backs; delay caused by the SARS outbreak in China and a project component cancellation in India.

The \$3.5 million decrease in Weather and Environmental Predictions in 2003-2004 Actual Revenues over the Planned Revenues is primarily due to the fluctuation of services in support of the NavCanada contract.

Non-Respendable Revenues

The \$0.6 million increase in Clean Environment in 2003-2004 Actual Revenues over the Planned Revenues is primarily related to royalties and refund of prior year expenditures.

The \$0.7 million decrease in Nature in 2003-2004 Actual Revenues over the Planned Revenues is primarily due to lower than anticipated sale of Migratory Bird Hunting Permits and Stamps.

The \$3.1 million decrease in Weather and Environmental Predictions in 2003-2004 Actual Revenues over the Planned Revenues is primarily due to lower than expected capital purchases.

Note: Figures may differ within and between tables due to rounding.

MAP = Management, Administration and Policy. WEP = Weather and Environmental Predictions

Transfer Payments (Grants and Contributions) by Business Line

This table explains the way resources are transferred to organizations and individuals to further Environment Canada's programs and initiatives.

	Tr	ansfer Payments	s by Business Lin	e (\$ millions)						
Business Lines	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	2003-2004							
			Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending				
			Grants							
Clean Environment	114.0	0.9	2.0	2.0	126.3	126.3				
Nature	-	0.3	-		-	_				
Weather and Environmental Predictions	-	-	-	50.0	50.3	50.3				
Management, Administration and Policy	-	-	-		-	-				
Total Grants	114.0	1.3	2.0	52.0	176.6	176.6				
		Co	ontributions							
Clean Environment	24.6	31.4	32.6	33.3	32.2	27.3				
Nature	27.6	28.2	26.8	27.8	56.1	55.6				
Weather and Environmental Predictions	5.4	6.5	3.9	3.9	6.4	6.3				
Management, Administration and Policy	4.2	4.3	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.3				
Total Contributions	61.9	70.3	65.4	67.5	98.2	92.5				
Total Transfer Payments	175.9	71.6	67.4	119.5	274.8	269.1				

Note: Figures may differ within and between tables due to rounding.

Explanation of Change from Planned Spending:

Budget 2003 provided a one-time grant of \$125M to Sustainable Development Technology Canada to strengthen the Government's support for the development and demonstration of technology related to climate change and clean air, and a contribution of \$28M was provided toward the acquisition of the Burns Bog conservation area in British Columbia. As well, an amount of \$4.6M, tied to the Climate Change Action Fund was reprofiled from 2003-04 to subsequent years to meet program delivery requirements. This mainly explained the net increase of \$149.6M in actual over planned spending.

Details of Transfer Payments by Business Line

This table provide further details on the way resources are transferred to organizations and individuals to further Environment Canada's programs and initiatives.

				2003-	2004	
Business Line	Actual 2001-2002	Actual 2002-2003	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
GRANTS						
Clean Environment Business Line						
Implementation of Montreal Protocol on substances which deplete the ozone layer	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3
Green Municipal Investment Program	50.0	-	-	-	-	
Green Municipal Enabling Fund	12.5	-	-	-	-	
Sustainable Development Technology Canada	50.0	-	-	-	125.0	125.
Total Clean Environment	114.0	0.9	2.0	2.0	126.3	126
Nature Business Line						
Duck Unlimited Canada for the Snow goose management program on the Fraser Estuary	-	Ū.3	-	-	-	
WEP Business Line						
Environmental research and development	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.
Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	50.
Total WEP Business Line	-	-	-	50.0	50.3	50.
MAP Business Line	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Grants	114.0	1.2	2.0	52.0	176.6	176.
CONTRIBUTIONS						
Clean Environment Business Line						
To support environmental research and development	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.
To support environmental and sustainable development projects	0.2	0.5	-	-	1.3	1.
To Increase awareness and understanding of environmental and sustainable development issues	2.2	3.7	2.0	2.0	5.1	5.
To support Canada's international commitments	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.
EcoAction 2000 - Community Funding Initiative	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.
Canada's share of the Commission of Environmental Co-operation (CEC) Budget	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.
Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF)	4.8	3.5	12.7	12.7	5.9	5.
Environmental clean-up of the Sydney Tar Ponds and coke oven sites in the Muggah Creek watershed	6.3	11.1	8.0	8.7	8.4	4
Multilateral fund of the Montreal Protocol	0.5	1.1	-	-	0.7	0.
EcoAction 2000 - Public Engagement Initiative	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	
Total Clean Environment	24.6	31.4	32.6	33.3	32.2	27.

Details of Transfer Payments by Business Line (Continued)

	ransfer Payment					
	Actual 2001-2002 Spending	Actual 2002-2003 Spending	2003-2004 Main Estimates	2003-2004 Planned Spending	2003-2004 Total Authorities	2003-2004 Actual Spending
Nature Business Line						
To support environmental research and development	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.
To support environmental and sustainable development projects	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	17.9	17.
To Increase awareness and understanding of environmental and sustainable development issues	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.
To support Canada's international commitments	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.
EcoAction 2000 – Community Funding Initiative	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.
Contribution to the Wildlife Habitat Canada Foundation	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.
Toward acquisition of Burns bog to protect ecologically sensitive lands	_	-	-	-	28.0	28.
Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF)	-	0.5	-	-	-	201
Total Nature	27.6	28.2	26.8	27.8	56.1	55.0
WEP Business Line				2710	30.1	55.
To support environmental research and development	2.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.
To support environmental and sustainable development projects	0.3	0.3	_	-	0.3	0.
To Increase awareness and understanding of environmental and sustainable development issues	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.4	0,;
To support Canada's international commitments	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.
Contribution to the province of Quebec - Hydrometric Agreement	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	
Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF)	0.4	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.:
Total WEP Business Line	5.4	6.4	3.9	3.9	6.4	6
MAP Business Line						
To support environmental research and development	0.1	_	-	-	0.8	3.0
To support environmental and sustainable development projects	0.1	0.5	-	-	_	
To Increase awareness and understanding of environmental and sustainable development issues	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5
To support Canada's international commitments	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0,4	0.4
EcoAction 2000 - Public Engagement Initiative	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5
To the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Items not required for current year	0.3	-	-	-	-	
Total MAP Business Line	4.2	4.3	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.3
Total Contributions	61.9	70.3	65.4	67.5	98.2	92.5
Total Transfer Payments	175.9	71.5	67.4	119.5	274.8	269.1

Resource Requirements by Organization and by Business Line

	Г	ADM	ECS	ţ	\$ Millions FTE	7.5 239.4		7.2 399.5		1326	92.3 190.2		227.7	75.9 220.6 20.4	1810	0.4 253.5	0.4 303.5	0.4 317.4	0.6 311.3 28.7	1205	120.1	0.5 120.8	173.2	0.7 172.6 15.9	100.7 803.2		1117.8	86.4 3 1083.6 3 100.0
		ADM	EPS			123.3	163.1	273.3	246.6					0.2							1.7	1.7	2.7	1.8	125.0	164.8	275.9	248.6
		ADM	MSC			10.0	10.0	14.8	12.4					6.0		155.0	205.1	217.4	192.7		1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	166.2	216.3	233.9	208.0
			Corporate						0.2												4.4	4.9	6.1	6.5	4.4	4.9	6.1	6.7
		ADM	P&C			37.4	37.4	36.2	27.7												22.5	23.3	32.0	34.4	59.9	60.7	68.2	62.1
Minister	Deputy Minister	ADM	HRSI					0.3	3.8		3.2	3.2	3.2								47.9	47.2	71.9	70.3	51.1	50.4	75.5	74.0
	De	RDG	Atlantic			18.7	20.6	20.8	20.3		10.8	10.8	10.8	15.0		11.7	11.7	12.0	14.5		5.7	5.8	7.9	0.6	47.0	49.0	51.5	58.8
		RDG	Quebec			9.6	9.4	9.6	13.0		23.5	23.5	22.5	26.8		13.4	13.3	13.8	18.2		5.8	5.9	7.7	7.7	52.3	52.1	53.7	65.7
		RDG	Ontario			11.5	11.5	13.1	14.6		26.2	26.2	26.7	28.5		17.3	17.3	17.3	19.6		10.1	10.2	14.5	14.2	65.0	65.1	71.6	77.0
		RDG	Prairie and Northern			10.8	10.8	11.5	13.7		17.7	18.2	18.3	24.5		36.9	36.9	37.3	45.8		9.2	9.3	12.7	6.6	74.6	75.2	79.8	94.0
		RDG	Pacific and Yukon			10.8	10.8	12.6	17.6		16.5	16.5	43.4	48.9		18.8	18.8	19.1	19.9		11.0	10.9	15.3	16.0	56.9	56.9	90.4	102.4
				\$ Millions	Clean Environment	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Nature	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	WEP	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	MAP	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending	Total Main Estimates	Total Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Total Actual Spending

Projects

This table identifies the Department's projects and the amount of resources expended.

		2001-2002	2002-2003		2003	3-2004	
Business Line	Current Estimated Total Cost	Actual Spending	Actual Spending	Main Estimates	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Clean Environment					1		
Ozone – Construction of a Vehicle and Fuel Testing Facility	13.4	5.4	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Ozone – National Air Pollution Surveillance Network and Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (NAPS and CAPMON)	16.5	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Weather & Environmental Predictions							
Doppler upgrade – Radar Network Modernization	45.7	7.8	6.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
Weather station construction Eureka N.W.T.	9.9	0.8	0.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Modernization of the Climate Observing Program	8.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Modernization of Equipment – NAVCAN	2.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) – Buoy Payload Replacement	2.2	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Sable Island Weather Station	3.0	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.3
Hydrometric Program	10.0	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Operational Computer Hardware Infrastructure Renewal	1.7	0.6	0.2	-	-	~	-
MSC – Single Window Web Site	4.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7
DSAT Replacement Project	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Upper Air Hydrogen Generator Replacement Project	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR)	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Canadian Meteorological Centre - Facility Extension	8.3	0.8	5.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.9
Total Projects	131.8	26.3	26.8	20.4	20.4	20.4	19.0

Contingent Liabilities

As of March 31, 2004, Environment Canada was facing 19 litigation cases. The total amount of contingent liabilities for the 19 cases is unknown as these cases are in various stages of litigation. It is not Environment Canada's policy to comment on their expected outcomes, however, they must be recognized as potential liabilities against the Crown.

		Contingent 1	Liabilities (\$	millions)			
List of Contingent Liabilities		nt as of 31, 2002	March	31, 2003	March 31, 2004		
	Number of Cases	\$ Million	Number of Cases	\$ Million	Number of Cases	\$ Million	
Claims, and Pending and Threatened Litigation	23	Unknown	24	Unknown	19	Unknown	
Total Contingent Liabilities	23	Unknown	24	Unknown	19	Unknown	

External Charging

The tables below represent the majority of the Department's activities that generate revenue from external parties. There are additional activities (such as revenues from accommodations) that are not included as the revenues generated are not material. The information below is required by Treasury Board's External Charging Policy. Information required by the *User Fees Act* can be found in Appendix A.3.4.

User Fee Name	Ocean Disposal Application,	Permit and Fees								
Fee Type	Regulatory (R)	Tomat data 1 oos								
Fee Setting Authority	Financial Administration Act	t (FAA) Section 19.1 (a):								
9		Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999 Section 135(1)								
Date Last Modified	001									
Costing Information	Application fees are based on estimate of 1992 costs to assess applications for permits. Fee is \$2,500 per application for any substance allowed, is administrative and non-refundable. Permit fees are based on the value of right and privilege that was assumed to be equivalent to the cost of representative monitoring of ocean disposal sites. Approved by Treasury Board. Fee is \$470/1000 cubic metres of dredged or excavated material. Refunds are possible.									
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost							
2003-2004	1,712.3	935.2								
2004-2005	1,712.3									
2005-2006	1,951.4									
2006-2007	1,951.4									
Performance Standard	Each application permit will be reviewed according to Schedule 6 of CEPA and the Disposal at Sea Regulations. Permit assessment phase involves public notice, application that provides detailed data, scientific review and payment of fees. Each permit will be published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> . Committed to: annual client meetings to review monitoring plans, conduct representative disposal site monitoring according to National guidelines, produce annual report on activity, produce financial summary of revenues,									
Performance Results	xpenses and value for clients, and report results to London Convention office. Met service standards. Three year review done in 2003 resulting in no change to fees at his time. Consultation report was released August 2003.									
Further Information	http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadispo http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadispo http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadispo	sal/regs/index_e.htm sal/fees/index_e.htm								

User Fee Name	New Chemical Notification								
Fee Type	Regulatory (R)								
Fee Setting Authority	Section 328 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) 1999								
Date Last Modified	2002								
Costing Information	Information Revenues received equate to 22% of program costs as approved by Treasury Board Decision 829041. Full cost recovery is not practical because some services benefit all Canadians; fees are based on specific notification types. Ceilings are placed on fees (to exceed maximum fee in U.S.) to avoid trade impacts.								
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost						
2003-2004	400.0	524.3							
2004-2005	400.0								
2005-2006	400.0								
2006-2007	400.0								
Performance Standard	Notification assessments proces	sed within prescribed time per	riods, typically 45 days.						
Performance Results		All new substances notifications processed and assessed within the legislative time							

	period.
Further Information	http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/eng/rec_e.htm
	http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/eng/reg_e.htm

User Fee Name	Migratory Bird Program – Hu	unting Permits and Stamps										
Fee Type	Regulatory (R)	\$										
Fee Setting Authority	Bird Act, 1993											
Date Last Modified	1998	1998										
Costing Information	Cost of program is now exceeding \$1,500K annually. Permits: Fees established historically and revised as part of Program Review II in 1998; Stamps: Revenues generated from sale of stamps are provided to Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC) to fund programs – Environment Canada responsible for printing and national distribution. Permits: No recent consultation because revenues still adequately cover Program costs; Stamps: Price of single Stamps are fixed by Regulations. Booklets of Stamps, etc. are sold at a retail price mutually agreed to by both Environment Canada and WHC and in accordance with established practices of philatelic industry; TB reapproved contribution agreement in 2002 (see: http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/status/index_e.cfm).											
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost									
2003-2004	4,406.0	3,773.4										
2004-2005	4,406.0											
2005-2006	4,406.0											
2006-2007	4,406.0											
Performance Standard	Permits: During past 7 years, number of permits sold is on clear decline. This is due mainly to a reduction in clientele; Stamps: Wildlife Habitat Canada's business plan (detailing programs and activities) must support Environment Canada's business line											
Performance Results	Purchase of Permits and Starr Purchase of Stamp booklets is Wildlife Habitat Canada fund Environment Canada's key re	Purchase of Permits and Stamp units are mandatory for hunters of migratory birds. Purchase of Stamp booklets is voluntary. With funds generated from Stamp revenue, Wildlife Habitat Canada funds several programs and projects that contribute to Environment Canada's key result "Biological diversity is conserved." Internal project database identifies key outputs delivered and associated outcomes.										

User Fee Name	Hydrometric Data				
Fee Type	Products (O)				
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority - Cont	ract			
Costing Information	Work done for provincial/territorial partnerships and third parties is evolving to full cost. Nationally at this point, 80% to 85% of full cost is recovered with range in different jurisdictions from 70% to 90%.				
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue Actual Revenue Full Cost				
2003-2004	953.5	4,643.3			
2004-2005	954.5				
2005-2006	954.5				
2006-2007	954.5				
Performance Standard	Service standards are established by contract.				
Performance Results	Annual publishing of quality controlled data; moving to on-line real-time quality controlled data.				
Further Information	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/wsc/hydrometric/main_e.cfm?cname=hydrometric_e.cfm#agreements				

User Fee Name	Weather Data
Fee Type	Products (O)
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority – Contract
Costing Information	Partial cost recovery for operational costs (e.g. special access to data). Provision of weather data considered to be partly a product/service for all Canadians.

Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost	
2003-2004	2,931.4	2,814.4		
2004-2005	2,878.7			
2005-2006	2,848.6			
2006-2007	2,837.2			
Performance Standard	Service standards are established by contract (Data feed and radar operations are closely monitored. Climate data is quality assured before provided. Clients provided with account representatives for addressing problems and concerns).			
Performance Results	Met service standards as esta	blished in contract.	10).	

User Fee Name	Weather Forecasts/Products – NAVCAN					
Fee Type	Products (O)					
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority - Contr	ract				
Costing Information	NAVCAN contract renewed for 10-year period in 2002-2003. Full cost to be recovered in year 4 due to phasing in of in-direct cost elements that were not in old contract. A full costing exercise was undertaken in 2002-2003 when new contract was negotiated.					
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue					
2003-2004	6,526.0	18,161.9	7 411 0001			
2004-2005	8,472.5	20,2021				
2005-2006	8,472.5					
2006-2007	8,472.5					
Performance Standard	Specified in detail in contract: 1. Performance Measurement System – automated system measures quality of Aviation Weather Observations and Forecasts – monthly report provided to NAVCAN. 2. Data Monitoring Desk – 24/7 operation that monitors accuracy of aviation weather observations. 3. Maintenance services provided for NAVCAN ATS Met Equipment.					
Performance Results	Maintenance services provided for NAVCAN ATS Met Equipment. Met service standards as established in contract.					

User Fee Name	Weather Forecasts/Products – Other			
Fee Type	Products (O)			
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority – Contract			
Costing Information	For Weather forecast products other than NAVCAN, recovering ~75% to full cost. Moving to recover full cost where product/service does not benefit all Canadians. For telephone services, currently reviewing other delivery options e.g. centralization or will increase fee to fully recover costs. Set fee of \$2.99/minute. (1-900 Services).			
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue Full Cost		
2003-2004	7,328.4	5,286.8	T un Cost	
2004-2005	7,443.2	5,2000		
2005-2006	7,274.5			
2006-2007	6,387.6			
Performance Standard	Most products are monitored for accuracy and consistency. Many contractual agreements include access to forecasters and service representatives if issues arise.			
Performance Results	Met service standards as established in contract.			

User Fee Name	Laboratory and Other Scientific Services			
Fee Type	Service (O)			
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority - Contract	Ministerial Authority – Contract		
Costing Information	Fees charged represent incremental cost.			
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue	Full Cost	
2003-2004	5,352.5	4.059.4	T un Cost	
2004-2005	4,342.5	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		

2005-2006	4,342.5		
2006-2007	4,342.5		
Performance Standard	Calibration is done to exact measurements within specified timeframes agreed to with clients. Use of hydraulics lab facilities are offered on an as is basis. For exhaust emissions testing, less than 10% error in field and less than 5% in lab.		
Performance Results	Met service standards as established in contract.		

User Fee Name	Quality Assurance Program (National	Quality Assurance Program (National Water Research Institute)			
Fee Type	Service (O)				
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority - Contract	Ministerial Authority – Contract			
Costing Information	Fees charged represent incremental c	Fees charged represent incremental cost.			
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue Actual Revenue Full Cost				
2003-2004	800.0	783.1			
2004-2005	800.0				
2005-2006	800.0				
2006-2007	800.0				
Performance Standard	Certified reference material is produced and distributed within agreed-upon timeframes.				
Performance Results	Met service standards as established in contract.				

User Fee Name	Water Management Services			
Fee Type	Service (O)			
Fee Setting Authority	Ministerial Authority – Contract			
Costing Information	National Administrator's Table established. Standard agreement drafted which itemizes elements to be cost recovered and deliverables. In addition, there are bilateral discussions between departmental and provincial representatives to refine program changes and deliverables. Work done for provincial/territorial partnerships and third parties is evolving to full cost. Nationally at this point, 80% to 85% of full cost is recovered with range in different jurisdictions from 70% to 90%.			
Financial Information	Forecast Revenue	Actual Revenue		Full Cost
2003-2004	9,269.0		4,284.1	
2004-2005	9,328.6			
2005-2006	10,119.8			
2006-2007	10,488.1			
Performance Standard	Service standards were well defined in past when data was only required seasonally or annually but these are being rewritten as all jurisdictions now require real time information.			
Performance Results	Met service standards as established	in contract.		

Appendix C: Other Information

Appendix C.1 2003-2004 Audits and Evaluations

In 2003-2004, Environment Canada released the following audits, evaluations and reviews:

- > An Audit of Accounts Payable (details)
- > Follow-up of the Audit of Atlantic Region Financial Management (details)
- > Follow-up of the Audit of Quebec Region Financial Management (details)
- Audit of Grants and Contributions Classes 301, 302, 304 and 305 (details)
- > Follow-up to the Review of the Learning Funds (details)
- > National Water Research Institute Follow Up Audit (details)
- > (Third) Follow-up Audit of the Occupational Safety and Health Program (details)
- Regulatory Process Compliance Review, Follow-up (details)
- ➤ Follow-up to the Evaluation of the Science and Technology (S&T) Advisory Board (details)
- > Security Audit, Follow-up Report (details)
- > Follow-up to the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) Management Review (details)

Appendix C.2: 2003-2004 Parliamentary Committee Recommendations

In response to the recommendations outlined in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates, departments and agencies have been asked to include a short summary of parliamentary committee reports pertaining to their work for the fiscal year under review, along with a link or reference to more information.

Public Accounts Committee Reports

Report 23 of the Public Accounts of Canada on Chapter 7 of the April 2003 Report of the Auditor General of Canada (National Defence – Environmental Stewardship of Military Training and Test Areas) (Presented in the House October 22, 2003) (http://www.parl.gc.ca/committee/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=63315)

The report indicates that insufficient attention was paid to environmental concerns and recommends that "the Department of National Defence, in collaboration with Environment Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, immediately set up a working group composed of senior departmental officials, supervised by a steering committee, and mandated to find ways of better integrating sustainable development concepts within departmental activities, planning and daily operations, to improve communication and coordination between National Defence headquarters and the field, and to establish clearer lines of accountability. That the working group submit recommendations directly to DND's departmental management committee."

Environment and Sustainable Development Committee Reports

Report 2 of the Environment and Sustainable Development Committee was released in response to Bill C-9: An Act to Amend the Environmental Assessment Act. The report was presented in the House on June 5, 2003. It was intended to provide recommendations that would provide a clear sense of direction for environmental assessment. The report is available electronically at: (http://www.parl.gc.ca/committee/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=37541). The Government Response to the report is also available electronically at: http://www.parl.gc.ca/committee/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=68614.

Appendix C.3: Horizontal Initiatives

The Treasury Board Secretariat has created a database of horizontal initiatives (http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/eppi-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_e.asp) where information can be found on the significant horizontal initiatives led by the federal government. Horizontal Initiatives have recently been defined as initiatives that:

- > Have been allocated federal funds that exceed \$100 million for the entire initiative; or
- > Are essential to the achievement of government priorities; or
- > Have a high public profile.

Environment Canada leads or participates in the horizontal initiatives listed below. More information on the horizontal initiatives that Environment Canada plays a significant role in can be found in the Treasury Board Secretariat's horizontal results database.

- > An Accelerated Action Plan for Federal Contaminated Sites
- > Canadian Biotechnology Strategy
- > Canadian Rural Partnership
- Climate Change
- ➤ Great Lakes Basin 2020
- > Implementation of the Species at Risk Act (SARA)
- > Team Canada Inc.
- Voluntary Sector Initiative
- > Youth Employment Strategy

Appendix C.4: Selected 2003-2004 Publications

Name	URL
Atlantic Coastal Action Program: Celebrating the Successes of Long-Term Community Partnerships	http://atlantic-web1.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/default.asp or http://atlantic-web1.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/C2EBBA88-F416-4E4B-A13B-F6BFE511B033/2003BookletE.pdf
Building on Success: Canada's Climate Change Action Fund Annual Report 2001-2002 Annual Report (published May 2003) 2002-2003 Annual Report (published May 2004)	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/publications/ccaf_200102/ http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/publications/ccaf_200203/
Canada's Response to the Eleventh Biennial Report of the International Joint Commissioner (great lakes water quality agreement)	http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/laws/eleventh-ijc/IJC-Response-11_e.cfm
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 Annual Report	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/gene_info/
CO2/climate Report 2002 in review: an assessment of new research developments relevant to the science of climate change	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/education/scienceofclimatechange/understanding/newsletter_co2_spring2004/index_e.html
Climate Change: The Federal Investment 1997-2002 Comprehensive Report	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/english/publications/comprehensive/
The Ecological Gifts Program Progress Report 1995- 2003	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/ecogifts/rpt95-03_e.cfm
Environment Canada's 2004-2006 Sustainable Development Strategy	http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_e.cfm
Environment Canada's Montreal Protocol Bilateral Program: 10 years of successful international cooperation to phase out ozone depleting substances	http://www.ec.gc.ca/etad/default.asp?lang=En&n=9ECF8CF3-1
Environmental Signals – Canada's National Environmental Indicator Series.	http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/English/Indicator_series/default.cfm
Great Lakes Wetlands Conservation Action Plan Highlights Report 2000-2003	http://www.on.ec.ge.ca/wildlife/docs/pdf/glwcaphigh-03-e.pdf
Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk Annual Report	http://www.cws-sef.ec.gc.ca/hsp-pih/2002/index_e.cfm
How Much Habitat is Enough: A Framework for Guiding Habitat Rehabilitation in Great Lakes Areas of Concern (second edition)	http://www.on.ec.ge.ca/wildlife/docs/pdf/habitatframework-e.pdf
Lead fishing sinkers and jigs in Canada: Review of Their Use Patterns and toxic impacts on wildlife	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/AbstractTemplate.cfm?lang=e&id=1031
Meteorological Service of Canada Annual Report	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/media/annual/report/2002-03/index_e.html
MSC Atmosphere and Climate Science – Research Making a Difference	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/media/annual_report/2002-03/index_e.html or http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD_msc_report/RMD_Eng.pdf
Progress in Pollution Prevention 2002-2003 Progress Report	http://www.ec.gc.ca/p2progress/en/index.cfm
Recovery of Nationally Endangered Species (RENEW) annual report	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/publications/AbstractTemplate.cfm?lang-e&ID=5#abstract
Threats to Water Availability in Canada	http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-e.html

Appendix C.5: Selected Web Sites and Electronic Resources

Name	URL	
Environment Canada Home Page (The Green Lane)	http://www.ec.gc.ca	
Aircraft Meteorological Data Relay (AMDAR) Program	http://ww.ec.gc.ca/press/2002/020806_b_e.htm	
Atlantic Canada Severe Summer Weather Awareness	http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/weather/severe/summer_e.html	
Atmospheric and Climate Science Directorate	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications	
Canadian Biodiversity Strategy	http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/en/activities/ProjectsDomestCBS.cfm	
Canadian Community Monitoring Network (CCMN)	http://www.ccmn.ca/english	
CEPA Environmental Registry	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry	
Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (CBT)	http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/	
Clean Air Day (CAD)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair	
Climate Change and Canadians: Achieving our Target Together	http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/plan_for_canada/climate/kyoto.html	
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)	http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct5/index_e.cfm	
Commuter Challenge 2004	http://www.commuterchallenge.ca	
Consultations on the CEPA New Substances Notification Regulations and New Substances Program	http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/documents/part/nsnr-nsp_con/toc.efm	
CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/status/index_e.cfm	
Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network	http://www.eman-rese.ca/eman/naturewatch.html	
Ecosystems	http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecos_e.html	
Environment Canada On-line – 2003 Report	http://www.ec.gc.ca/egov-cgouv/egov-report.html	
Environment Canada: Clean Air	http://www.ec.gc.ca/air	
Environment Canada's Management Framework	tp://www.ec.gc.ca/introec/dept_org.htm#mf	
Environment Canada's National and Regional Web Sites	ttp://www.ec.gc.ca/regeng.html	
Environment Canada's Report on Plans and Priorities	p://www.ec.gc.ca/rpp/index_e.htm	
Environment Canada's Science and Technology	http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/index_e.htm	
Environmental Acts and Regulations	http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs	
Experts Workshop on Water Quality Monitoring: The Current State of the Science and Practice	http://www.ccme.ca/assets/pdf/monitoring_workshop_current_state_eng.pdf	
Federal House in Order (FHIO)	http://www.fhio.gc.ca	
Federation of Canadian Municipalities(FCM)	http://www.fcm.ca	
Greening Government	http://www.greeninggovernment.gc.ca	

Implementation Progress Report 2003	http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/DPR2003Table_e.html	
Meteorological Service of Canada	http://www.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca	
National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_home_e.cfm	
Nature Watch	http://www.naturewatch.ca	
Pollution	http://www.ec.gc.ca/pollution_e.html	
Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement	http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadisposal/regs/min_reg_g2_e.html	
Report on Plans and Priorities	http://www.ec.gc.ca/rpp	
Science Assessment and Integration Branch	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/saib	
Species at Risk	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca	
State of the Environment (SOE) Infobase	http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree	
Stewardship Canada	http://www.stewardshipcanada.ca	
Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC)	http://www.sdtc.ca	
Sustaining the Environment and Resources for Canadians	http://www.environmentandresources.gc.ca	
The Green Lane – Global Climate Change	http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate	
Water legislation	http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/policy/legreg/e_legis.htm	
Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA)	http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/wappa/index_e.cfm	

Appendix C.6: Glossary

Below is a glossary of terminology included in the DPR. Additional environmental terminology can also be found in the following subject specific glossaries:

- Environment Canada glossary: http://www.ec.gc.ca/glossary_e.html.
- ➤ Hinterland Who's Who glossary http://www.hww.ca/glossary.asp.
- > Species at Risk glossary: http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/glossary e.cfm.
- Weather watches, warnings and advisories glossary: http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/cd/brochures/warning-e.cfm.

Biodiversity	The variety of organisms found within a specified geographic region. The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Climate Change	Human activities are altering the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the build-up of greenhouse gases that trap heat and reflect it back to the earth's surface. This is resulting in changes to our climate, including a rise in global temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events.
Ecosystem	An interdependent and dynamic system of living organisms with their physical and geographical environment
Endangered Species	Endangered species are those listed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as "facing imminent extinction or extirpation."
Extirpated Species	A wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere.
Greenhouse Effect	The greenhouse effect is the phenomenon whereby certain gases that absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere cause a warming effect on earth.
Greenhouse Gases	Greenhouse gases are gases that absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere and cause a warming effect on earth. Some occur naturally in the atmosphere, while others result from human activities. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.
Habitat	The particular type of local environment occupied by an individual or a population.
Hazardous Waste	Discarded material which, because of its inherent nature and quantity, requires special disposal techniques to avoid crating health hazards, nuisances or environmental pollution. Hazardous waste can physically be solid, liquid, semi-solid or gaseous.
PM _{2.5}	Any particulate matter with a diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns.
PM_{10}	Any particulate matter with a diameter less than or equal to 10 microns.
Protected Areas	A terrestrial or marine area that is legally designated to protect plants, animals or ecosystems. They range from closed reserves, with a ban on the removal of any resource, to multiple-use areas managed to meet a variety of objectives, including conservation.
Release	The emission or discharge of a substance from the facility site to air surface waters, or under certain circumstances, to land (e.g. spills and leaks).
Science Assessment	A science assessment is an objective appraisal of existing scientific knowledge on an issue or subject, for the purpose of transferring relevant information to policy makers, the general public, science audiences and others.
Smog	Smog is formed in the Earth's lower atmosphere, near ground level, when pollutants emitted by cars, power plants, industrial boilers, refineries, chemical plants, and other sources react chemically in the presence of sunlight. Ninety per cent of all smog found in urban areas is made up of ground-level ozone-the same chemical found in the stratosphere. In large enough quantities, ground-level ozone can cause respiratory problems in humans and other animals, and damage to plants and building materials.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In other words, development is essential to satisfy human needs and improve the quality of human life. At the same time, development must be based on the efficient and environmentally responsible use of all of society's scarce resources – natural, human, and economic.
Total Particulate Matter	Any particulate matter with a diameter less than 100 microns.
Toxic Substances	Substances that have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or human health. Toxic substances from industrial and agricultural activities often enter water and have been linked to health problems in animals and humans.

Appendix C.7 How to Reach Us

Environment Canada Departmental Contacts

General Enquiries

Inquiry Centre 351 St. Joseph Boulevard Gatineau, Québec K1A 0H3 (819) 997-2800 Director, Corporate Planning and Reporting Environment Canada Les Terrasses de la Chaudière 10 Wellington Street, 26th Floor Gatineau, Québec K1A 0H3 (819) 953-3922 cpr-pmpr@ec.gc.ca

1-800-668-6767 Fax: (819) 953-2225

TTY: (819) 994-0736 (teletype for the hearing impaired) Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca or cpr-pmpr@ec.gc.ca

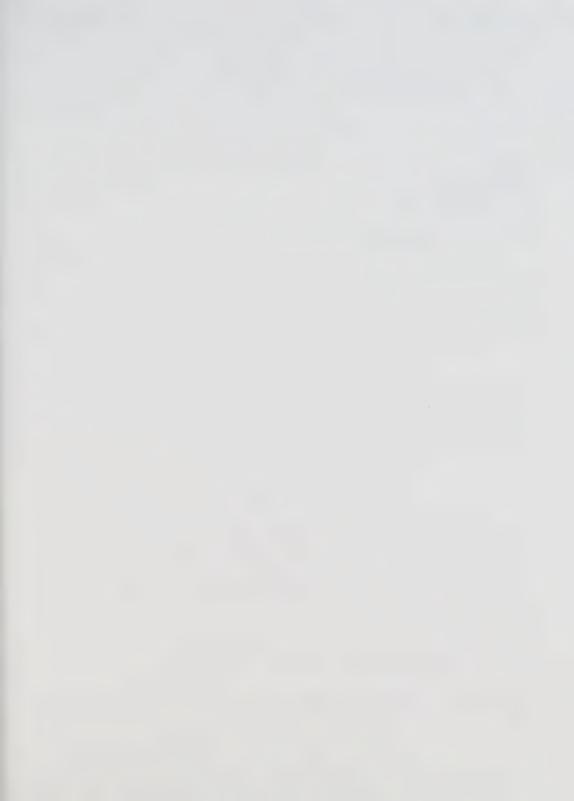
World Wide Web: http://www.ec.gc.ca

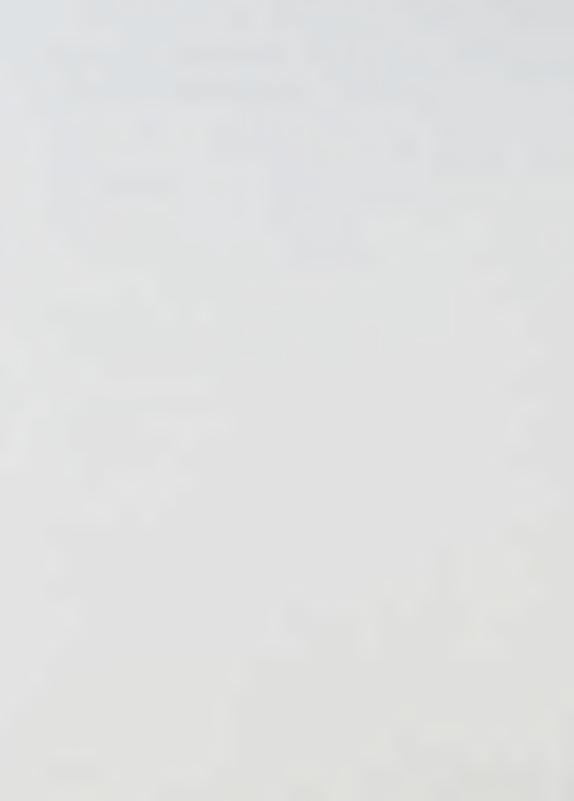
Minister of the Environment

Stéphane Dion Terrasses de la Chaudière 10 Wellington Street Gatineau, Québec K1A 0H3

Deputy Minister

Samy Watson Terrasses de la Chaudière 10 Wellington Street Gatineau, Québec K1A 0H3





Annexe C.7 Personnes-ressources

Personnes-ressources du Ministère

Renseignements généraux

Directeur, Planification ministérielle et production de rapports Les Terrasses de la Chaudière

Les Terrasses de la Chaudière 10, rue Wellington, 26° étage

Catineau, Québec

(819) 953-3922 cpr-pmpr@ec.gc.ca

> Centre de renseignements 351, boulevard St-Joseph Gatineau, Québec (819) 997-2800

1-800-668-6767 Télécopieur : (819) 953-2225

ATS: (819) 994-0736 (appareil téléscripteur pour les malentendants)

Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca ou cpr-pmpr@ec.gc.ca

Adresse internet: http://www.ec.gc.ca

Ministre de l'Environnement

Stéphane Dion Les Terrasses de la Chaudière 10, rue Wellington Gatineau, Québec

KIY 0H3

Sous-ministre de l'Environnement

Samy Watson Les Terrasses de la Chaudière 10, rue Wellington Gatineau, Québec KIA 0H3

Annexe C.6: Glossaire

Vous trouverez ci-dessous un glossaire de la terminologie utilisée dans le RMR. Pour de la terminologie supplémentaire liée à l'environnement, veuillez consulter les glossaires suivants :

- Glossaire d'Environnement Canada : http://www.ec.gc.ca/glossary_f.html.
- Glossaire de la faune et de la flore du pays : http://www.hww.ca/glossary_f.asp.
- Glossaire des espèces en péril : http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/glossary_f.cfm.
- Clossaire des veilles, des avertissements et des avis météorologiques : http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/ed/brochures/warning_f.cfm.

saupixot esancesdus	Substance qui a ou qui risque d'avoir un effet nuisible, immédiat ou à long terme, sur l'environnement ou la santé humaine. Les substances toxiques découlant d'activités industrielles et agricoles pénètrent souvent dans l'eau. Elles ont été liées à des problèmes de santé chez les animaux et les humains.
Matières particulaires totales	Toutes matières particulaires ayant un diamètre inférieur à 100 microns
Développement durable	Croissance qui répond aux besoins du présent sans compromettre la capacité des générations futures de satisfaire à leurs propres besoins. Les personnes qui préconisent le développement durable savent qu'un certain développement que ce développement doit reposer sur l'utilisation efficace et responsable sur le plan environnemental de toutes les tues concert en de la satisfaction des besoins de l'être humain et à l'amélioration de sa qualité de vie, mais elles croient que ce développement doit reposer sur l'utilisation efficace et responsable sur le plan environnemental de toutes les ressources naturelles, humaines et économiques, de la société.
Sows	Le smog se forme dans la basse atmosphère terrestre, près du niveau du sol, lorsque des polluants rejetés par des autos, des centrales électriques, des chaudières industrielles, des raffimeries, des usines chimiques et d'autres sources réagissent chimiquement en présence de la lumière du soleil. Quatre-vingt-dix pour cent de tout le smog des zones urbaines est constituté d'ozone au niveau du sol peut causer des problèmes respiratoires chez les êtres Lorsque les quantités sont suffisantes, l'ozone au niveau du sol peut causer des problèmes respiratoires chez les êtres Lorsque les duantités sont suffisantes, l'ozone au miveau du sol peut causer des problèmes respiratoires chez les êtres humains et d'autres animaux ainsi qu'endommager les plantes et les matériaux de construction.
Evaluation scientifique	Évaluation objective des connaissances scientifiques existantes sur un enjeu ou un sujet donné, afin de transmettre les renseignements pertinents aux décideurs, au grand public et à des auditoires scientifiques, entre autres.
təjəA	Emission ou décharge d'une substance provenant du lieux de l'installation dans l'atmosphère, les plans d'eau, ou dans certains cas, dans le sol (par exemple, déversements, fuites).
Aires protégées	Région terrestre ou marine qui est légalement vouée à la protection des plantes, des animaux ou des écosystèmes. La gamme s'étend des réserves fermées, où il est interdit d'enlever quelque ressource que ce soit, aux aires polyvalentes, qui sont gérées de manière à réaliser divers objectifs, dont la conservation.
01 d W	Matières particulaires dont le diamètre inférieur ou égal à 10 microns
MP _{2,5}	Matières particulaires dont le diamètre inférieur ou égal à 2,5 microns
Déchets dangereux	Produits Jetés au rebut qui, du fait de leur nature inhérente et de leur quantité, exigent des techniques d'élimination spéciales pour éviter d'engendrer des risques pour la santé, des nuisances ou de la pollution environnementale. Physiquement, ils peuvent être solides, liquides, semi-solides ou gazeux.
tatidaH	Type particulier de milieu de vie qu'occupe un individu ou une population.
Gaz à effet de serre	Oaz qui absorbent et emprisonnent la chaleur dans l'atmosphère et qui entraînent le réchauffèrnent de la planète. Certains sont présents naturellement dans l'atmosphère, tandis que d'autres découlent d'activités humaines. Parmi les gaz à effet de serre, on retrouve le dioxyde de carbone, la vapeur d'eau, le méthane, l'oxyde nitreux, l'ozone, les chlorofluorocarbones, les hydrofluorocarbones et les perfluorocarbones.
Effet de serre	Phénomène par l'equel certains gaz qui absorbent et emprisonnent la chaleur dans l'atmosphère entraîment le réchauffement de la planète
Espèces disparues du Canada	Toute espèce qui n'est plus présente au Canada à l'état sauvage, mais qui est présente ailleurs
Espèces en péril	Espèce menacée d'extinction au Canada (CSEMDC) menacées d'extinction au Canada (CSEMDC)
Ecosystème	Système interdépendant et dynamique d'organismes vivants dans leur environnement physique et géographique.
Changement climatique	Les activités humaines modifient la composition chimique de l'atmosphère en favorisant l'accumulation de gaz à effet de serre qui retiennent la chaleur et la renvoient vers la surface terrestre. En conséquence, le climat change : la température de la planète s'élève et les phénomènes météorologiques violents sont plus fréquents.
Biodiversité	Variété des organismes que l'on trouve dans une région donnée. La variabilité des organismes vivants de toute origine y compris, entre autres, les écosystèmes deus des complexes écologiques dont ils font partie. La biodiversité comprend la diversité au sein des espèces et entre espèces ainsi que celle des écosystèmes (diversité des gepèces, diversité génétique et diversité des écosystèmes).

- 72f - age - 72f

Loi sur la protection d'espèces animales ou végétales sauvages et la réglementation de leur commerce infermational et interprovincial (WAPPRIITA)	mto.1_xəbni\squawsnoibsəilduq\so.98.59.192-svo.www\\;qnd	
Loi sur les ressources en eau	mith.sigal_f\gargal\vaileq\ritragles.ca\water.fr\fpoileq\ritragles.ca\water.fr\fpoileq\ritragles.ca\water.fr	
La voie verte – Changement climatique	http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate	
Soutenir l'environnement et les ressources pour les		
Technologies du développement durable Canada	http://www.sdtc.ca	
Intendance du Canada	http://www.stewardshipcanada.ca/intendancecanada/intendancecana da.asp?sProv=ca	
La base d'informations sur l'état de l'environnement	http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree	
Espèces en péril	http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca	
Direction de l'évaluation et de l'intégration scientifiques	http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/saib	
Rapport sur les plans et les priorités	les plans et les priorités http://www.ec.gc.ca/rpp	
Résumé de l'étude d'impact de la réglementation	e l'étude d'impact de la réglementation http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadisposal/regs/min_reg_g2_f.friml	
Pollution	Imtd.1_noitulloq\so.og.og.www\\:qttf	
Attention nature	http://www.naturewatch.ca/français/	
Inventaire national des rejets de polluants	http://www.cc.gc.ca/pdd/npri/npri_home_f.cfm?	
Service météorologique du Canada	météorologique du Canada http://www.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca	
Rapport de mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de développement dutable 2001-2003 d'environnement Canada	[mid.]_əldsi£00S1qb\ilusnoo_bb-bs\so.08.59.www\\;qud	
	http://www.greeninggovernment.gc.ca	

Annexe C.5: Ressources électroniques et sites web choisis

http://www.fcm.ca	Fédération canadienne des municipalités	
http://www.fh.go.go.ca	Initiative fédérale prêcher par l'exemple	
http://www.ccmc.ca/assets/pdf/monitoring_workshop_current_state	Science de l'eau et politiques: Atelier sur la surveillance de la qualité des eaux :État actuel des activités scientifiques et des pratiques	
glements environnementaux http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs		
http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=92CF755E-0	Sciences et technologie d'Environnement Canada	
mth.lxəbni\qqt\so.og.oə.www\\;qtth	Rapports sur les plans et les priorités d'Environnement Canada	
http://www.ec.gc.ca/regfre.html	Sites national et régionaux d'Environnement Canada	
http://www.ec.gc.ca/egov-cgouv/rapport-cgouv.html	Cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada	
http://www.ec.gc.ca/air	Environnement Canada : L'air pur	
Imid.vuogo-troqqqsr\vuogo-vogo\sc.cag.so.www\\\:qfid	Environnement Canada en direct - Rapport 2003	
http://www.ec.gc.ca/ecos_f.html	Les écosystèmes	
areari=seconstruction of the second of the s	Le réseau d'évaluation et de surveillance écologiques	
mfo.l_xəbni/sulatis/shirds.go.go.oo.los-awo.www//:qhin	Série de rapports du SCF sur la réglementation concernant les oiseaux migrateurs	
http://www.cc.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/documents/part/nsnr-nsp_con/toc.cfm	Consultations au sujet du règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances de la LCPE et du programme des substances nouvelles	
http://www.commuterchallenge.ca	Défi transport 2004	
mho.f_xobmi\clos\snl\so.og.oiwosoo.www\\:qm	mité sur la situation des espèce en péril au Canada http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/fi DEPAC)	
Canada sur les changements climatiques : http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/plan_du_canada/climate/kyoto.htm		
née de l'air pur		
http://www.clayoquotbiosphere.org/ (en anglais seulement)	Clayoquot Biosphere Trust (CBT)	
http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/default.cfm	Le Registre environnemental de la LCPE	
http://www.ccmn.ca/francais/	Réseau canadien de surveillance communautaire	
http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/ft/activities/ProjectsDomestCBS.cfm	Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité	
http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/Index_f.html?	Direction générale des sciences atmosphériques et climatiques	
Imid.]_remmus\ver.gc.ca\weather\servere\servere\servere\servere\servere\servere\servere\servere\servere\servere	Canada atlantique – Sensibilisation au temps violent	
http://www.ec.gc.ca/press/2002/020806_b_f.htm	Le Programme canadien de retransmission des données météorologiques d'aéronels (AMDAR)	
ह्वा के किया है के किया है किय	Environnement Canada - La voie verte	
Site web	woN	

cations choisies de 2003-2004

	Mom Programme d'assainissemer Programme d'assainissemer Saluons la réusaite des parte
ildu¶	:4.O əxənnA

n péril (RESCAPÉ)	$\frac{\text{IliM-gansl:end-Neural Lege.ca.}}{\mathbb{Z}}$	
Apport des réalisations de 2002-2003 - Des progrès en natière de prévention de la pollution	mito.xebmi\rit\zerogopQQq\sec.eg.eg.eg.www\\;qifi	
SMC Science de l'atmosphère et du climat – Une recherche in fait toute la diffèrence		
sapport annuel du Service météorologique du Canada	flmt/l_xəbni\co.2002\noqe1_leunas\ainə\misc.og.oo.oms-oznwww\\\;qtif	
ces pesées et les turluttes de plomb au Canada : Examen de eur utilisation et de leurs effets toxiques sur les espèces auvages	http://www.cw.e scf.cc.gc.ca/publications/AbstractTemplate.cfm?lang=f&id=1031	
Quand l'habitat est-il suffisant? Cadre d'orientation pour la evalorisation de l'habitat dans les secteurs préoccupants les Grands Lacs (deuxième édition)	Tbq.l-xhowsmerilishidshlaboksblabilibliw.so.sg.ss.no.www/:qiih	
rogramme d'intendance de l'habitat pour les espèces en éril : rapport annuel	mfo.l. xəbni\2002\diq-qzd\so.og.oo.los-ewo.www\\;qttd	
Plan d'action en matière de conservation des terres humides les Grands Lacs - Rapport sur les faits saillants 2000-2003	ands Lacs - Rapport sur les faits saillants 2000-2003	
steurs environnementaux du Canada steurs environnementaux du Canada		
Programme bilatéral d'Environnement Canada dans le sadre du Protocole de Montréal : Dix ans de coopération niemationale fructueuse pour l'élimination progressive des ubstances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone	http://www.cc.gc.ca/ctad/dcfault.asp?lang=Fr&n=9ECF8CF3-1	
štratėgie de dėveloppement durable 2004 à 2006 d'Environnement Canada	nftp.), xəbni/40022G2\langle aco. 26.ca/seb-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba-ba	
Aspport des réalisations du programme des dons cologiques pour 1995- 2003		
Dangements climatiques: l'investissement fèdéral 997 - 2002 Rapport d'ensemble	http://www.climatechange.ge.ca/francais/publications/comprehensive/index.ht	
. année 2002 en revue du bulletin de CO2 et le climat : valuation des progrès de la recherche en science du shangement climatique	Coo'test'ele de la recherche en science du simple de la recherche de	
Sapport annuel - Loi canadienne sur la protection de lego.	http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/gene_in/o/default.cfm	
Véponse du Canada aux recommandations du onxième apport biennal sur la qualité de l'eau des Grands Lacs de a Commission mixté internationale	mfo.f_[1]-senoqsəЯ-ƏUl>ije/luevələləvənse.gc.ca/laws/eleventh-ije/lue-Response.no.www/.rqin	
3âtir sur le succès : Rapport annuel du Ponds d'action pour e changement climatique (FACC) Rapport annuel de 2001-2002 (publié en mal 2003) Rapport annuel de 2002-2003	gement climatique (FACC) http://www.climatechange.ge.ca/francais/publications/ceaf_200102\ n and 2001.2002 (public en mal 2003)	
Programme d'assainissement du littoral atlantique : Saluons la réussite des partenariats communautaires de ongue durée.	http://atlantic-webl.ns.ec.ge.ca/community/acap/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=F79C3A8F-11 ou http://atlantic-webl.ns.ec.ge.ca/community/acap/C2EBBA88-F416-4E4B-A13B-F6BFF511B033/BookletF.pdf	
шод	Site web	

Annexe C.3: Initiatives horizontales

Le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor a créé une base de données sur les résultats des initiatives horizontales (http://www.tbs-set.ge.ca/rma/eppi-ibdrp/hrdb-rhbd/profil_f.asp) où on y trouve de l'information sur les initiatives horizontales importantes du gouvernement fédéral. Les initiatives horizontales ont récemment été définies comme des initiatives :

- eté affecté; ou été affecté; ou
- v qui jouent un rôle clé dans la réalisation des priorités du gouvernement; ou
- qui ont une grande visibilité.

Environnement Canada dirige les initiatives ci-dessous ou encore y participe. Vous trouverez davantage de renseignements sur les initiatives pour lesquelles Environnement Canada joue un rôle important sur la base de données sur les résultats des initiatives horizontales du Sectrétariat du Conseil du Trésor.

- Plan d'action accéléré pour les lieux fédéraux contaminés
- > Stratégie canadienne de la biotechnologie (SCB)
- ▶ Partenariat rural canadien
- > Changement climatique
- ➤ Bassin des Grands Lacs 2020
- Mise en oeuvre de la Loi sur les espèces en pèril
- > Initiative sur le secteur bénévole et communautaire
- > Stratégie emploi jeunesse (SEJ)

Annexe C.2 : Recommandations de comités parlementaires pour 2003-2004

En réponse aux recommandations faites dans le 6° rapport du Comité permanent des opérations gouvernementales et des prévisions budgétaires, on a demandé aux ministères et agences de fournir un résumé des rapports du comité parlementaire portant sur leurs activités au cours de l'exercice visé, avec un lien ou un renvoi à une source d'information plus détaillée.

Rapports du Comité des comptes publics Rapport 23 du Comité permanent des com

Rapport 23 du Comité permanent des comptes publics a étudié le chapitre 7 du rapport de la vérificatrice générale du Canada déposé en avril 2003 (Défence nationale – La gévance environnementale des sites d'entraînement et d'essai militaires) (Présenté à la Chambre le 22 octobre 2003)

(http://www.parl.gc.ca/committee/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=63315&SwitchLangua

Le rapport indique que les enjeux environnementaux n'ont pas été suffisamment considérés et recommande que « le ministère de la Défense nationale, en collaboration avec Environnement travail formé de hauts fonctionnaires ministèriels, qui sera supervisé par un comité directeur et dont le mandat sera de favoriser l'intégration du principe du développement durable aux activités, à la planification et aux opérations quotidiennes des ministères concernés, d'améliorer la communication et la coordination entre les quartiers généraux de la Défense nationale et le terrain, et de préciser la hiérarchie des responsabilités. Le Comité recommande que le groupe de terrain, et de préciser la hiérarchie des responsabilités. Le Comité recommande que le groupe de travail formule ses recommandations directement au comité de gestion de la Défense nationale. »

Rapports du Comité de l'environnement et du développement durable a été déposé en réponse à la loi C-9: Loi modifiant la Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale. Ce rapport a été présenté à la Chambre le 5 juin 2003 et avait pour but, par ses recommandale. Ce rapport a été présenté à la Chambre le 5 juin 2003 et avait pour but, par ses recommandations, de bien orienter l'évaluation environnementale. Il est disponible en version recommandations, de bien orienter l'évaluation environnementale.

recommandations, de bien orienter l'évaluation environnementale. Il est disponible en version électronique à : (http://www.natl.gc.gl.ge.g

La réponse du gouvernement au rapport est aussi disponible en version électronique à : http://www.parl.gc.ca/committee/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=68614.

Annexe C: Autres renseignements

Annexe C.1 Vérifications et évaluations 2003-2004

Dans l'exercice 2003-2004, Environnement Canada a publié des vérifications, des suivis et des évaluations, dont :

- Îrification des comptes fournisseurs (détails)
- \sim Suivi de la vérification de la gestion financière région de l'Atlantique ($\frac{détails}{}$)
- Suivi de la vérification de la gestion financière région du Québec (détails)
- ➤ Vérification des subventions et contributions de catégories 301, 302, 304 et 305 (détails)
- > Suivi de l'examen du Fonds d'apprentissage (détails)
- Suivi de la vérification de l'Institut national de recherche sur les eaux (détails)
- Suivi de la vérification du programme de sécurité et de santé au travail (SST) (troisième) (détails)
- Suivi de l'examen de la conformité du processus réglementaire (détails)
- > Suivi de l'évaluation du Conseil consultatif en sciences et en technologie (détails)
- > Suivi de la vérification de la sécurité (détails)
- Suivi de l'examen de la gestion concernant la Stratégie de développement durable (détails)

		Norme de service respectée	Résultats liés au rendement
e selon un calendrier	èudirteib tə əəreqərq teə əəfiti	La documentation de référence cert	Norme de rendement
		0,008	2002-9002
		0,008	2005-2006
		0,008	2004-2002
	1,587	0,008	2003-2004
Coût total	Revenu réel	Revenu projeté	Information financière
	ılıs différentiels	Les tarifs exigés représentent les co	Information sur l'établissement des coûts
			d'établissement des frais

co des partenaires provinci ouvre de 80 à 85 % du co itoires Revenu projeté 9 269 9 328 10 119 10 488 i normes de service étaien innistrations exigent des d ninistrations exigent des d	Peco
ouvre de 80 & 85 % du co vioires Revenu projeté 9 269 9 328 10 119	1007 1017
ouvre de 80 à 85 % du co itoires Revenu projeté 9 269 9 328	Teck Information financière 2003-2004 2004-2005
ouvre de 80 à 85 % du co itoires Revenu projeté 9 269	Teck Information financière 2003-2004
ouvre de 80 à 85 % du co ritoires Revenu projeté	tecr territor financière
ouvre de 80 à 85 % du co ritoires	Tec terr
ouvre de 80 à 85 % du co	reco
malisée qui ventile les pri plus, des représentants m difications au programme tend de plus en plus vers	Miscomation sur non non solutes ment des non De De Coûts non non non non non non non non non no
(O) socivices (O)	d'utilisation Type de frais Pro
	torité ministérielle - Marc se en place de la table de l malisée qui ventile les pro plus, des représentants mi difications au programme

Sésultats liés au endement	Norme de service établie par le marché respectée
	3. services d'entretien offerts pour l'équipement météo des SCA de NAV CANADA
	observations météo pour l'aviation;

rendement	III at ind attobia aarvias ab attitovi	anadear ana				
Résultats liés au	cas de problème	cas de problème Norme de service établie par le marché respectée				
Norme de rendement	On contrôle l'exactitude et l'unife marchés comprennent la consultar					
2006-2007	9,788 8					
2005-2006	S'7L7 L					
2004-2005	Z*E++ L					
2003-2004	7 328,4	8,982 8				
Information financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Coût total			
Information sur l'établissement des coûts	Pour ce qui des prévisions mètéor on recouvre environ 75 % des col coûts pour les produits et services trait aux services téléphoniques, o des tarifs pour recouvrer tous les codes tarifs pour reco	On progresse vers le recou ont ne bénéficient pas tous le examine les possibilités – ce	vrement intégral des es Canadiens. En ce qui a intralisation ou hausse			
Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	Sarorité ministérielle - Marché					
Type de frais	Produits et services (O)					
Nom du frais notissilitu'b	Prévisions et produits météorolog	sanny - san				

rendement Résultats liés au	Norme de service établie par le ma	chė respectėe.	
Norme de rendement	L'étalonnage est fait en fonction de client. L'utilisation du laboratoire e d'émission, taux d'erreur de moins laboratoire.	l'hydraulique est offerte « tel de 10 % sur le terrain et de n	le quelle ». Pour les tests
7002-9007	5,248 4		
2002-2006	5,248 4		
2004-2005	5,248 4		
2003-2004	5,525,5	t'650 t	
Information financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Coût total
Information sur Pétablissement des coûts	Les tarifs exigés représentent les co	olis differentiels	
Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	Autorité ministérielle - Marché		
Type de frais	Produits et services (O)		
Vom du frais d'utilisation	Services de laboratoire et autres se	Arces scientifiques	

Tiovnoq	Autorité ministérielle - Marché
Type de frais	Produits et services (O)
d'utilisation	
Nom du frais	Programme d'assurance de la qualité (Institut national de recherche sur les eaux)

Renseignements supplémentaires	http://www.msc- smc.ec.gc.ca/wsc/hydrometric/main_e.cfm?cname=hydrometric_e.cfm#agreements			
rendement	connectées et en temps réel			
Résultats liés au	Publication annuelle de doni	nées vérifiées et transition vers	les données vérifiées	
Norme de rendement	Les normes de service sont établies dans le marché			
Z002-900Z	5,426			
2002-2006	5't56			
2004-2005	5'756			
7003-2004	5,526	£'£79 t		
Information financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Coût total	
	territoires			

Résultats liés au rendement	Norme de service établie par le marché respectée				
Norme de rendement	opérations radar sont étroite	stablies dans le marché. (La co nent surveillées. Les données ents peuvent consulter un repr	seimatiques sont vérifiées		
Z002-900Z	7,758 2				
2002-2006	9'818 7				
2004-2005	L'8L8 Z				
2003-2004	4,156 2	7,814,4			
Information financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Coût total		
Information sur l'établissement des coûts	Recouvrement partiel des communication de données ou un service pour tous les	úts opérationnels (p. ex. accès météorologiques est en partie o Lanadiens	spécial aux données). La onsidérée comme un produit		
Type de frais Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	(O) Produits et services (O) Autorité ministérielle - Mai	э́ре			
	(O) secures to stirrhord				
sirıt du moN d'utilisation	Données météorologiques				

	2. Bureau de contrôle	les données - service permai	ent contrôlant la qualité des
	I. Système de mesure Observations et pré	otus ərucəm — mesure auto isions météorologiques — rap	səb ətilane de la qualité des ort mensuel à VAV
Vorme de rendement	Précisée dans le marché:		
Z007-900Z	8 472,5		
5002-2006	8 477,5		
2004-2005	S'7Lt 8		
2003-2004	0,622 9	6,131 81	
information financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Coût total
Information sur 'établissement des soûts	recouvré à l'an 4 en raison c	kib ruoq ələvuonərətə s ACL b əvissərgorq notacionborini'l : on a fait un calcul complet	éléments de coûts ne faisant
Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	Autorité ministérielle - Mar		
Type de frais	Produits et services (O)		
Nom du frais d'utilisation	Prévisions et produits météc	AUANAO VAN - saupigoio	

2003-2004	0'907 7	4,877 8			
nformation financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Coût total		
	récemment, car les recettes j timbre est fixé par règlemen convenu par EC et HFC et c approuvé l'entente de contri scr.ec.gc.ea/birds/status/in	Les carnets de timbres s' onforme aux pratiques phoution (consulter : www.c			
nformation sur établissement des oûts	établis au fil des ans et révis Les recettes produites par la (HFC) pour financer des pro	és lors de l'examen des pu vente de timbres sont ren grammes. Environnement	00 K\$. Permis : Les droits ont été ogrammes II en 1998. Timbres : ises à Habitat faunique Canada Canada (EC) se charge de teune consultation n'a été menée		
ste de la dernière rodification	8661				
ouvoir Sétablissement des Pais	Loi sur la convention conce	nətnıgim xunəsio səl tann	£661 's.a		
ype de frais	Réglementaires (R)				
om du frais de frais	Programme des oiseaux mig	rateurs – Permis de chass	set de timbres		
kenseignements upplémentaires	http://www.ec.gc.ca/substar				
tésultats liés au endement	Toutes les déclarations sont	traitées et évaluées dans l	e délai prescrit par la loi		
forme de rendement	Les déclarations sont traitée	s dans les délais prescrits,	habituellement 45 jours.		
2002-2007	0,004				
7002-5009	0,004				
2003-2004	0,004	5,428			
nformation financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	[stot tho]		
		r les impacts commerciau			

			711 711
	mis en œuvre	par le Ministère avant d'être i	
vité d'EC et être approuvés	vers les buts des secteurs d'activ	es interventions doit tendre	
précisant les programmes et	es : Le plan d'activités de HFC	sept dernières années. Timbre	
ermis fléchissent depuis les	oins nombreuse, les ventes de p	Permis: La clientèle étant mo	Norme de rendement
		0'90t t	L007-900Z
		0'90++	9002-5002
		0'90++	2004-2005
	4,877 8	0'90++	2003-2004
Im101 1n00	YOU Y MITTOLOUY	200 (0 - 4	

rendement

Résultats liés au

recouvre de 80 à 85 % du coût à l'échelle nationale et de 70 à 90 % dans différents
avec des partenaires provinciaux et territoriaux et des tiers. À l'heure actuelle, on
On tend de plus en plus vers le recouvrement du coût intégral pour les travaux réalisés
Autorité ministérielle - Marché
Produits et services (O)
Données hydrométriques

facultatif. HPC se sert des fonds tirés des recettes pour financer des programmes et des projets appuyant le résultat clé d'BC « Conservation de la diversité biologique ». La base de données des projets internes précise les extrants clés et les résultats connexes

Les sauvaginiers doivent acheter un permis et un timbre. L'achat d'un carnet est

Frais d'utilisation externe

Les tableaux ci-dessous représentent la majorité des activités du Ministère qui génèrent des revenus de partis externes. Certaines autres, par exemple les revenus génères pas les locaux, ne sont pas inclues puisque les revenus génères ne sont pas matériels. L'information ci-dessous est requise par le Conseil du Trésor en vertu de la Politique sur les frais d'utilisation externe. Celle requise en vertu de la Loi concernant les frais d'utilisation se trouve dans l'Annexe A.3.4.

	seogsibses/so.og.oo.www/\:qin	Imtd.1 2g gər nim/sgər/	
upplémentaires	http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadisposa	mtd.1 xəbni\zəə1\	
enseignements	http://www.ec.gc.ca/seadisposa	mtd.1_xebni\eggs1\	
endement	repercussion sur les frais. Le ra	port de consultation a été dép	osé en août 2003.
tésultats liés au	Norme de service respectée. Ra	vue triennale effectuée en 200	3 n'ayant à ce jour aucune
	rèsultats au bureau de la Conve	ttion de Londres	
	sommaire des recettes, des dép	nses et de la valeur pour les c	lients, déclaration des
	directrices nationales, rédactio	d'un rapport annuel d'activit	és, préparation d'un état
	surveillance, surveillance repré	entative des sites d'immersio	n conformément aux lignes
	Engagements: réunions annue		
	paiement des droits. Chaque pe	azsa sera publié dans la Gaze	te du Canada.
	avis public, une demande donn	nt de l'information détaillée,	un examen scientifique et le
	ommi'b simrəq əb əbnaməb səl	sion en mer. L'évaluation de	la demande comporte un
orme de rendement	On étudiera chaque demande c	nformément à l'annexe 6 de	a LCPE et au Règlement sur
Z002-900Z	t,129 I		
2005-2006	t,129 I		
2004-2005	1712,3		
2003-2004	1712,3	7,256	
nformation financière	Revenu projeté	Revenu réel	Latot tûo O
nodification nformation sur oùts	Les frais sont établis selon les frais s'élèvent à 2 500 § par de remboursables. Les tarifs pour correspondant au coût de la su du Trésor (CT). Les frais pour du Trésor (CT). Les frais pour de 470 §. Les remboursements	nande pour toute substance a es permis sont fondés sur le c veillance des sites d'immersic 000 mètres cubes de matéria	ntorisée et ils ne sont pas troit et le privilège n. Approuvé par le Conseil
Sate de la dernière	7001		
1'établissement des rais	Section 1951 (a) de la Loi sura Section 135(1) de la Loi canaa	a gestion des finances bublid Profection de l'endrestion de l'endre	(6661) รุนอเมอนนองกุภ รอกเ
'iovuo			
Type de frais	Réglementaires (R)		

Information sur l'établissement des coûts	Les recettes s'élèvent à 22 % des coûts du programme tel qu'approuvé par la décision 829041 du CT. Le recouvrement intégral est peu pratique, car tous les Canadiens bénéficient de certains services. Les droits sont fixés selon les types particuliers de
Date de la dernière modification	7007
Pouvoir d'établissement des frais	Section 328 de la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (1999)
Type de frais	Kéglementaires (R)
Nom du frais d'utilisation	Déclaration de nouveau produit chimique

Passif éventuel

Au 31 mars 2004, Environnement Canada faisait face à 19 litiges. Le montant total des responsabilités éventuelles pour ces 19 causes n'est pas connu. Celles-ci se situent à divers stades de la procédure. Selon la politique d'Environnement Canada, nous ne faisons aucun commentaire quant au résultat prévu. Il faut toutefois considérer ces litiges comme des éléments de passif éventuel de l'État.

nuooui	61	nunoəni	77	nunooni	23	Tiesed ub ledoT foutneyè
nuconii	61	nuconni	77	nunooni	73	Revendications et causes en instance ou imminentes
En millions de dollars	Nombre de causes	En millions de dollars	Nombre de causes	En millions de dollars	Nombre de causes	
₹007 s	31 mar	s 2003	ism 18	ant au rs 2002		Liste des éléments de passif éventuel
	(s qe qolları	noillim nə)	ીકાપ્રાયકપર્કે ફો	sspA	300 040; 1

Projets

Ce tableau indique les projets du Ministère ainsi que les dépenses

0.61	20,4	20,4	7'07	8'97	26,3	131,8	Total des projets
6.0	9,1	9,1	9,1	7 'S	8,0	ε,8	Centre météorologique canadien agrandissement des installations
6.0	6,0	9'0	9'0	t '0	١,0	۲,۲	Retransmission de données météorologiques d'aéronefs
-	٤,0	6,0	ε,0	0,0	١,0	8,1	Pro et de remplacement d'électrolyseur de haute atmosphère
3.0	9'0	9'0	9'0	2'0	١,0	6'1	Pro et de remplacement du T
7.0	٤,٢	٤,١	۲,3	0,1	1,1	9'7	C ite Web guichet unique
-	-	-	-	2,0	9'0	۲,۱	Renouvellement de l'infrastructure informatique opérationnelle
8.1	2,0	2,0	2,0	3,2	2,3	0,01	Programme hydrométrique
6.0	-	-	-	9'0	9'0	0,8	ed el 'l ed eu el el ed el
6.0	9'0	3,0	9'0	-	1,0	2,2	ystème d'acquisition de données océaniques () Remplacement de la charge utile des bouées
-	-	-	-	-	8,0	۲,2	odernisation de l'équipement C
3.0	9'0	9'0	9,0	۲,0	6'0	9'8	odernisation du programme d'observation du climat
4.8	4,8	4,8	4,8	١,0	8,0	6'6	Construction d'une station météorologique, Eure a, T.
9. 4	0,4	0,4	0,4	١,6	8,7	L'9t	mélioration du oppler odernisation du réseau de radars
							Prévisions météorologiques et selisinementalisment par la partial de la
0.4	6'8	6'E	6'E	l't	8'₺	3,91	one Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique et Réseau canadien de surveillance de l'air et des précipitations (R P et RC P)
B,1	8,1	8,1	8,1	٤'٦	7 'S	4,81	one Construction d'une installation d'essai des véhicules et des carburants
COLLOGIC	COLDIO	Contoud					Environnement sain
Dépense s réelles	enoitseirotuA ealstot	Dépenses	Budget Isqicininq Seb səsnədəb	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses	Coût total estimatif courant	Secteur d'activité
	-2004	2003		2002-2003	2001-2002		

DGR

DGR

DGR

DGR

DGR

SMA

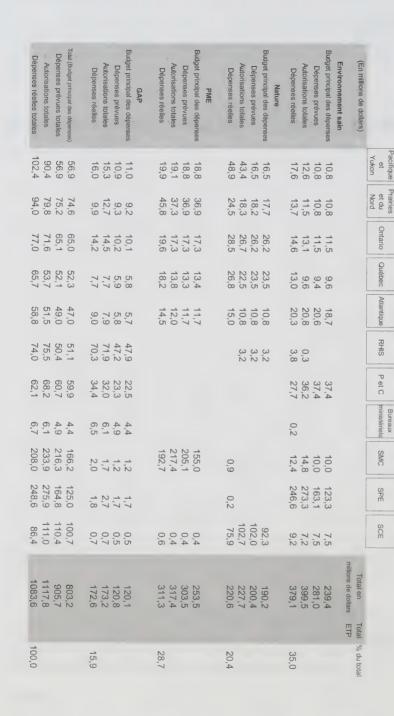
SMA

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SMA

Sous-ministre Ministre



Besoins en ressources par organisation et secteurs d'activité

10	tal des paiements de transfert	6'541	S'IL	* '19	2,911	274,8	1,692
	tal des contributions	6,19	5,07	† '\$9	5'19	2,86	5,26
T	Total pour GAP	7'7	€'₺	1,2	5'7	3,5	ε'ε
	Postes non requis pour l'exercice en cours	6,0	-	-	-	-	-
	Au Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement	\$,0	2,0	8,0	8,0	\$'0	S*0
T	EcoAction 2000 – Initiative de Engagement communautaire	2,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	-	-
T	Appuyer les engagements internationaux du Canada	1,1	4,0	2,0	9'0	4,0	4,0
	Faire mieux connaître et comprendre les questions d'environnement et de développement durable	6'1	L°7	I,I	I,I	9,1	S'I
	Appuyer des projets environnementaux et des projets de développement durable	1,0	5,0	-	-	-	-
Ť	Appuyer des travaux de recherche- développement en environnement	1,0	-	-	-	8,0	8'0
səí	stion, administration et politiques (GAP)						
T	Total pour PME	† 'S	† '9	6'€	6,5	t '9	€,8
	Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique	4,0	2,0	<i>†</i> 'I	1,4	2,5	5'7
	Contribution à la province de Québec – Entente sur l'hydrométrie	-	-	2,0	2,0	-	-
	Appuyer les engagements internationaux du Canada	S'I	8,1	<i>L</i> 'I	L'I	<i>L</i> '1	<i>L</i> 'I
	Faire mieux connaître et comprendre les questions d'environnement et de développement durable	€,0	€,0	-		p ,0	ε'0
	Appuyer des projets environnementaux et des projets de développement durable	٤,0	6,0	-	-	ε'0	€'0
T	Appuyer des travaux de recherche- développement en environnement	6'7	1,2	9'0	9,0	2,1	S'I
	évisions météorologiques et vironnementales (PME)						
T	Total pour nature	9,72	2,82	8'97	8,72	1'99	9'55
Ī	Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique	-	2,0	-	-	-	-
T	Acquisition de la tourbière Burns pour protéger des terres écosensibles	-	-	-	-	0,82	0,82
	Contribution à la Fondation Habitat faunique Canada	<i>L</i> 'ĭ	5,1	2,2	2,2	7,2	6'1
	ÉcoAction 2000 – Initiative de financement communautaire	9.£	3.1	6'8	6,5	2,9	8,2
	Appuyer les engagements internationaux du Canada	9,0	1,1	6,0	ε,1	4,1	t'I
	Faire mieux connaître et comprendre les questions d'environnement et de développement durable	2,5	7,2	I,1	I,I	6.1	6'1
	Appuyer des projets environnementaux et des projets de développement durable	9'11	18,0	£,81	18,3	6,71	L'LT
	Appuyer des travaux de recherche- développement en environnement	9.1	þ'I	0,1	0,1	6,1	6°I
IBV	ature						
	Détail des paiemen	nts de transfert pa	ar secteur d'ac	tivité (en millio	ons de dollars)		
	Total pour Environnement sain	9'77	4,15	9,25	5,55	2,2.5	٤,72
	EcoAction 2000 – Initiative d'engagement communautaire	1,0	2,0	-	-	-	

Tableau détaillé des paiements de transfert par secrieur d'activité

Ce tableau explique davantage la manière dont les ressources sont transférées aux organismes et aux particuliers pour faire progresser les programmes et les initiatives d'Environnement Canada.

	450	150	060	7677	2,0	vinggarii
I't	t '8	L'8	0,8	1,11	ξ'9	Contribution pour l'assainissement des mares de goudron de Sydney et des fours à coke dans le bassin du ruisseau Muggah
L'S	6'5	12,71	7,21	2,5	8'7	Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique
S't	S't	2,4	ζ'∀	L't	9't	Contribution représentant la part canadienne du budget de la Commission de coopération environnementale (CCE)
9'7	L'7	5,5	5,5	7,4	8,1	ÉcoAction 2000 – Initiative de financement communautaire
£,1	<i>t</i> 'I	1,2	1,2	9,2	L'7	Appuyer les engagements internationaux du Canada
0,2	1.2	0,2	0,2	7,8	7,2	Faire mieux connaître et comprendre les questions d'environnement et de développement durable
7,1	ε'1	-	-	\$'0	7,0	Appuyer des projets environnementaux et des projets de développement durable
1,2	2.3	I, I	1,1	9,1	9,1	Appuyer des travaux de recherche- développement en environnement
						nironnement sain
						ONTRIBUTIONS
9'941	9'941	0,22	0,2	7,1	0,411	byentions totales
-	-	-	-	-	-	estion, administration et politiques (AP)
€'0⊊	€,08	0,02	-	-	-	Total pour PME
0,02	0,02	0,02	-	-	-	Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère
ε,0	٤,0	-	-	-	-	Recherche et développement en environnement
						évisions météorologiques et vironnementales (PME)
-	-		100	€,0	-	Canards Illimités Canada pour le programme de gestion de l'oie blanche dans l'estuaire du Fraser
						ienre
126,3	176,3	0,2	0,2	6.0	0,411	Total pour environnement sain
125.0	125.0	-	-	-	0.02	Technologies du développement durable Canada
-	-	-	-	-	5.21	Le Fonds vert d'habilitation municipale
	-	-	-	-	0.02	Le Fonds vert d'investissement municipale
£.1	£1	2.0	5.0	6.0	5,1	Mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal couche d'ozone
						nironnement sain
						BAEALIONS
Dépenses réelles	enoisationA solalos	Dépenses	tegionirq Isqionirq səb səsnəqəb	Dépenses réelles 2002-2003	Dépenses réelles 2001-2002	cieut d'activité
	\$007·	2003				
		CAMMON ON CHICAN	ma) and	n marage and	PATERIA DA CARIO	Détail des paiemo

Paiements de transfert (subventions et contributions) par secteur d'activité

Ce tableau explique la manière dont les ressources sont transférées aux organismes et aux particuliers pour prolonger les programmes et les initiatives d'Environnement Canada.

evisions évisions	9°L7	2,82	8,62	8,72	1,82	9°SS
			8,62	8,72	1,92	9'55
rvironnement sain	9'77	4,15	35,6	ε,εε	32,2	٤,72
)	Contributions			
stal des subventions	114,0	ε'ι	0,2	0,22	9'941	9'941
estion, Iministration et ilitiques	-	-	-		-	-
évisions étéorologiques et vironnementales	~	-	-	0,02	٤,02	£'0\$
ature	-	٤٠٥	-		-	-
nvironnement sain	114,0	6'0	0,2	0,2	126,3	176,3
			Subventions			
			Budget Principal des dépenses	Dépenses	Autorisations esplaiot	Dépenses réelles
Secteurs d'activité	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses réelles		200	3-2004	

Nota: Les chiffres étant arrondis, il se peut qu'ils diffèrent dans un tableau et entre les tableaux.

Explication des changements par rapport aux dépenses prévues :

Le budget de 2003 prévoyait une subvention ponctuelle de 123 millions de dollars à Technologies du développement durable Canada pour renforcer l'appui que le gouvernement apporte à la mise au point et à la démonstration de technologies reliées au changement climatique et à l'air propre, ainsi qu'une contribution de 28 millions de dollars pour l'acquisition de l'aire de conservation de la tourbière Burns en Colombie-Britannique. En outre, un montant de 4,6 millions de dollars relié au Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique a été reporté de 2003-2004 vers les exercices subséquents de façon à satisfaire aux exigences relatives à la prestation du programme. Ce changement explique principalement l'augmentation nette de 149,6 millions de dollars des dépenses réelles par

rapport aux dépenses prévues.

Recettes: Recettes disponibles et non disponibles

Ce tableau indique les recettes reçues par le ministère.

Total des recettes	5'76	9,58	t'86	7.56	1,48
Total des recettes non disponibles	£'t1	7'8	6'01	6,01	0,8
Sestion, administration et politiques	L'I	b '0	-	~	€,0
Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales	2,7	9,8	0,8	0.8	6,2
Vature	6,4	2,5	8't	8'7	1'7
Environnement sain	1'1	7,0	1,0	1,0	L'0
Recettes non disponibles					
Total des recettes disponibles	7,08	t'SL	5,28	5,28	1'94
Sestion, administration et politiques	6'0	6'0	8'0	8.0	L'0
Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales	6,29	L'85	8,29	8,29	£,62
Vature	٤'١	9'9	9.7	9.7	8,8
Environnement sain	1'6	٤'6	11,3	11,3	€,6
Recettes disponibles					
Secteurs d'activité	Recettes	Recettes	Becettes prévues	Autorisations totales	Recettes
	7007-1007	2002-2003		2003-2004	

Explication des changements par rapport aux recettes prèvues de 2003-2004:

Recettes disponibles

La diminution de 2 million de dollars en 2003-2004 des recettes réelles du secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain par rapport aux recettes prévues est principalement due à des contretemps dans deux projets d'envergure de l'ACDI, au retard causé par l'éclosion de SRAS en Chine et à l'annulation d'un élément de projet en Inde. La diminution de 3,5 millions de dollars en 2003-2004 des recettes réelles du secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales par rapport aux recettes réelles du secteur d'activité des prévisions services à l'appui du contrat de NavCanada.

Recettes non disponibles

L'augmentation de 0,6 million de dollars en 2003-2004 des recettes réelles du secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain par rapport aux recettes prévues est principalement attribuable aux redevances et aux remboursements de dépenses de l'exercice précédent.

La diminution de 0,7 million de dollars en 2003-2004 des recettes réelles du secteur d'activité de la nature par rapport aux recettes prévues est principalement attribuable à des ventes moins élevées que prévu de permis de chasse aux oiseaux migrateurs et de timbres.

La diminution de 3,1 million de dollars en 2003-2004 des recettes réelles du secteur d'activité des Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales par rapport aux recettes prévues est attribuable principalement aux immobilisations moins élevées que prévu.

Nota: Les chiffres étant arrondis, il se peut qu'ils diffèrent dans un tableau et entre les tableaux.

5'611

p'9

Fonds reportés aux années subséquentes pour les pâtes et papier Transfert de crédits aux subventions et aux contributions pour doter de manière appropriée divers programmes Financement reçu pour appuyer le programme de transformation du Service météorologique du Canada

Financement pour l'acquisition de l'aire de conservation de la tourbière Burns Subvention ponctuelle à Technologies du développement durable Canada Subventions et contributions:

Ponds reportés aux années subséquentes pour le Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique Fonds reportés aux années subséquentes pour les mares de goudron et des fours à coke de Sydney Transfert de crédits du Fonctionnement et du Capital pour doter de manière appropriée divers programmes

Recettes disponibles:

de l'ACDI et au refus de la demande d'augmentation de l'autorisation de capital par des tiers Diminution des recettes reliées au niveau de service exigé par NAV CANADA, aux retards de deux projets importants

gebeuses réelles Comparaison historique des dépenses totales prévues et des

exercices antérieurs entre les secteurs d'activité. Ce tableau résume comment le ministère a utilisé les ressources à sa disposition au cours des

S,700 I	1 035,2	2,528	L'07L	E'LSL	£,148	Total
6'141	t,271	120,0	† '611	6'671	5'671	Gestion, administration et politiques
0,222	9'457	L'0+7	9'061	9,002	t'16I	Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales
213,8	1,022	8,261	5,281	9'081	0,771	Nature
8'698 .	388,2	L'697	2,822	7,972	323,4	Environnement sain
Total des dépenses réelles	Autorisations solutions	Total des dépenses prévues	Total du Budget principal des senses	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses réelles	
		7003-7		2002-2003	2001-2002	Secteurs d'activité
	es réelles	et des dépens	es totales prévues	suədəp səp ər	raison historiqu	Compa

Nota: Les ressources indiquées ne comprennent pas les recettes disponibles.

Colombie-Britannique. 28 millions de dollars pour l'acquisition de l'aire de conservation de la tourbière Burns en pour canaliser et renforcer la capacité scientifique du Canada. Il y a eu aussi une contribution de Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère a reçu 50 millions de dollars mise au point et la démonstration de nouvelles technologies de développement durable et la Technologies du développement durable Canada a reçu 125 millions de dollars pour stimuler la principalement due à des subventions ponctuelles et à des contributions fournies en 2003-2004. L'augmentation de 250,2 millions de dollars des dépenses de 2002-2003 à 2003-2004 est Explication des changements par rapport aux dépenses prévues de 2002-2003 à 2003-2004:

matière de qualité de l'air transfrontalier. Stratégie sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier, conçue pour amener les Etats-Unis à coopérer en mieux répondre aux besoins actuels et futurs, sans oublier 10,3 millions de dollars pour la moderniser et transformer le fonctionnement du Service météorologique du Canada afin de Du point de vue opérationnel, on a utilisé un financement frais de 13 millions de dollars pour

- 851 - age 4 Environnement Canada 1,52

\$'0∠0 I

9,080 1

5,478

6'04

(0,8)

(6,01)

2.700,I

(1.07)

(2.28)

9'E80 I

8,7111

L'\$06

0'941

0,271

0,02

9'806

8,249

1,228

Comparaison des dépenses totales prévues et des dépenses réelles

Ce tableau explique l'utilisation des ressources par les secteurs d'activité du ministère.

Legisdird tenbus		6 009	3 66	V L7	C 200		C 200	(3 007	- 000
				тот	xne				
Dépenses réelles	S67 I	6'491	p'1	5,5	9,271	-	172,6	(7,0)	6,171
Autorisations	-	t'891	£,1	2,5	173,2	-	173,2	(8,0)	p,271
Oépenses Orévues	1 236	1,711	1,2	5,5	8,021	-	120,8	(8.0)	150'0
		1998	eur d'activit	é de la gestion, de	l'administration e	et des politiques			
Dépenses réelles	1810	6,852	6'07	5'9	5,192	0.08	5,115	(5,92)	0.222
Autorisations	-	6,752	8,22	L'9	4,762	0,02	4,718	(8,28)	9,485
Sepenses	EI./ I	4,722	2,22	6'E	5,53,5	0.02	5,505	(8,28)	۲٬0۲۲
		Secter	ar d'activité	des prévisions mé	téorologiques et ei	avironnementales			
Dépenses réelles	1 37e	L'19I	5,5	9'\$\$	9'077	-	220,6	(8,8)	8,812
Autorisations	-	1,891	5,5	1'95	T, T22	-	L'L77	(9,7)	1,022
Dépenses	1 270	0,071	9'7	8,72	t,002	-	4,002	(9,7)	8,261
				Secteur d'activ	ité de la nature				
Dépenses réelles	ISS I	€'807	7,71	9'87	1,452	0,221	1,975	(£,9)	8,69€
Autorisations	-	7,522	£,71	2,55	2,472	125,0	3,995	(£,11)	388,2
Dépenses	1 422	2,452	2,11	٤,2٤	0,182	-	0,182	(6,11)	L ` 697
			398	teur d'activité de	l'environnement s	nis			
Secteurs d'activité	ELP	Fonctionnement*	[stiqs]	Subventions et contributions	Total partiel: Dépenses votées brutes	Subventions et contributions législatives	Total des sesenedèb brutes	: snioM Recettes disponibles**	Total des dépenses settes nettes

qes qebeuses 7:027

* Fonctionnement inclut les contributions aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés, les allocations du Ministre et l'alienation des biens de Nota: Les chiffres étant arrondis, ils peuvent ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

Court des services offerts par d'autres ministères (p. ex., Justice Canada pour services juridiques, DRHC pour indemnisation des accidents du travail)

0'46

8,66

5'69

8,177

1,867

1,847

Recettes non disponibles (c.-à-d. reversées au Trésor public) (voir Tableau 4 (revenus par secteur d'activité))

8'74

6'77

** Le total des dépenses nettes ne comprend pas les recettes disponibles.

Explication des changements par rapport aux dépenses nettes prévues :

L'augmentation de 184,3 millions de dollars des dépenses réelles par rapport aux dépenses prévues est principalement due à ce qui suit :

Fonctionnement:

Depenses reelles

Dépenses prévues

Autorisations Dépenses prevues

Dépenses réelles Autorisations

Dépenses prévues

786 S

1495

Autres recettes et dépenses

Dépenses réelles

Autorisations brevues

Coût net du programme Dépenses réelles

Financement reçu pour appuyer le programme de transformation du Service météorologique du Canada Compensation pour les augmentations salariales issues des nouvelles conventions collectives

Financement reçu pour s'acquitter dûment des obligations internationales du Canada en matière de présentation de rapports sur le changement

Financement reçu pour la mise en oeuvre du Défi d'une tonne relié au changement climatique

Financement reçu pour l'assainissement des sites contaminés fédéraux

Sommaire des crédits approuvés

Ce tableau explique comment le Parlement accorde des crédits au ministère.

3,700 r	1 035,3	823,2	7,027	Total pour le ministère	
€'0	t '0	0,0	0'0	Dépenses aux titres des sommes dues provenant de l'aliénation de biens excédentaires de l'État	(S)
0'09	0'09	0'09	0'0	Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère	(S)
125,0	125,0	0'0	0'0	Fondation du Canada pour l'appui technologique au développement durable	(S)
6,27	6,27	8,49	9,49	Contributions aux régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés	(S)
۱٬0	١'٥	١,0	١,0	Ministre de l'environnement – traitement et allocation pour automobile	(S)
l'76	8'66	9'69	t'49	Subventions et contributions	10
42,8	6'77	3,75	3,75	Dépenses en capital	G
622,3	2,248	4,100	2,133	Dépenses de fonctionnement	L
				Programme de l'environnement	Crédit
Total des dépenses réelles	Autorisations solatot	Total des dépenses prévues	Total du Budget Principal des Dépenses		
	-2004	2003			
	(s.	isilob ab eno	oillim nə) noits:	Besoins financiers par autoris	

Nota: Les ressources indiquées ne comprennent pas les recettes disponibles

dépenses prévues : Explication des changements des dépenses réelles par rapport aux

est principalement due à ce qui suit : L'augmentation de 184,3 millions de dollars des dépenses réelles par rapport aux dépenses prévues

uЭ

ions Iollars	2011/04/0 202000/04/2 2012/04/2
125,0	Subvention à Technologies du développement durable Canada
0,82	Contribution pour l'acquisition de l'aire de conservation de la tourbière Burns Compensation pour les augmentations salariales issues des nouvelles conventions
5,91	CONJECTIVES
	Fonds non dépensés reportés de l'exercice 2002-2003 Financement reçu pour appuyer le programme de transformation du Service météorologique du Canada
7,51	Ognique

- de 2003-2004; de 2003-2004;
- Autorisations totales Les dépenses prévues auxquelles s'ajoutent toutes les sommes
- Autorisations totales Les dépenses prevues auxquelles s'ajoutent toutes les sommes à des événements imprévus;
- Dépenses réelles 2003-2004 Les sommes réellement dépensées pendant l'année financière.

Nota: Certains totaux diffèrent d'un tableau à l'autre à cause de l'arrondissement des données.

	Environnement Canada
ars	2003-2004 (y compris les recettes disponibles) en millions de doll
2,508	Le Budget principal des dépenses 2003-2004
L'\$06	Oépenses prévues 2003-2004
8,7111	4utorisations totales 2003-2004
9,580 1	Oépenses réelles 2003-2004

Budget iet	BNC	Budget	O-S	Capital	Fonctionnement	Renseignements financiers du B Secteur d'activité
2,822	(£,11)	4,652	9'78	5,11	£, £61	Environnement sain
2,281	(7,7)	190,2	8,62	9,2	8,091	Nature
9,061	(8,23)	253,5	6,5	22,22	4,722	Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales
6,611	(8,0)	1,021	1,2	1,2	8'911	Gestion, administration et politiques
7,027	(2,28)	2,508	4,78	2,75	ε,869	Total

Total brut 2003-2004	2,508	L'\$06	8,7111	9,E80 I
Gestion, administration et politiques	120,1	120,8	2,871	172,6
Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales	253,5	2,505	4,718	5,115
Nature	2,091	4,002	L'L77	9,022
Environnement sain	4,652	281,0	5,668	1,978
	Le Budget principal des dépenses	Dépenses	snotissitionA səlatot	Dépenses réelles

Note: Inclut les recettes disponibles. Détails fournis au Tableau 2.

Annexe B: Renseignements financiers

Aperçu du rendement financier F.8 9x9nnA

La présente section présente un résumé du rendement financier d'Environnement Canada lors de

l'exercice 2003-2004.

principalement dû aux crédits suivants: 2004 en raison des crédits supplémentaires reçus au cours de l'exercice. Ce changement est plus grande que les dépenses prévues dans le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités de 2003-Le ministère a dépensé 1,007 milliard de dollars lors de l'exercice 2003-2004. Cette somme est

- annoncée dans le budget de 2003; subvention de 125 millions de dollars à Technologies du développement durable Canada
- tourbière Burns; contribution de 28 millions de dollars pour l'acquisition de l'aire de conservation de la
- nouvelles conventions collectives; 19,3 millions de dollars de compensation pour les augmentations salariales issues des
- 18,6 millions de dollars non dépensés reportés de l'exercice 2002-2003;
- météorologique du Canada. 13,7 millions de dollars pour appuyer le programme de transformation du Service

de satisfaire aux priorités à l'échelon du ministère, comme les suivantes : exercice de réallocation en 2003-2004 afin de répondre aux pressions financières internes et ainsi En raison des ressources limitées dont dispose le ministère, Environnement Canada a effectué un

- coût des règlements et des litiges;
- progrès du programme du savoir du ministère;
- modernisation du système financier du Ministère;
- amélioration de la technologie de l'information et de la sécurité physique au Ministère;
- maintien de la fonction communications;
- modernisation des services de ressources humaines;
- maintien d'un service public de météorologie sur le Web;
- augmentation de la capacité de coordination et de politiques sur l'eau;
- appui de l'établissement d'un programme national de recherche en environnement.

Tableaux financiers récapitulatifs Annexe B.2

iaçon survante: regroupées sous quatre rubriques distinctes, Pour plus de clarté, ces rubriques sont définies de la Les données financières récapitulatives telles que l'information présentée dans le tableau 1, sont

dépenses de 2003-2004; Le Budget principal des dépenses - Montants indiqués dans le budget principal des

Résultats obtenus

Résultats escomptés (RPP 2003-2004)

Une évaluation des besoins communautaires de la Westcoast Women's Resources Society a reçu un appui financier de la fondation Clayoquot Biosphere Trust, et un rapport a été publié en novembre 2003.

Les actes, en anglais, du Clayoquot Symposium 2003: Citizen Science and Community Health, qui s'est tenu du 25 au 28 novembre 2003, sont affichés sur le site Web de la fondation Clayoquot Biosphere Trust.

Le projet de protocoles de Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training a publié, en juin 2003, la première version, en anglais, des Standard of Conduct Jor Research in Northern Barkley and Clayoquot Sound Communities. Ces normes Research in Northern Barkley and Clayoquot Sound Communities. Ces normes de membres issus de la collectivité locale et des Premières nations Nuu-chah-nulth de la région centrale. Il s'agit d'un renembre applicables de recherche pratiques applicables à la recherche ryisant à guider les travaux coulenus par Clayoquot Alliance pour qu'ils soient mutuellement profitables aux collectivités, aux Dermières nations et au milieu universitaire. Ce projet a été parrainé par Clayoquot Premières nations et au milieu universitaire. Ce projet a été parrainé par Clayoquot de victoria et la fondation Clayoquot Biosphere Trust. Les fonds proviennent du Conseil de Victoria et la fondation Clayoquot Biosphere Trust. Les fonds proviennent du Conseil de Victoria et la fondation Clayoquot Biosphere Trust. Les fonds proviennent du Conseil et cecherches en sciences humaines par l'entremise de son programme Alliance de recherches en sciences humaines par l'entremise de son programme Alliance de recherches en sciences humaines par l'entremise de son programme Alliance de lecherches en sciences humaines. Pour un complèment d'information aur Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training, visitez le site Web à l'adresse suivante:

hitp://www.clayoquoialliance.uvic.ca/.

Clayoquot Alliance for Research, Education and Training a recruté trois chercheurs associés principaux pour donner suite aux priorités des collectivités en matière de recherche, d'éducation et de formation. Les candidats à ces postes doivent détenir un doctorat, être des résidents locaux et posséder un ensemble de compétences et de particulier, dont les contacts avec le milieu universitaire, les systèmes d'information et la coordination de la recherche et du développement. De plus, les chercheurs associés coordination de la recherche et du développement. De plus, les chercheurs associés distince de la recherche et du développement. De plus, les chercheurs associés résident de la recherche et du développement. De plus, les chercheurs associés résident de la Réserve de la biosphère de Clayoquot Sound.

Les collectivités locales et les Premières nations ont entrepris un dialogue en vue d'élaborer des solutions locales dans les domaines de la conservation, du developpement durable et de la santé dans les collectivités.

On encourage les projets locaux de recherche, d'éducation et de formation, de même que les formation, de même que les

On encourage les projets locaux de recherche, d'éducation et de formation, de même que les initiatives qui favorisent la conservation et le développement unable.

Les résidents sont activement impliqués dans les projets de conservation et de développement avantages concrets et mesurables. On désire une plus grande prise de conscience des solutions qui s'offrent aux résidents confrontés à
des besoins précis en matière de conservation et de développement durable ainsi qu'à des nouveaux enjeux régionaux ou

ecosystemiques.

Des partenariats et des alliances créés dans les collectivités et les Premières nations locales pour partenaires et pour trouver des solutions aux problèmes locaux d'environnement et de développement durable.

au moyen d'une installation de production actuelle alimentée au charbon;

RailPower Technologies Corp. - démonstration d'une locomotive de manœuvre à

haut rendement.

nous permettant d'évaluer les résultats. échéance au cours de l'exercice de 2003, alors nous ne disposons d'aucun rapport d'étape été présenté jusqu'à maintenant. En ce qui concerne les projets antérieurs, aucun ne venait à Tous les projets financés ont été mis en oeuvre en 2004, par conséquent aucun résultat n'a

fonds consacrés aux projets ont totalisé 149 M \$. dans 28 projets et, avec la contribution de 109 M \$ des partenaires à l'investissement, les Pendant les trois phases initiales (jusqu'en octobre 2003), TDDC a investi environ 40 M \$

de financement, en cours de négociation, sera signée. RNCan) dans le fonds des TDDC; cette somme sera transfèrée dès qu'une nouvelle entente additionnelle de 200 M $\$ (100 M $\$ par l'entremise d'Environnement Canada et 100 M $\$ de Dans son budget de 2004, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé l'injection d'une somme

d'habilitation municipal vert (FHMV); Le Fonds d'investissement municipal vert (FIMV) (http://www.fcm.ca) Nom de la fondation : Fonds municipaux verts (FMV) de la fédération canadienne des municipalités (FCM); Le Fonds

Résultats obtenus

soutenant la réalisation de 286 études de faisabilité par l'entremise du Fonds Les FMV ont consacré des fonds en particulier au renforcement de la capacité en pour un investissement global dans l'infrastructure municipale verte de 1,16 milliard \$. contribution des partenaires gouvernementaux et privés de plus de 1 milliard de dollars leur ont alloué au total un financement de 119 M \$. À ces fonds, s'ajoute une Depuis l'année 2000, les Fonds municipaux verts (FMV) ont approuvé 334 projets et d'une évaluation indépendante de l'incidence environnementale des projets du FIMV. canadienne des municipalités aux membres du Conseil des Fonds municipaux verts et Les résultats figurant ici sont extraits des rapports distribués par la Fédération

contribution du gouvernement fédéral et des partenaires) de plus de 57 M \$. d'habilitation municipal vert (FHMV) pour un investissement total (incluant la

d'intérêt. L'investissement total représente ici plus de 1,1 milliard de dollars. d'infrastructure verte, en accordant de modestes subventions et des prêts à faible taux Le Fonds d'investissement municipal vert a également soutenu 48 projets

soufre, une réduction de plus de 400 tonnes de PM10 (soit des particules inférieures à de plus de 300 tonnes d'oxyde d'azote, une réduction de plus de 60 tonnes d'oxyde de figurent : une réduction de plus de 700 kilotonnes de gaz à effet de serre, une réduction Parmi les estimations initiales des impacts environnementaux de ces investissements

l'eau, ainsi que du traitement des eaux usées. Au nombre des projets, sept visent à Des améliorations sont également prévues sur le plan de la quantité et de la qualité de 10 microns) et une réduction de 7 tonnes de composés organiques volatils.

rejets d'eaux brutes et d'eaux usées. eaux usées, on s'attend à une réduction de plus de 150 millions de litres par jour des six autres visent à optimiser la gestion environnementale de l'eau. Dans le domaine des réduire les risques pour la santé humaine en améliorant la qualité de l'eau potable, et

la performance environnementale de leurs projets. projets qui exige que les promoteurs préparent des rapports de façon systématique sur En 2003-2004, la FCM a mis au point un système de rapports sur la performance des

maintenant un contrôle de la qualité. projets et apporté un certain nombre d'améliorations pour accélèrer le processus tout en La FCM a également entrepris un suivi de l'efficacité du processus d'approbation des

qu'il ne soit nécessaire d'obtenir au préalable l'approbation du gouvernement municipalités d'envoyer directement leurs demandes de financement aux ${\rm FMV}$ sans FCM a aussi finalisé une entente avec le gouvernement du Québec qui permet aux municipalités de l'existence des FMV et de leurs modalités de fonctionnement. La De plus, la FCM a organisé des activités de vulgarisation pour informer les

examen independant du fonctionnement et de la performance des FMV. Dans le cadre des ententes de financement révisées, la FCM effectue actuellement un provincial.

> et du sol, protéger le climat et avoir Améliorer la qualité de l'air, de l'eau (RPP 2003-2004)

> > Résultats escomptés

secteurs clés comme les suivants : environnementales locales dans des encourageant les interventions qualité de vie des Canadiens, en : un effet positif sur la santé et la

- énergétiques Energie et services

- Services et technologies de Gestion des déchets solides
- transport durables
- Planification
- integres. Projets communautaires communautaire durable

gaz à effet de serre. tout en réduisant nos émissions de efficientes sur le plan énergétique rendre les villes du Canada plus contributions du secteur privé afin de Donner un effet de levier aux

conte des infrastructures municipales. environnementale et l'efficacité des Améliorer l'efficience

marin.

comme les particules d'aérosols. sulfates inorganiques et n'ont pas pris en compte le rôle joué par les espèces organiques présent, les modèles du climat mondial ont principalement été axés sur les aérosols de formation des nuages et d'examiner toute modification du climat planétaire. Jusqu'à mondiaux. Le modèle permettra de comprendre le rôle des matières organiques dans la sur le plan scientifique dans le contexte de l'évaluation des changements climatiques fine point de la technologie. Ces questions présenteraient les incertitudes les plus grandes sur la formation des nuages, contribueront à développer un modèle du climat mondial à la climat planétaire, ainsi que l'évaluation du potentiel des effets « indirects » des aérosols L'examen des impacts des particules d'aérosols dans l'atmosphère sur les nuages et le (260 000 \$ sur trois ans, alloués en 2001, échéance : avril 2004)

Titre du projet : Effets des brises de lac sur les conditions météorologiques

(« ELBOW 2001 »)

expérience pilote menée dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario en 1997 et sur des travaux de programme de recherche sur le terrain « ELBOW 2001 » s'appuie sur les résultats d'une temps violent d'été (orages intenses, foudre et tornades) et la qualité de l'air. Le Le projet examinera l'incidence des brises de lac et déplacements d'air analogues sur le (348 000 \$ sur deux ans, alloués en 2001, échéance : janvier 2004)

temps violent dans une partie très peuplée du Canada.

Nom de la fondation: Fonds d'appui technologique au développement durable (FATDD) (http://www.sdic.ca)

Résultats obtenus

modélisation ultérieurs. Le projet contribuera à améliorer considérablement la prévision du

Annual Report), publié par TDDC, les projets suivants ont été sélectionnés en vue du Selon le document complémentaire au Rapport annuel de 2003 (Supplément to the 2003 totale de 76,7 M \$, y compris l'appui financier du secteur privé s'élevant à 56,3 M \$). financement, (automne 2003), TDDC a investi 20,4 M \$ dans 10 projets (pour une valeur TDDC à l'adresse : http://www.sdtc.ca/fr/results/. Lors de cette troisième phase de cas et des renseignements supplémentaires sur les résultats des projets financés par les http://www.sdtc.ca/fr/news/annual_reports.htm. Vous trouverez également des études de Le plus récent rapport annuel peut être consulté à l'adresse suivante :

3 Projets axés sur le changement climatique: financement alloué pour la présente période :

- Blue-Zone Technologies Ltd. démonstration d'une technologie pour le captage, la
- plasma transportable qui convertit les déchets industriels et urbains en combustible et PyroCenesis Inc. - mise à l'essai d'un système de récupération des ressources à valorisation et la purification des gaz anesthésiques halogénés;
- du CO2 dans les gaz de combustion. Cansoly Technologies Inc. - démonstration d'une façon de réduire le coût du captage en materiaux de construction;
- 3 Projets axés sur le changement climatique et avantages pour un air pur
- Paradigm Environmental Technologies Inc. démonstration d'un processus
- Quantium Technologies Inc. - nouvelle technologie permettant d'améliorer permettant la décomposition efficace des boues d'épuration biologiques;
- pétrochimiques) existantes et nouvelles; l'efficacité des installations de production d'oléfines (utilisées dans les produits
- 4 Projets axés sur un air pur (Hydrogenics & Cellex également sous la rubrique des navettes hybrides électriques dans un système de transports operationnel. BET Services Inc. - mise à l'essai et démonstration de huit prototypes de bus-
- es estatores axés sur l'économie de l'hydrogène):
- blocs moteurs à cellule électrochimique pour chariots élévateurs; Hydrogenics Corp. - développement, démonstration et pré commercialisation de
- véhicules industriels; Cellex Power Products, Inc. - mise au point des cellules électrochimiques pour les
- SaskPower demonstration d'une technologie de pregeage des emissions de mercure

(RPP 2003-2004) Résultats escomptés

innovatrices. moyen de nouvelles technologies briorités reliées à l'air pur au de Kyoto. EC atteindra d'autres Canada à atteindre ses objectifs émissions de GES afin d'aider le Requetions importantes des

Rapport annuel du programme du rétablissement des espèces canadiennes en péril.	canadiennes en péril -
http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/publications/serieList.cfm?idSerie=2⟨=f	Rétablissement des espèces
http://www.ec.gc.ca/p2progress/fr/index.cfm Le rapport annuel du Comité fédéral de coordination sur la prévention de la pollution est axé sur les progrès accomplis vers l'atteinte des objectifs fixés dans la stratègie fédérale de prévention de la pollution et le plan d'action.	Progrès en mañère de prévention de la pollution rapport annuel
http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/information publications f.html Rapport annuel du Service météorologique du Canada	Rapport annuel du Service météorologique du Canada
http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/hsp-pih/2002/index_f.cfm Rapport annuel du programme d'intendance de l'habitat	Programme d'intendance de l'habitat pour les espèces en péril

Annexe A.4 Fondations

Rapport annuel du RESCAPE

()	(http://www.cfcas.org/index_e.html
Résultats obtenus	(RPP 2003-2004) Resultats escomptes
En 2003, la FCSCA a reçu de nouveaux fonds totalisant 50 M \$ et son mandat a été prolongé jusqu'en 2010.	Compréhension de phénomènes clès du système climatique

Nom de la fondation : Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère (FCSCA)

prolongé jusqu'en 2010.

Ces nouveaux fonds ont permis à la Fondation de revoir ses critères de financement et ses afurciures. Cette analyse a sumeré la FCSCA à effectuer plusieurs modifications à son programme et à s'orienter davantage vers le soutien financier d'initiatives de recherche décrivant les initiatives d'envergure, feront désormais l'objet d'un examen deux fois par année. La limite supérieure de la subvention accordée aux projets de recherche a été des fraits pariculièrement élevés associés au travail aur le terrain. La Fondation accorde des frais pariculièrement élevés associés au travail aur le terrain. La Fondation accorde davantage d'importance à la recherche ayant trait à la science du climat de l'Arctique, du Nord et des sciences du climat cryosphère, aux événements météorologiques violents, aux incidences du changement climatique sur le millieu physique, et à l'utilisation de méthodes d'analyse appliquées à la supervision et à la prévision des conditions atmosphériques et d'analyse appliquées à la supervision et à la prévision des conditions atmosphériques et d'analyse appliquées à la supervision et à la prévision des conditions atmosphériques et

oceaniques. Le plus récent rapport annuel de la FCSCA peut être consulté à l'adresse suivante :

http://www.cleas.org/media_f.html.

Titre du projet : Estimation du bilan du carbone à l'échelle du paysage à partir des concentrations de CO₂ et d'isotopes dans l'atmosphère (148 160 5 sur deux ans, alloués en 2001 échéance : décembre 2003)

(148 160 \$ sur deux ans, alloués en 2001, échéance : décembre 2003)

Les résultais de ce projet contribueront à valider les modèles du climat et à améliorer l'estimation de la distribution des sources et des puirs de carbone. Pour compurendre le système climatique de la Terre, il faut d'abord connaître le bilan du carbone terrestre. Par conséquent, l'équipe du projet déterminera la fistabilité d'obtenir de l'information sur le cycle du carbone à partir des données acumulées au cours des dix dernières années à l'un de ses sites de recherche. Les travaux détermineront s'il est possible en effet de recueillir régimes temporels et spatiaux de diavaux détermineront s'il est possible en effet de recueillir régimes temporels et spatiaux de diavaux déterminer de l'information et des indicateurs de bilan du carbone à l'échelle du paysage selon les divers régimes temporels et des indicateurs de bilan du carbone, à l'aide de modèles, des regimes temporels et benées de profilage recueillires par des aéronefs. Une étape supplémentaire consisters à étudier le bilan du carbone dans des régions plus grandes à partir d'une tour de 100 à 200 mètres de hauteur consone dans des régions plus grandes à partir d'une tour de 100 à 200 mètres de hauteur carbone dans des régions plus grandes à partir d'une tour de 100 à 200 mètres de hauteur der des données de projet réunit des scientifiques de l'Université de Calgary, du

Service mètéorologique du Canada et du Centre canadien de télédétection. Titre du projet : Rôle des aérosols organiques dans les noyaux de condensation des nuages : études de modélisation en laboratoire et modélisation du climat planétaire

Compréhension de phéromènes clés du système climatique (indicateurs stratosphériques de variations du climat, chimie et variations du climat, chimie et physique des matières organiques dans les particules en suspension de l'atmosphère, traces de gaz), y compris les sources de gaz), y dinx d'oxydes nitreux, flux pour le nouvent végétal, chimie atmosphérique);

Compréhension de phénomènes clés de la chimie météorologique et atmosphérique qui ont un impact sur la qualité de l'air

Compréhension de la prédiction de phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangereux (prévisions et systèmes météorologiques);

Mise au point et ameitoration de modèles de systèmes de mètéorologie, de qualité de l'air (composés organiques volatils dans l'atmosphère, polluants organiques persistants) et climatiques adaptés au contexte régional du Canada;

Amètioration des connaissances sur les océans et les phénomènes atmosphériques qui permettront de produire de meilleures prévisions sur l'environnement

gouvernementaux doivent être rendues publiques et accessibles au moins une fois par année. Les raisons de la collecte de données, l'utilisation conforme de ces données, la période de conservation et les normes de retrait des renseignements personnels doivent être décrits. Conformément à l'article 72 de la Loi, un rapport annuel sur l'administration de celle-ci doit être présenté au Parlement par chaque institution fédérale.

A.3.5 Autres rapports législatifs et rapports d'étapes

Certains organismes et initiatives, dont la gestion ou la présidence relève d'Environnement Canada, rédigent des rapports annuels.

Description	Rapport
http://www.cc.gc.ca/pdb/can_us/qual/2002/index_Ehtml Le rapport d'étape 2002 est le sixième rapport d'étape aux termes de l'Accord Canada-États-Unis de 1991 aur la qualité de l'air et il est le premiter rapport abordant les nouvelles exigences conformément à l'Annexe aur l'ozone Annexe III) signée par le Canada et les États-Unis à Washington en décembre au cours des deux dernières années pour lutter contre la pollution atmosphérique transfrontalière en vertu de l'Accord, c'est-à-dire contre les pluies acides et l'Accord, c'est-à-dire contre les pluies acides et l'ozone troposphérique. l'ozone troposphérique.	Accord Canada – Etats-Unis sur la qualité de l'air rapport d'étape 2002 (publié deux fois l'an) L'assainissement de l'air au Canada : Rapport d'étape de
http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/francais/publications/comprehensive/index.html	2003 sur les particules et l'ozone Changements climatiques: l'investissement fédéral Rapport d'ensemble de Rapport 2002
http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/ecogifts/rpt95-03_f.cfm Le Rapport des réalisations 1995-2003 du Programme des dons écologiques (PDE) s'adresse aux donateurs, aux bénéficiaires et aux organismes partenaires du (PDE) l'acteurne les faits asillants et les résultats depuis la création du PDE jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice financier 2002. Le rapport brosse un portrait du PDE et des principales étapes franchies jusqu'à maintenant; il présente aussi les faits asillants nationaux et régionaux ainsi qu'une vue d'ensemble des partenariats en place et des futures orientations.	Le Programme des dons écologiques - Rapport des réalisations 1995-2003
http://www.ec.gc.ca/ea-ee/communication/reports/reports_f.asp Rapport annuel du Programme d'évaluation environnementale	Programme d'évaluation environnementale – rapport annuel
http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/GeorgiaBasin/reports/5 year perspective/summary [.ht.m.m.] Le rapport est axé sur les accomplissements des cinq dernières années, entre les gouvernements du Canada et de la Colombie-Britannique, en matière d'air et d'eau pures, de conservation de l'habitat et des espèces, ainsi que dans la réalisation de collectivités durables dans le bassin de Georgia.	ub smárekoosystéme du bassin de Georgia - Perspective quinquennale
http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/docs/glwcaphighlights-2003-f.html Le rapport met en évidence les activités, les projets et les programmes axés sur les milieux humides, qui viennent d'être mis en place ou qui sont actifs depuis l'an 2000.	Plan d'action en matière de conservation des terres humides des Grands Lacs rapport sur les faits saillants 2000-2003

canadiens ou étrangers. • Améliorer la sensibilisation à l'environnement et le comportement des partenaires

suivante: http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/default.cfm. l'environnement ou dans le Registre de la protection de l'environnement de la LCPE à l'adresse sout associées dans les rapports annuels de la Loi canadienne sur la protection de Vous trouverez des renseignements sur les engagements énumérés ci-dessus et les activités qui y

A.3.4 Autres rapports législatifs

survante: http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs/fre/Default.cfm. et les règlements environnementaux en vigueur sont disponibles sur Internet à l'adresse législation et de réglementation d'Environnement Canada se trouvent à l'annexe A.2. Et, les lois frais d'utilisation externe à l'annexe B.2.9. Les renseignements sur l'état des initiatives clès de trouver des renseignements sur les frais d'utilisation exigés aux termes de la Politique sur les d'utilisation en 2003-2004 et n'a pas modifié de frais d'utilisation déjà en vigueur. On peut modifier des frais d'utilisation sous leur autorité. Environnement Canada n'a pas créé de frais propositions qu'ils ont présentées au Parlement l'année précédente en vue de créer ou de annuellement un rapport sur tous leurs frais d'utilisation en vigueur ainsi que sur toutes les Parlement. En vertu de la Loi sur les frais d'utilisation, les ministres doivent présenter gestion des finances publiques qui ont le pouvoir de fixer un tarif aux termes d'une loi du 2004. Elle s'applique à toutes les organisations énumérées aux sections I, II et III de la Loi sur la Loi sur les frais d'utilisation - La Loi sur les frais d'utilisation est entrée en vigueur le 31 mars

entreprises fédérales-provinciales, programme d'information du public, etc.). Le plus récent menées en vertu de la Loi (recherches importantes sur l'eau, participation à des accords et à des après la fin de chaque année financière. Ce rapport décrit un vaste éventail d'activités fédérales en eau du Canada, un rapport sur les activités assujetties à la Loi doit être déposé au Parlement l'utilisation des ressources en eau du Canada. En vertu de l'article 38 de la Loi sur les ressources pour collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires en ce qui concerne la conservation et La Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada, proclamée le 30 septembre 1970, fournit le cadre

rapport annuel est disponible en version électronique à :

http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/fr/info/pubs/ar/f_ar.htm.

au Parlement par chaque institution gouvernementale. Loi sur l'accès à l'information, un rapport annuel sur l'administration de celle-ci doit être déposé à l'adresse suivante : http://www.infosource.gc.ca/index_f.asp. Conformément à l'article 72 de la publication gouvernementale Info Source. Vous pouvez accéder électroniquement à Info Source et énumère les manuels utilisés par les employés. Ces renseignements sont disponibles dans la de chaque organisme (avec suffisamment de précisions pour faciliter l'exercice du droit d'accès) responsabilités de chaque organisme, mentionne toutes les catégories de documents qui relèvent mis à la disposition du public au moins une fois par année. Ce répertoire décrit la structure et les d'une administration publique. Un répertoire des institutions gouvernementales doit être publié et La Loi sur l'accès à l'information fournit un accès à l'information contenue dans les documents

renseignements. Les banques de renseignements personnels détenues par les organismes détenus par les organismes gouvernementaux et accorde aux Canadiens un droit d'accès à ces matière de protection des renseignements personnels en ce qui concerne les renseignements La Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels complète la législation canadienne en

Le 15 janvier 2000, on a modifié le Réglement sur le commerce d'espèces animales et végétales sauvages pour exempter certains objets personnels et objets à usage domestique des exigences en matière de licences de la CITES, conformément au paragraphe 3 de l'article VII de la Convention, et pour autoriser d'autres mesures visant à améliorer l'administration et l'application de la Convention au Canada.

Activité: La WAPPRIITA exige que le Ministre présente au Parlement des rapports annuels sur l'administration de la Loi au cours de l'année civile précédente. L'information concernant les plus récents développements touchant les licences, l'évolution de la réglementation, la conformité, l'application de la Loi et la coopération internationale sera disponible au moment du dépôt du rapport annuel de 2002, qui doit avoir lieu au plus tard en janvier 2004.

Le plus récent rapport peut être consulté à l'adresse suivante :

mto.1 cossesses generations/wappa/index f.cfm

A.3.3 Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (1999) [LCPE (1999)]

Objet: La Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (1999) [LCPE (1999)], qui est entrée en vigueur le 31 mars 2000, accroît les pouvoirs du gouvernement et lui donne de nouveaux outils pour protéger l'environnement et la santé humaine. La Loi privilégie la prévention de la pollution comme méthode de protection de l'environnement, impose de nouveaux échéanciers stricts pour intervenir dans le dossier des substances toxiques et insiste à nouveau sur la responsabilité publique et la transparence.

La préparation du rapport annuel sur la LCPE (1999) découle de l'obligation, prévue par la Loi, de présenter un rapport annuel au Parlement sur l'administration et l'application ainsi que sur les activités de recherche menées aux termes de la Loi. Les chapitres du rapport correspondent aux l'agrandes parties de la LOPE (1999). Chaque chapitre présente une introduction sur les l'agrandes parties de la LOPE (1999). Chaque chapitre présente une introduction sur les l'agrandes parties de la LOPE (1999). Chaque chapitre présente une introduction sur les l'agrandes de la Loi, qui est suivie d'une description détaillée des activités liées à la LCPE (1999) mentionnées dans le Rapport ministèriel sur le rendement (RMR) et des résultats obtenus.

Administration : Bien que le ministre de l'Environnement et le ministre de la Santé aient tous deux des responsabilités en vertu de la LCPE (1999), c'est Environnement Canada qui s'occupe de l'administration et de l'application de la Loi.

Activité : Les activités entreprises conformément à la LCPE (1999) visent à protéger suivants :

- Diminuer la dépendance à l'égard des substances toxiques ou nocives dans les produits et les procédés.
- Gérer les déchets plus efficacement.
- Améliorer la préparation, la prévention et l'intervention en cas d'urgence.
- Prévenir ou réduire les rejets de substances toxiques ou nocives.
- Eliminer quasi complètement les rejets de substances persistantes, bioaccumulables et toxiques (PBT).
- Réduire la pollution transfrontalière.

La WAPPRIITA est l'instrument législatif par lequel le Canada remplit ses obligations en vertu de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES).

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Responsables: Environnement Canada administre la WAPPRIITA par l'intermédiaire de son bureau national, où se trouvent la direction nationale de la CITES et les autorités scientifiques. Des gestionnaires de la CITES et des autorités scientifiques se trouvent également à Pêches et Océans Canada (poissons et mammifères marins) ainsi que dans chacune des provinces (sauf l'Alberta) et chacun des territoires (espèces gérées par les provinces ou les territoires). L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) aide Environnement Canada en traitant les documents de la CITES relatifs à l'exportation de plantes multipliées artificiellement, qui sont joints aux documents exigés en vertu de la Loi sur la protection des végétaux, administrée par l'ACIA.

L'exécution de la WAPPRIITA est supervisée par la Direction de l'application de la UAPPRIITA est supervisée par la Direction de l'application de la WAPPRIITA est supervisée par la Direction de des services et assurée par cinq bureaux régionaux (Pacifique et Yukon, Prairies et Nord, Ontario, Québec et Atlantique) en collaboration avec d'autres organismes fédéraux, l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC), la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC) et Pêches et Océans Canada (MPO), ainsi qu'avec les organismes provinciaux et territoriaux responsables de la faune.

Ententes avec les provinces et les territoires: Des protocoles d'entente (MOU) visant à appuyer la cogestion, l'administration et l'application de la WAPPRIITA ont été établis avec la Saskatchewan et le Yukon (1997), l'Alberta, le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest (1998), et la Colombie-Britannique et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (1999). Des protocoles semblables sont actuellement en cours de négociation avec la plupart des autres autorités, notamment le Nunavut. Le ministère de la Justice a signé des ententes avec l'Ontario (1996), l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Manavut.

Le ministère de la Justice a signé des ententes avec l'Ontario (1996), l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick (1997), le Manitoba (1998), et la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Québec (2000) pour permettre la délivrance de contraventions en vertu de la Loi sur les contraventions en cas d'infraction à la WAPPRIITA. Des ententes similaires sont en cours de négociation avec d'autres provinces.

Licences: A l'heure actuelle, toutes les licences délivrées en vertu de la Loi visent la mise en oeuvre de la CITES, tout comme les certificats de circulation provisoire d'animaux vivants et les certificats scientifiques, sont délivrées par Environnement Canada

Pêches et Océans Canada délivre les licences d'exportation de la CITES pour les poissons et les mammifères marins. Les provinces et les territoires (sauf l'Alberta dans tous les cas et la Colombie-Britannique dans le cas des espèces exotiques) délivrent des licences d'exportation de la CITES pour les végétaux et les animaux qui quittent leur territoire. Environnement Canada délivre au nom de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique des licences d'exportation de la CITES valides pour les expéditions multiples d'espèces végétales exotiques multipliées artificiellement par des pépinières certifiées.

Evolution de la réglementation: Le Règlement sur le commerce d'espèces animales et végétales sauvages (1996) désigne les espèces protégées par la Loi et précise les exigences de celle-ci en matière d'importation, d'exportation et de possession d'espèces sauvages.

Annexe A.3 Rapports annuels législatifs

A.3.1 Loi sur les ouvrages destinés à l'amélioration des cours d'eau internationaux

Objet: La Loi sur les ouvrages destinés à l'amélioration des cours d'eau internationaux a été sanctionnée le 11 juillet 1955. Elle prévoit l'octroi de permis pour l'amélioration des cours d'eau internationaux afin que les ressources hydriques du Canada soient aménagées et employées dans l'intérrêt du pays. La Loi ne s'applique ni aux ouvrages sur les cours d'eau internationaux construits aux termes d'une disposition d'une loi du Parlement du Canada, ni aux ouvrages situés dans les eaux frontalières selon la définition du Traité des eaux limitrophes du 11 janvier 1909, ni aux ouvrages construits, exploités et entretenus seulement pour des besoins ménagers, sanitaires ou à des fins d'irrigation.

Administration: Le règlement d'application de cette loi a été adopté par le décret CP 1955-1899 en date du 29 décembre 1955, puis modifié par le décret CP 1987-1943 en date du 17 septembre 1987 et par le décret CP 1993-764 en date du 20 avril 1993. Le ministère de l'Environnement applique cette loi depuis juin 1971.

Activité: Pendant l'année 2003, il n'y a eu aucun avis d'exception à l'application de la Loi. S'il veut demander une exception, le promoteur doit aviser le ministre et y inclure les renseignements spécifiques demandés aux termes du règlement découlant de la Loi sur les ouvrages destinés à l'amélioration des cours d'eau internationaux.

Pendant l'année 2003, des études d'évaluation environnementales ont été réalisées pour le projet d'hydroélectricité de Brilliant Expansion sur la rivière Kootenay, près de Castlegar, en Colombie-Britannique, tel qu'exigé aux termes de la Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnement et Pêches et Océans Canada ont tous deux conclu que le projet n'aura pas d'effets importants sur l'environnement si les mesures d'atténuation recommandées sont mises en oeuvre. La licence pouvant être émise aux termes de la Loi sur les ouvrages destinés à l'amélioration des cours d'eau internationaux a donc été finalisée et transmise au promoteur. La licence est entrée en vigueur le 31 août 2003 pour une période de 50 ans.

A.3.2 Loi sur la protection d'espèces animales ou végétales sauvages et la réglementation de leur commerce international et interprovincial (WAPPIITA)

Objet: La Loi sur la protection d'espèces animales ou vègétales sauvages et la règlementation de leur commerce international et interprovincial (WAPPRIITA) a reçu la sanction royale le 17 décembre 1992. Elle est entrée en vigueur le 14 mai 1996, lorsque le Règlement sur le commerce d'espèces animales et végétales auvages a pris effet. La WAPPRIITA vise à protéger les braconnage et animales canadiennes et étrangères contre la surexploitation due au braconnage et an commerce illégal ainsi que les écosystèmes canadiens contre l'introduction d'espèces considérées commerce illégal ainsi que les écosystèmes canadiens contre l'introduction d'espèces considérées commerce illégal ainsi que les écosystèmes et des animaux sauvages, y compris d'espèces considérées qui en dérivent, de même qu'en considérant comme une infraction le leurs parties et les produits qui en dérivent, de même qu'en considérant comme une infraction le transport de spécimens d'espèces sauvages illégalement obtenus entre les provinces, ou entre le transport de spécimens d'espèces sauvages illégalement obtenus entre les provinces, ou entre le

Canada et d'autres pays.

	oiseaux migrateurs.		
(réglementation de la chasse).	changements de population de certains		en Juin 2003
sansim zingim zingini	maximums de prises) pour refléter les	sauvages	du Canada, Partie II,
l'annexe l du Règlèment sur les	règlementation de la chasse (saisons,	esbeces	publié dans la Gazette
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	el reilibor ruor tramalnés ub ruoi é asiM	seb noitses?	ètè o tremelpég e I
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รอธิธงนธร รอเฉา๋อริอ๋ง วอ รอเฉพานธ	changements à la liste de contrôle de la	,	du Canada, Partie II, le
səəədsə, р əэләшшоэ ə1	décisions internationales sur les	des espèces	publié dans la Gazette
 Modification du Règlement sur	Mise à jour du Règlement pour refléter les	Protection	Le Règlement a été
			(£002 niuį 91)
			Forces canadiennes
			établie sur une base des
			première réserve
	nationale.		BFC Suffield, la
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ges néserves d'espèces	nationale de faune sur des terres	l'habitat.	première réserve
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			roi sur les espèces en
			péril (annexe l de la
			la Liste des espèces en
			d'ajouter ces espèces à
			pour ce qui est
			gouverneur en conseil
			décision par le
			9 mois pour la prise de
			le début du délai de
			2003, ce qui déclenche
			CSEMDC en 2002 et
			espèces faites par le
,			évaluations des 79
pėril.			conseil, des
de la Loi sur les espèces en	régissant la Liste des espèces en péril.	des espèces	le gouverneur en
accompagner la proclamation	dispositions, y compris les dispositions	rétablissement	accuser réception, par
Règlement élaboré pour	Fournir le premier ensemble de	Protection et	Décret pris pour
	menacées.		
	ne deviennent en voie de disparition ou		
	espèces préoccupantes pour éviter qu'elles		1 et juin 2004.
	menacées; et favoriser la gestion des		entreront en vigueur le
	Canada, en danger de disparition ou		2003; les autres
habitats essentiels.	rétablissement des espèces disparues au		promulgués en juin
les espèces en péril et leurs	Canada ou entièrement; veiller au	qes esbeces	espèces en peril ont été
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juridiques soulevés au			fournisseurs qui livrent des	
administratifs et			sel 19 (édérale) et les	
problèmes techniques,			et ouvrages et entreprises de	
résolution finale des			terres fédérales et autochtones	
terres autochtones. La			organismes, sociétés d'État,	
des travaux sur les		hrovitania i	grande maison fédérale (ministères, offices et	
personnes effectuant		provinciaux.	systèmes de stockage de la	produits apparentés)
particulièrement des		équivalant à celui offert par les règlements		pétroliers et de
des intervenants,		un niveau de protection de l'environnement	Il visera les propriétaires de	stockage de produits
meilleure participation		offrant aux terres fédérales et autochtones	produits pétroliers apparentés.	sur les systèmes de
pour permettre une		comblera une lacune de réglementation en	les systèmes de stockage contenant du pétrole et des	Règlement fèdéral
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2005 dans la Gozene du Canada, Partie I.	Su Règlement	Provident l'environnement du Canada et la santé des Canadiens contre les risques posés par l'utilisation et le rejet des BPC, et de faire respecter les obligations et engagements nationaux et internationaux du Canada.	remnyace le Réglement un les biphényles chlorés, contiendra des dates limites pour l'utilisation des BPC ainsi que des exigences d'étiquetage et de déclaration qui permettront de faire un suivi de leur de faire un suivi de leur de faire un suivi de leur	Səl (BBC) Səloveylic Səlowey sar Jes
Publication prévue en	Conformité	Le but du Règlement proposé est de	Le nouveau Règlement, qui	
public dans la Gozette du Connado, Partie I, le 20 mars 2004	au Règlement	protéger 1' ervironnement canadien et la aante bunaaine contre les risques posés par les mouvements de déchets et de produits recyclables dangereux dans les exportations à partir du Canada et les importations au Canada.	améliorer la surveillance des importations et des exportations de déchets et de produits recyclables dangereux.	i'exportation et limportation de la nombersa dangereux et le matières conscienteux et l'importation du l'exportation et l'exportation et l'exportation et l'exportation et l'expertation de le l'expertation de l'exportation de l
Le Règlement a été	Conformité	Le but du Règlement proposé est de	Le Règlement aidera à	ns juomoj898
Partie I en 2005.				
Gazette du Canada,				
publication dans la				
celui-ci en vue de sa				
avant la préparation de				
dans le Règlement		États-Unis.		
le mécanisme proposé		Convention de Bâle et de l'Accord Canada-		
consultation finale sur		internationales du Canada en vertu de la	consentement éclairé préalable.	'èlimination finale.
Il y aura une		Règlement fera respecter les obligations	d'un mécanisme de	p səuusə
proposé.		autorisées des déchets non dangereux. Ce	par le truchement d'un avis et	suassaud xnaua8un
détailler le mécanisme		mouvements et les éliminations non	destinés à l'élimination finale	uou stayaaj
nécessaires pour	Règlement	humaine contre les risques posés par les	de déchets non dangereux	importation des
supplémentaires ont été	au	protéger l'environnement et la santé	exportations et les importations	'exportation et

ans รูนอนบอาธิอุธ	Le Règlement contrôlera les	Le but du Règlement proposé est de	Conformité	Des travaux
xnəлə8uv; səlqvəən sinpon əp iə siəyəşi əp xnoioninon səj ms iməməhən səj ms iməməhəs	Des modifications som nécessaires pour harmoniser les définitions avec les révisions proposées au Règlement sur les mouvements interprovincioux de déchets et de produits	Mise à jour des définitions des déchets et des produits recyclables dangereux.	Conformité au Règlement	Les contrôles exigés sur les mouvements interprovinciaux des déchets et des produits recyclables dangereux sont en cours de réévaluation pour gerantir l'efficacité du système de suivi.
ies BPC ites BPC ites fees contenant i'echets contenant dec BPC i'mportation de i'mportation de i'mportation de i'mportation de i'mportation de dece BPC i'mportation et i'mpo	Reviser les contrôles de l'actuel Réglement sur l'exportation de déchets contenant des BPC.	Les modifications introduisent des contrôles plus suriets sur l'importation et l'exportation de déchets contenant des BPC,	Conformité au Réglement	Un examen complet de l'initiative a été centrepris en tenant compte de l'ensemble des initiatives de réglementation des BPC. Des travaux supplémentaires sur les questions stratégiques en suspens sont nécessaires pour parachère y parachère pour parachère sont de l'action.
esi rus ins sessesses olvanis de dégraissage	Le Règlement limite, puis réduit l'utilisation du urchloroéthylène (DCE) et du tétrachloroéthylène (PERC) dans les opérations de dégraissage par solvant.	Le Règlement a pour but de réduire les quantités de TCE et de PERC (des substances toxiques pour l'environnement et ou la santé humaine) utilisées annellement dans les opérations de dégraissage par solvant, et réduira les égraissage par solvant, et réduira les égraissage par solvant, et réduira les dégraissage par solvant, et réduira les égraissage par solvant, et réduira les	Conformité su Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Grazette du Canada, Partie II, le 13 août 2003
nealtibom insumilgs y sal mements sal memens servence servelles - soppositioning salicalis of selving	Le Réglement modifiant le réglement wodifiant les verseignements concernant les substances nouvelles a formulé pour l'industrie un mécanisme simplifié et souple qui lui permettra de proposet plus permettra de proposet plus rapidement au gouvernement capidement au gouvernement expidement au gouvernement expidement au gouvernement chimiques, polymères, et organismes ubopolymères et organismes vivants identifiés comme substances d'infide et organismes upon met de la comme propriet de la comme de	La modification ne devrait avoir qu'un inpact innervenants impact minimal aur les initervenants informés et réglementés. Aucun coût auplémentaire ni aucun coût administratif amineur ne résulters de cette modification. On s'attende également à ce que les chargements réduiront la charge de travail de façon importante pour les industries de fraçon importante pour les industries chimiques, et les industries chimiques et des biophimiques, et les industries chimiques et des biophimiques.	Conformité au Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie II, le 18 juin 2003
rishe de quasi- moinimine moinimine moisimine	Le but de cette initiative est de dresser une liste de quasi- élimination. I l'hexachlorobutadiène (HCBD) et sa limite de dosage dans les solvants chlorés étant proposés en tête de liste.	Quand une substance est ajoutée à la liste de quasi-élimination, les dispositions du paragraphe 65(3) sont applications et exigent que les ministres de la Santé et de l'Environnement établissent un règlement apéctifant la quantité ou la concentration de la substance qui peu être rejetée dans l'environnement. Cela serait le résultat attendu de l'ajout d'une substance et de sa attendu de l'ajout d'une substance et de sa firmit de dosage à la liste de quasis-élimination. Cette demière n'a pour effet due de faire appliquet les dispositions du par. 65(3) de la LCPE.	Conformité au Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie I, le le août 2003
	environnementales pouvant résulter du rejet accidentel de substances d'autres substances dangereuses, de la protection civile, ainsi que la promotion des interventions et de la restauration en cas d'urgence restauration en cas d'urgence environnementale.	environnementale détaillant les mesures de prévention, de protection civile, d'intervention et de restauration en cas d'urgence environnementale.		

รอบบุรบราย หรอบบริกา เรอบบริกา เรอบบริการ	protection de l'environnement, de la vie humaine et de la santé en faisant la promotion de la prévention des urgences	possèdent ou contrôlent les substances mentionnées ci-dessus en quantité supérieure au seuil spécifié devront préparer et mettre en œuvre des plans d'urgence et mettre en œuvre des plans d'urgence	au Règlement	publié dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie II, le 10 septembre 2003
Règlement modiflant e Règlement sur les sursuffja de set papiers ersique te set papiers	Les modifications visent à candifications visent à cadre de réglementation, et sont conques pour accroître la clârté et les instructions pour les organismes de réglementation. Les exigences fondamentation, du Règlement actuel demeurent et restent inchangées par ces modifications.	Ces modifications conservent les mêmes cxigences atrictes concernant la qualité des effluents rejetés par l'industric. Par conséquent, les normes environnementales sont conservées pour l'industric des pâtes et papiers, sans nouveau coût de surveillance de la pollution pour celle-ci.	Conformité au Règlement Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie II, le 19 mai 2004 Le Règlement a été
illumage commandé voieurs voieurs sissions de voieurs voiement sur les signement sur les	Le Règloment introduira des normes d'émissions pour les gaz d'échappement des petits moutres d'unissions pour les gaz d'échappement des petits moutres d'une puissance commandé modèles 2005 et liféricurs d'une puissance inféricurs d'25 hp, qui seront hamonisées avec celles de pénéralemental Protection Agency (BPA) des États-Unis. Agency (BPA) des États-Unis. Ges moteurs et touvent des empires montaines, et de pélouse et de jardin (tondeuses, couffleuses, etc.), et des engins d'eau, etc.), et des engins foordeuses, pulvérisateurs à jet foordeuses, etc.), et des engins fordeuses, etc.).	Le Règlement réduits ou surveillers les pollusants comme les composés organiques volatils (COV), les oxydes d'azote (NO ₃), le monoxyde de carbone (CO), et certaines aubstances toxiques aux termes de la LCPE 1999, comme le benzène, le burnaldébyde et les particules d'un diamètre inférieur ou égal à 10 micromètres (PM ₁₀), qui sont émis par les petits moteurs à allumage commandé.	Conformité au Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gozente du Canada, Parite II, le 19 novembre 2003
อวนอรรอ, [supp อฦ์กด อา ,กร เบอนอุโฮอุช เบอบ์เpow เบอบอุโฮอุช อวนอรรอ, รบp อนอุบอ อา ,กร เบอนอุโฮอุช อา ,กร เบอนอุโฮอุช	avec une nouvelle méthode d'essan plus précise. Le Règlement sur le soufre chars l'essence est modifié pour changet les méthodes d'essai afin d'obtenir une mesure plus soufre. Les limites de la teneur soufre. Les limites de la teneur en soufre. Les limites de la teneur les mêmes, mais sont les mêmes, mais sont kilogramme pluiôt qu'en kilogramme pluiôt qu'en pourcentage en masse.	inchangé. Les modifications sont mineures et de nature technique; le but du Règlement reste inchangé.	Règlement Su Règlement	du Canada, Parie II, le 8 octobre 2003 Le Règlement a été publié dans la Graente du Canada, Partie II, le 8 octobre 2003
sənquvoopy (E003) sənquvoopy sə u	Le Règlement impose des extgences supplémentaires pour réduire et emplècher les émissions dans l'environnement de substances apparvirsant la couche d'oxone (SACO) et de leurs par les terres fédérales, les ministères fédérales, les ministères fédérales, les ministères fédérales, les es offices, et les ouvrages et es offices, et les ouvrages et fédérale (la grande maison fédérale) (la grande maison fédérale).	Ces réductions ont pour but d'empêcher les dommages pouvant résulter de la destruction graduelle de la couche d'ozone et, par conséquent, de protéger l'écosystème et la santé humaine. Les modifications sont mineures et de nature technique; le but du Règlement reste nature technique; le but du Règlement reste	Conformité au Règlement Conformité su	Le Règlement a cic public dans la Gazeute du Canada. Partie II., le 27 août 2003 Le Règlement a cic public dans la Gazeute de cana la Gazeute public dans la Gazeute public dans la Gazeute public dans la Gazeute
	terminant le 1°° janvier 2008.	automobile des Etats-Unis et les propriétaires locaux pourront dresser des plans sans incertitude durant cette période.	7. 3 3	,,,

Annexe A.2 : Grandes initiatives législatives et réglementaires

0.1140141411	Secto	ur d'activité de l'environnement sain		
	e l'initiative mentaire	Résultats escomptés	Critères de mesure du rendement	Résultats obtenus
fions au recommandées pa recommandées pa mixte permanent de la réglementati de la réglementati surrout d'ordre ad	es par le Comité sent sur l'examen ntation, sont	Les modifications proposées visent notamment à clarifier l'interprétation du Réglement sur les rejets de chlorure de vinyle, 1992.	Conformité au Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la <i>Gazette</i> du Canada, Partie I, le 3 avril 2004
tions au sorte que les utilis sour de que les utilis pourraient être da l'impossibilité d'u l'impossibilité d'u l'impossibilité d'u	atilisateurs qui e dans é d'utiliser une	Les modifications au Règlement sont de nature administrative et continuent d'encourager une plus grande réduction des HCFC conformément au but du Protocole de Montréal.	Conformité au Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie I, le 3 avril 2004
n'appauvrissant p d'ozone puissent aux HCFC sans n l'engagement du l' trèduite sa conson	nt pas la couche ent avoir accès ns nuire à			
nors route à Toute à allumage I	des moteurs hors age par ri harmonisera les sion canadiennes es actuelles de tal Protection tals Protection tals -Unis	Le Réglement proposé donnera lieu à des réductions des émissions d'hydroearbures (HC), d'oxydes d'azote (MC),, de particules (PM) et de monoxyde de carbone (CO) par ces moteurs pouvant atteindre 69 %.	Conformité au Réglement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gozene du Conoda, Panie I, le 8 mai 2004
tr sur Empécher et rédui tronique émissions de chro ns hexavalent par l'électrodéposition l'anodisation au c tion au la presence gravure inversée.	éduire les chrome rition du chrome, au chrome et la	Le Règlement réduira les émissions de chrome dans l'atmosphère par les opérations de traitement des surfaces métalliques.	Conformité au Règlement	Publication prévue dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie I à l'automne 2004.
it sur les comment pro comment de mission de gas commande si d'échappenent, et d'échappenent, et signeur avec les nour seront barmon normes d'émission de gas épisée. 'Environmental procrée de moteurs raillurage comman d'émission de gas propriet d'échappenent, et	gaz Ti, entrant en ri, entrant en urs nautiques à mandé et les éalifs hors route, éalifs hors route, asion de saion de	Le Règlement proposé réduirs ou surveillera les émissions de polluants comme les composés compandes volatils (COV), les oxydes d'azote (NO.) émis par les monoxyde de carbone (CO) émis par les monoxyde de carbone (CO) émis par les mors bord, ainsi que les véhicules tels que les Volatils de les parties de la motoneiges.	Sommormitic au Reglement	Un document de discussion a été parachevé et transmis le 31 août 2004 pour commentaires. La nouvelle date cible pour la publication dans la Gazette du Ganddo, Partie I est la fin de 2004 ou le début de 2005.
Il modificant of the modifications of modifications of the modification of the modific	eneur en soufre liesel utilisé dans les ferroviaires, s route de construction,	Plus grande protection de l'environnement et de la santé humaine par une réduction des émissions nocives des moteurs et équipements diesel utilisés dans des applications hors route.	Conformité au Réglement	On propose maintenant d'obtenir ce résultat d'obtenir ce résultat par des modifications du Règlement sur le carburant diesel. La publication dans la partie du Canada, Partie I est prévue pour cetobre 2004.
of modificant Le Règlement pro 1'exemption pour de l'essence au plo de l'essence au plo véhicules de comp véhicules de comp véhicules de comp véhicules de s a la période de se a la période	our l'utilisation u plomb dans les ompétition pour	Ce Règlement de modification continue de permettre à l'industrie de la course automobile de maintenir sa situation actuelle durant les cinq prochaince années. Les grandes associations de course	Conformité au Règlement	Le Règlement a été publié dans la Gazette du Canada, Partie II, le 9 avril 2003

- ajout d'une formule à notre systèmes de voyages automatisé qui prend note automatiquement des émissions de GES produites lors de voyages d'affaire, et conduire un projet pilote sur les déplacements durables dans une région;
- l'implantation de technologies vertes dans les édifices appartenant à EC, par exemple des projets géothermiques, solaires et autres;
- amorcer un projet pilote, Plus d'une tonne, pour développer des « empreintes organisationnelles de carbone », ce qui permettrait aux employés d'élaborer des programmes vigoureux sur la réduction des GES.

Pour avoir la version complète des rapports sur le rendement de la Stratégie de développement durable d'Environnement Canada (2001-2003), veuillez consulter les sites suivants :

- http://www.ec.gc.ca/dpr/2004/fr/app1.htm#anchora1;
- http://www.ec.gc.ca/dpr/2003/fr/app1.htm#anchora1;
- http://www.ec.gc.ca/dpr/2002/fr/app1.htm#anchora1.

Stratégie de développement durable de 2004-2006

La Stratégie de développement durable 2004-2006 d'Environnement Canada a été déposée en février 2004. Elle s'appuie sur les points forts de notre stratégie précédente et continue d'être axée sur les quatre thèmes qui ont façonné la démarche du Ministère au cours des dernières années :

- information pour le processus décisionnel;
- > instruments innovateurs;
- > bartenariats pour le développement durable;
- > en fonction du développement durable

La nouvelle stratégie met l'accent sur un avenir façonné par une solide base de connaissances qui met sur le même pied d'égalité le capital humain et naturel et le capital économique, qui informe le débat public et qui assure l'intégration du processus décisionnel. Elle fait appel à l'utilisation stratégique des forces du marché pour assurer qu'une bonne politique économique soit aussi une bonne politique environnementale et sociale. La stratégie met l'accent sur les partenariats et les modèles de gouvernance qui favorisent la prise de décisions horizontales au sein des gouvernements, des entreprises et des collectivités. Enfin, elle exige que nous fassions preuve de geadership en donnant l'exemple pour nos propres activités.

La SDD 2004-2006 souligne aussi les engagements d'Environnement Canada à participer à l'élaboration d'une démarche pangouvernementale en vue d'atteindre le développement durable et pour donner suite à nos engagements internationaux en matière de durabilité, dont les engagements pris suite au Sommet mondial sur le développement durable.

La SDD 2004-2006 d'Environnement Canada présente plus clairement les résultats qui selon nous, permettront non seulement une meilleure transition vers le développement durable, mais aussi, qui permettront aux Canadiens de mieux identifier où les progrès sont réalisés. Cette stratégie peut être consultée à http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd_consult/SDS2004/index_f.cfm.

Le Ministère a joué un rôle clé en aidant à gérer, dans tout le Canada, les activités reliées à la Semaine de l'environnement et à la journée de l'air pur, servant ainsi de dénominateur commun à un bon nombre d'organisations, de collectivités et de groupes locaux afin de les aider à mettre l'accent sur les messages environnementaux, particulièrement dans le domaine de l'air pur et du changement climatique, et en encourageant les Canadiens à prendre des mesures visant la conservation et la protection encourageant les Canadiens à prendre des mesures visant la conservation et la protection

z incitatifs

- Le programme de dons écologiques a été mis en oeuvre avec succès. Il sera élargi et poursuivi à titre d'engagement dans la SDD 2004-2006.
- Environnement Canada est en charge du développement d'un système de compensation, une approche axée sur le marché qui incitera les réductions des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) et mènera à la création d'amortisseurs économiques.

Les partenariats et les collectivités durables

de la qualité de vie environnementale.

- EC a renforcé les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème qui constituent d'excellents exemples de programme appuyant les collectivités durables grâce à une approche intégrée de la gestion des enjeux environnementaux. Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème seront appuyées davantage par un des engagements de la SDD 2004-2006.
- Le Ministère a poursuivi son engagement et maintenu son leadership dans le cadre de l'initiative sur les collectivités durables de la Nouvelle-Écosse– un partenariat unique rassemblant plus de 40 gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux, municipaux et des Premières nations conçu dans le but de travailler avec les collectivité et d'appuyer leur vision d'un plus grand bien-être social, économique, environnemental et cultural.

La gestion du développement durable

- Environnement Canada a joué un rôle de pivot avec l'élaboration de moyens de rendre compte du rendement de l'environnement lors d'opérations fédérales pangouvernementales, et a apporté des contributions importantes à des projets particuliers tels que :
- Le programme Transitpasse qui permet aux fonctionnaires d'acheter à rabais des laissez-passer d'autobus à travers le système de la paye;
- la présentation du Défi d'une tonne aux fonctionnaires et de leur rôle dans cette initiative;
- l'élaboration de mesures de rendement communes;
- la publication du tout premier rapport sur le rendement pangouvernemental, Écologisation de la grande maison fédérale.
- Le Ministère a appliqué à ses propres opérations des mesures très novatrices de réduction des GES, par exemple :
- mise à l'essai des conférences neutres en carbone; nous avons été la première organisation fédérale à acheter des crédits de carbone pour compenser les émissions des GES produites lors d'événements spéciaux et la première organisation au Canada

à retirer ces crédits;

Annexe A: Regroupement des rapports

A.1 Stratégie de développement durable

Stratégie de développement durable de 2001-2003

Environnement Canada a déposé sa deuxième stratégie de développement durable portant sur la période de 2001 à 2003 à la Chambre des communes en février 2001. Ceci est le troisième et

dernier rapport sur le progrès de cette stratégie.

En vertu de la Loi sur le vérificateur général, certains ministères et organismes fédéraux ont du préparer des Stratégies de développement durable (SDD) pour la première fois en 1997. En vertu de cette même loi, les ministères doivent aussi mettre à jour leurs stratégies tous les trois ans. Le Secrétariat du conseil du Trésor oriente la production de rapports annuels dans le but d'informer les membres du Parlement sur les progrès réalisés à l'égard des engagements pris dans le cadre

La SDD 2001-2003 d'Environnement Canada a contribué à l'élaboration d'un plan d'action pour l'innovation qui servira de base à des solutions viables à long terme afin d'assurer la transmission du patrimoine écologique aux générations futures du Canada. La SDD renforce le rôle du Ministère pour qu'il se distingue comme chef de file en prêchant l'exemple et pour qu'il renforce les capacités et les engagements avec ses partenaires. La SDD définit les buts et les objectifs sous quatre thèmes que le Ministère juge d'une importance cruciale pour réaliser des objectifs sous quatre thèmes que le Ministère juge d'une importance cruciale pour réaliser des

progrès à l'égard du développement durable:

- > counsissances pour le processus décisionnel;
- e incitatifs;

2004-2006.

- > partenariats et collectivités durables;
- gestion du développement durable.

Vous trouverez ci-dessous quelques exemples d'objectifs atteints avec succès au cours du dernier exercice financier. De l'information détaillée supplémentaire sur le rendement pour la période du le avril 2003 au 10 décembre 2003 est disponible à http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd de consult/dpr2003table f.html.

Les connaissances nècessaires au processus décisionnel

- Le Ministère a réalisé des progrès importants en travaillant, entre autre, avec la communauté de la science de l'environnement pour étudier des moyens d'améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience de la rechercher scientifique par des réseaux et des occasions d'établir des partenariats, et poursuivra ces efforts dans ses engagements de la SDD d'établir des partenariats, et poursuivra ces efforts dans ses engagements de la SDD
- Environnement Canada a amélioré l'accessibilité aux données du site météorologique à guichet unique (http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca), notamment en introduisant des données radar en temps réel, des interfaces plus simples à utiliser et le lancement d'un site web d'archives sur le climat qui offre un accès aux données historiques électroniques sur le climat et sur l'eau. L'utilisation du site web du bureau météorologique continue climat et sur l'eau. L'utilisation du site web du bureau météorologique continue d'augmenter en mars 2004, le site fut consulté plus de 13,3 millions de fois et visité, en d'augmenter en mars 2004, le site fut consulté plus de 13,3 millions de fois et visité, en

moyenne, 365 000 fois par jour.

Annexe A: Regroupement des rapports

Annexes du RMR 2003-2004

128	nnes-ressources	Person	7.0
157	aire	Glosss	9.0
122	urces électroniques et sites web choisis	Resso	G.5
154	ations choisies de 2003-2004		p.O
153	sel horizontales	itistinl	C.3
152	nmandations de comités parlementaires pour 2003-2004	Recon	2.0
151	ations et évaluations pour l'exercice 2003-2004	Vérific	r.0
151	utres renseignements	A: D 9:	xəuu\
146	Frais d'utilisation externe	8.2.9	
145	Passif éventuel	8.2.8	
カカレ	Projets par secteur d'activité	T.S.8	
	l'exercice 2003-2004 par organisation et par secteur d'activité		
143	Comparaison des dépenses nettes prévues et des dépenses nettes réelles pour	8.2.6	
140	Paiements de transfert par secteur d'activité	8.2.5	
139	Recettes par secteur d'activité	4.2.A	
138	Comparaison historique des dépenses totales prévues et des dépenses réelles	E.2.3	
137	Comparaison des dépenses totales prévues et des dépenses réelles	2.2.8	
136	Sommaire des crédits approuvés	1.2.8	
132	stificapitulatifs		2.8
134	u du rendement financier		1.8
134	enseignements financiers		xəuuA
133	Clayoquot Biosphere Trust	4.4.4	
	municipal vert (FIMV)		
132	Fonds municipaux verts (FMV) de la fédération canadienne des municipalités (FCM); le Fonds d'investissement	E.4.A	
131	Fonds d'appui technologique au développement durable (FATDD)	S.4.A	
130	Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère (FCSCA)	1.4.A	
130		Fonda	4.A
129	Autres rapports législatifs et rapports d'étapes	6.E.A	VV
	Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels	3 C V	
	Loi sur l'accès à l'information		
	Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada		
	Loi sur les frais d'utilisation		
128	Autres rapports législatifs	4.E.A	
127		E.E.A	
	réglementation de leur commerce infernational et interprovincial (WAPPRIIA)	CCV	
152		S.E.A	
152	Loi sur les ouvrages destinés à l'amélioration des cours d'eau internationaux	1.E.A	
152	orts annuels législatifs		€.A
150	des initiatives législatives et réglementaires		S.A
211	igie de développement durable		ſ.A
211	egroupement des rapports		

de mer, la glace de lac et les icebergs, qui sont accessibles pour les collectivités maritimes nord-américaines. L'objectif de cette collaboration est d'améliorer la qualité des renseignements accessible pour les utilisateurs, tout en réduisant le dédoublement des efforts et des coûts. Cette initiative, mise en œuvre dans les Grands Lacs au cours des trois dernières années et qui s'étendra jusqu'à l'Arctique en 2004, inclura les renseignements aur les icebergs en 2005. Actuellement, des normes de production communes ont été adoptées et la production partagée est en place. Les activités communes de formation sont étgalement en cours. On envisage, à l'avenir, d'intégrer les activités d'élaboration, afin de mener à une infrastructure de production complètement intégrée.

Le SMC est impliqué de façon active dans une initiative de l'OMM dans le cadre du programme THORPEX, pour organiser la recherche mondiale reliée aux évènements météorologiques de grand impact. Tel qu'indiqué dans le plan régional nord-américain de articéncologiques de grand impact. Tel qu'indiqué dans le plan régional nord-américain de extrêmes comprenant des inondations soudaines, des sécheresses, des orages tropicaux, des ouragans, de la grêle, des tornades, des vents dommageables, des tempêtes de neige, de la pluie verglaçante, des tornades, des vents dommageables, des tempêtes de neige, météorologiques stagnantes et stables qui peuvent causer du brouillard ou diminuer la nactéorologiques stagnantes et stables qui peuvent causer du brouillard ou diminuer la internationale entre les communautés de recherche et les communautés opérationnelles de prévision, ainsi que les utilisateurs des outils de prévisions météorologiques de grands conçu pour améliorer rapidement la précision des prévisions météorologiques de grands impacts, de l à l4 jours, au profit de la société et de l'économie... »

Renforcement des capacités dans le secteur météorologique privé: Le secteur météorologique privé canadien est petit, mais diversifié. Le SMC entretient toujours des relations solides avec ce secteur, grâce à l'élaboration et à l'utilisation de services météorologiques à valeur ajoutée. Le Ministère travaille à améliorer l'accès aux données ainsi qu'à déterminer les possibilités d'affaires, nouvelles et émergentes, pour ce secteur.

2004. Cette étude aidera en fin de compte à améliorer la capacité d'Environnement Canada à détecter et prévoir les conditions météorologiques hivernales dangereuses comme les précipitations de pluies verglaçantes, de givrage, des vents et de la neige dans l'espace aérien d'un aéroport.

Partenariat avec le secteur de l'énergie: Le système de cartographie éolienne (WEST), développé par le SMC, permet aux utilisateurs de déterminer l'endroit le plus approprié pour installer des centrales éoliennes. Depuis l'élaboration du WEST, les demandes formulées au SMC, par le secteur de l'énergie éolienne, ont sensiblement augmenté. Le WEST a permis de dresser un atlas des vents qui est utilisé par l'industrie et a permis de mener des études spécifiques pour le compte de Manitoba Hydro et pour la province de Québec.

Chaire de recherche industrielle sur les phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes : EC appuie la Chaire de recherche industrielle sur les phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes du Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie, par l'entremise du SMC, et de l'Institut pour la réduction de pertes catastrophiques. Le titulaire de la chaire est le Professeur Ronald Stewart, ancien scientifique principal du SMC. La chaire améliorera l'étude des causes et des conséquences des événements météorologiques extrêmes, ainsi que l'enseignement dans ce donnaine. Le SMC consacre 500 000 \$ à cette initiative au cours des cinq prochaines années.

Partenariats internationaux: Le Canada, par l'intermédiaire du SMC, joue un rôle elé dans les initiatives internationales axées sur la météorologie. Certaines de ces activités sont effectuées dans le cadre de l'Organisation mondiale de météorologie (OMM). Il y a également beaucoup d'accords bilatéraux avec les services météorologiques et hydrologiques nationaux de divers d'accords bilatéraux avec les services météorologiques et hydrologiques nationaux de divers Météo-France, ainsi que d'autres consortiums et groupes de travail dévoués à l'avancement de la prévision environnementale.

En juillet 2003, lors d'une réunion ministérielle du Sommet sur l'observation de la Terre (SOT) tenue à Washington, 33 pays, dont le Canada et plus de 30 organismes internationaux ont signé une déclaration sur un effort international commun en vue d'améliorer les capacités d'observation de la Terre, de la part et pour toutes les nations. Le Canada, avec son expertise reconnue en télédétection, technologie de l'espace, surveillance sur place, traitement de données et par ses efforts à l'échelle mondiale dans l'élaboration de modèles mathématiques de l'atmosphère et de l'océan, est bien placé pour contribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre pour contribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre ocurribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre ocurribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre ocurribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre contribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre contribuer à cet effort. Le groupe intergouvernemental sur l'observations de la Terre contribuer à set les mise en capacités de l'élaboration d'un cadre conceptuel et d'un plan décennal de mise en sous un Système d'observations de la Terre, complet, coordonné et soutenu. Le canadien interdépartemental pour le GOT a eu lieu au siège social de l'Agence canadienne de l'espace à St-Hubert, Québec, en janvier 2004.

En 2002-2003, le SMC a conclu un accord formel avec la National Oceanographic and Atmosphèvic Administration des États-Unis (NOAA) afin d'améliorer l'échange et l'usage des données environnementales. Selon cet accord, le Service canadien des glaces du SMC travaillera avec la garde côtière des É.-U. pour intégrer les renseignements, sur la glace travaillera avec la garde côtière des É.-U.

aéroports, ainsi que des cartes de prévisions spécialisées sur les orages et les turbulences servant à la gestion du trafic aérien et assurant une utilisation efficace et efficiente de l'espace aérien.

Grâce à l'accord sur les produits et services météorologiques pour l'aviation, le SMC et NAV CANADA collaborent de manière à ce que chacun y retire des avantages. Par exemple, le SMC compte sur le réseau d'observation financé par NAV CANADA dans l'application de programmes tels que la compréhension du changement climatique, alors que NAV CANADA bénéficie considérablement du réseau de sondages aérologiques du SMC, réseau qui permet des bénéficie considérablement du réseau de sondages aérologiques du SMC, réseau qui permet des venéficie considérablement du réseau de sondages acrologiques du SMC, réseau qui permet des venéficie considérablement du réseau de sondages aux les venés et de leur influence sur les vols.

Appui opérationnel au ministère de la Défense nationale: Des bureaux spécialisés fournissent des services météorologiques à l'armée, à la marine et aux forces aériennes du ministère de la défense météorologiques à l'armée, à la marine et aux forces aériennes du ministère de la bartiur des exercices des bureaux du SMC situés sur des sites militaires à travers le pays afin de soutenir des exercices militaires nationaux et des activités internationales de maintien de la paix. Par exemple, le Centre de services météorologiques (CSM) du SMC situé sur la base aérienne de Trenton, a émis des prévisions en temps réel, afin de soutenir les opérations des forces aériennes canadiennes en Afghanistan. Les CSM de Comox et de Halifax ont fourni des avertissements et des services de prévisions détaillés de la météo en mer, aux navires canadiens qui partent pour ou reviennent du Colfe persique. Cette initiative constitue la contribution canadienne aux efforts internationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme.

La garde côtière canadienne: Travaillant en étroite collaboration avec la garde côtière canadienne, le Service canadien des glaces fournit de l'information sur le passé, le présent et le futur des conditions des glaces de mer, des glaces de lacs et des icebergs dans les eaux canadiennes. Ces renseignements sont fournis aux exploitants d'embarcations, à d'autres services gouvernement afin d'augmenter la sécurité et l'efficacité des opérations marines dans les eaux encombrées de glace. Le Service canadien des l'efficacité des opérations marines dans les eaux encombrées de glace. Le Service canadien des néces fournit des services de renseignements ainsi que l'expertise scientifique et technique néces fournit des services de renseignements ainsi que l'expertise scientifique et technique nécessaire à appuyer l'exécution efficace du programme de brise glace de la garde côtière

canadienne.

Étude nord-américaine sur le givrage des aéronefs et les températures hivernales dangereuses: Le givrage treprésente un problème important pour l'aviation au Canada, surtout l'hiver, lorsque de givrage treprésente un problème important pour l'aviation au Canada, surtout l'hiver, lorsque les conditions propices au givrage sont fréquentes. La mise au point de systèmes de détection et d'avertissement en temps réel du givrage pour les aéroports pourrait aider à atténuer les incidents recherches, le SMC et le Glenn Research Center de la NASA ont lancé une étude scientiffque nord-américaine d'envergure afin de mieux comprendre le givrage des aéronefs et les nord-américaine d'envergure afin de mieux comprendre le givrage des aéronefs et les de dollars a porté avant tout sur la pluie verglaçante et d'autres phénomènes météorologiques hivernaux violents et a été conçue pour améliorer la sécurité du trafic aérien en améliorat les prévisions et la détection des dangers météorologiques hivernaux pour les aéronefs. Plus de 50 chercheurs provenant de quatre pays ont participé à l'étude AIRS II qui s'est déroulée dans les régions d'Ottawa, de Mirabel, de l'est de l'Ontario et du sud du Québec, de novembre 2003 à avril régions d'Ottawa, de Mirabel, de l'est de l'Ontario et du sud du Québec, de novembre 2003 à avril

données recueillies par le réseau, conjuguées aux prévisions portant sur la température et l'état des routes, permettront aux responsables de l'entretien des routes de traiter de façon proactive le revêtement de façon à prévenir la formation de glace, à améliorer la sécurité et à réduire le volume de sel utilisé sur les chaussées.

Modernisation des réseaux d'observation: La capacité du SMC à produire des services et créer des produits de grande qualité est très tributaire de la qualité et de la quantité des données qu'il acquiert. Afin de revivifier la capacité de surveillance du SMC, on a commencé à moderniser les réseaux d'observation. En 2003 2004, 21 stations climatiques et 14 stations météorologiques de surface ont été modernisées. Ces mises à jour constituent le premier volet d'une stratégie de gestion du cycle de vie de ces réseaux qui vise à en assurer l'intégrité et l'utilité à long terme.

Renouvellement du programme UV: Au cours du printemps et de l'été, le volet Indice UV des prévisions météorologiques publiques informe les Canadiens au sujet des dangers posés par les rayonnements ultraviolets. Au printemps 2004, on a amélioré la méthodologie de prévision de l'Indice UV qui tient maintenant compte de l'élévation et, dans une certaine proportion, des rayons UV reflétés par la neige au sol, deux facteurs qui n'étaient pas inclus auparavant. On a en outre amélioré la façon de déterminer l'Indice UV en fonction d'observations effectuées au moyen de spectrophotomètres Brewer. Ces changements produiront, notamment au printemps, un lindice UV qui pourra être un peu plus élevé qu'auparavant. On a aussi modifié les critères unilisés pour inclure l'Indice UV dans les prévisions destinées au public. L'indice est maintenant inclus, arrondi au nombre entier le plus proche, chaque fois que l'on prévoit qu'il atteindra le ninclus, arrondi au nombre entier le plus proche, chaque fois que l'on prévoit qu'il atteindra le niveau trois (catégorie « moyen ») ou plus, sans égard à la saison.

RENFORCEMENT DES PARTENARISTS NATIONAUX ET INTERNATIONAUX

Le Service météorologique du Canada collabore avec des partenaires dans presque tous les aspects de ses activités. Les partenariats aident à répondre aux besoins des clients et des intervenants et appuient des efforts de communication qui visent à diffuser à la population canadienne de l'information météorologique, hydrologique, climatique et autre. Les médias, par exemple, constituent un des partenaires les plus importants du SMC dans la diffusion d'avertissements et de prévisions à la population canadienne. Les activités de recherche et de développement se déroulent en collaboration avec des universités ou des instituts de recherche. La surveillance des niveaux d'eau compte énormément sur les partenariats établient avec les provinces et les territoires.

NAV CANADA, le ministère de la Défense nationale et la Garde côtière canadienne sont les trois partenaires les plus importants du SMC.

Service mètéorologique à NAV CANADA: En partenariat avec NAV CANADA, propriétaire exploitant du service de navigation aérienne civile au Canada, le SMC fournit un bon nombre des produits et des données météorologiques spécialisés dont l'industrie de l'aviation à besoin pour fonctionner de façon efficace et sécuritaire. Certains des produits fournis, entièrement ou partiellement, par le personnel du SMC comprennent la prévision de zones graphiques à l'échelle du pays, y compris un aperçu pouvant couvrir une période de 24 heures des conditions climatiques, de givrage et de turbulence; des prévisions, pour des endroits spécifiques et convirant de 12 à 24 heures, du plafond, de la visibilité, des vents et du temps pour environ 170 couvrant de 12 à 24 heures, du plafond, de la visibilité, des vents et du temps pour environ 170

données HYDAT, également connue sous le nom d'archives nationales de données sur l'eau. Ces archives contiennent des données mensuelles, quotidiennes et instantanées sur les débits, les niveaux d'eau et les sédiments de plus de 2 500 stations de surveillance hydrométriques actives à travers le Canada et de 5 500 autres qui sont inactives. Depuis l'exercice 2003-2004, toutes les données de débits historiques et de niveaux d'eau peuvent être consultées en ligne, de même que des statistiques sur la période d'enregistrement des données pour la plupart des stations. ²⁰

Données historiques sur le climat et la météorologie: Un nouveau site Web offre au public des données historiques sur le climat et la météorologie provenant de la base nationale de données du SMC. ²¹ Le volume des pages d'information sur les stations climatiques du SMC s'est multiplié par six après le lancement du site Web. En 2003-2004, le public a eu à sa disposition un total de plus de l3 millions de pages d'informations sur le climat canadien. Jusqu'à maintenant, janvier 2004 a été le mois au cours duquel le site Web fut le plus consulté.

Le SMC fournit aux Canadiens (particuliers ou scientifiques) un large éventail d'autres produits et services liés au climat et mis à jour. Les produits qui sont mis à la disposition des Canadiens par l'intermédiaire d'Internet ou d'autres moyens électroniques sont :

- Le bulletin des tendances et des variations climatiques est publié régulièrement sur Internet. ²² Le bulletin récapitule les plus récentes informations saisonnières et annuelles sur le climat du Canada, et celles-ci sont facilement compréhensibles avec l'aide des textes, des cartes et des graphiques dans le contexte des mesures historiques.
- Des informations bien fondées sur le phénomène d'El-Nino/La-Nina et sur son influence sur notre climat, accessibles aux Canadiens.
- Les projections des effets potentiels du réchauffement dû aux GES sur les climats canadiens et mondiaux. Ces projections, produites avec le modèle climatologique de pointe du Canada, peuvent être obtenues par l'entremise du Centre canadien de la modèlisation et de l'analyse du climat (CCmaC) et sont utilisées activement au Canada et à l'étranger par des étudiants et des chercheurs.²⁴

INNOVATION DANS LES SERVICES

Système d'information sur la météo routière (SIMR) : L'intérêt qu'ils portent à l'amélioration de la sécurité routière en hiver constitue une des préoccupations principales exprimées par les Canadiens au cours d'un sondage national réalisé en 2002 pour le compte du SMC. En 2003 2004, le SMC a collaboré de près avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux et Transports Canada afin de conclure des ententes sur l'assurance de la qualité, l'archivage et la mise en commun de données provenant des réseaux d'observations pour la météo routière. Les mise en commun de données provenant des réseaux d'observations pour la météo routière. Les

²⁰ Pour en savoir davantage sur le programme national de relevés hydrométriques, consultez :

http://www.msc-smc.cc.gc.ea/wsc/hydraVH.2O/mdex_Lcfm.

Engagement du RPP 2003-2004: Accès en direct, d'ici à 2003-2004, à des données météorologiques, hydrométriques et climatologiques nistoriques en temps réel donn la qualité est contrôlée. Pour vous rendre sur le site des archives climatiques climatologiques nistoriques en temps réel donn la qualité est contrôlée.

nationales, consultez le sité <u>http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca.</u>

22 Vous trouverez le bulletin des tendances et des variations climatiques au http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/ccrm/bulletin/

²⁵ Vous trouverez cette perspective canadienne au http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/education/elnino/.

²⁴ Vous trouverez le site Web du Centre canadien de la modélisation et de l'analyse du climat au http://www.cccima.ec.gc.ca.

les avertissements sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents et sur le climat. On peut aussi consulter l'information météorologique via les sources suivantes d'Environnement Canada :

> Internet : Le site Web météo (http://www.meteo.ec.gc.ca) est un des sites Internet fédéraux les plus consultés : il reçoit plus de 3 milliards de visites par année.

Les répondeurs d'Environnement Canada, qui présentent des enregistrements des prévisions météorologiques les plus récentes ainsi que des avertissements météo, ont reçu 33 millions d'appels en 2003-2004.

Téléphone: Des messages enregistrés gratuits présentent des prévisions publiques de base et un service à péage 1-900 permet aux personnes qui appellent de parler directement à un météorologue 24 heures sur 24.

Radiomètéo : De l'information mètéorologique bilingue est diffusée en continu sur les fréquences THF de Radiométéo.

Vous trouverez ci-dessous une partie des travaux entrepris en 2003-2004 dans le but d'améliorer la qualité de nos services, d'encourager l'innovation dans la prestation des services et de continuer à renforcer nos partenariats.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

AMÉLIORER LA QUALITÉ DES PRODUITS ET SERVICES

Produits et services en ligne : Le site Web du SMC continue à croître en popularité avec une moyenne de 325 000 visiteurs par jour tout au long de l'année 2003-2004. Le nombre de visites augmente considérablement dans les périodes météorologiques marquantes, telle que les jours qui ont précédés l'arrivé de l'ouragan laabel, en septembre 2003. L'opération et l'entretien du site sont très complexes à cause des processus automatisés qui sont requis afin de mettre à jour l'information en parallèle avec le climat changeant du Canada. Les investissements dans le site Web au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004, ont mené à une augmentation considérable de la capacité et de la fiabilité du site. ¹⁹

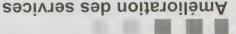
Gestion conjointe des venseignements sur l'eau : Le programme national de relevés hydrométriques est un exemple de la collaboration dans la gestion des ressources en eau du Canada entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces. Il permet la collecte, l'interprétation et la diffusion des données et des renseignements sur les eaux de surface.

L'exécution du programme de relevés hydrométriques est régit par des accords officiels entre Environnement Canada et chacune des provinces ou le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord (représentant les territoires). Ces accords prévoient la collecte à l'échelle du pays, de données hydrométriques concernant les eaux de surface et de données sur les sédiments. Les coûts engendrés par ces activités sont partagés en fonction des intérêts et des besoins particuliers, coûts engendrés par ces activités sont partagés en fonction des intérêts et des besoins particuliers.

En vertu des accords, le gouvernement fédéral publie les données qui ont été recueillies conformément aux normes nationales. Ces données sont stockées dans la base nationale de

¹⁹ Engagement du RPP 2003-2004 : Amélioration de la fiabilité et de l'infrastructure et de la tenue du site en 2004. celle-ci sur le site Web à guichet unique à cause de l'amélioration de l'infrastructure et de la tenue du site en 2004.

modèles de prévisions météorologiques numériques et des observations, ainsi que de l'expertise des prévisionnistes. Le format numérique du projet du système SCRIBE permet au SMC de produire simultanément, dans les deux langues officielles, de nombreux types de prévisions destinées autant au public qu'au secteur maritime. On est en train de mettre en place le système SCRIBE qui deviendra un des principaux outils de production dans les bureaux régionaux de prévision du SMC. La contribution des prévisionnistes qui l'utilisent a joué un rôle essentiel, et des plus précieux, dans la mise au point de cette technologie novatrice.



150 milliards de dollars de l'économie nationale sont vulnérables à la température.

De quoi s'agit-il?L'amélioration de la capacité de la population canadienne à prévoir les phénomènes météorologiques violents et les dangers connexes, de les atténuer, d'y

résister et de s'en rétablir contribue à instaurer des collectivités en bonne santé où les menaces posées par les dangers environnementaux sont réduites au minimum.

Les services météorologiques sont au nombre des services fédéraux les plus utilisés. Des sondages indiquent que plus de 90 % des Canadiens consultent au moins une prévision météorologique par jour.

Lue faire and suon-snosing ough

Afin d'atteindre cet objectif, les grandes stratégies d'amélioration des services visent à :

- > améliorer la qualité des produits et des services;
- > améliorer la science;
- privé et universitaire;
 privé et universitaire;
- renforcer les partenariats et améliorer la capacité dans le secteur privé de la météorologie.

Qu'avons-nous accompli?

Chaque année, le SMC diffuse quelque 14 000 avertissements portant sur des phénomènes météorologiques violents et 3 500 avertissements sur des dangers causés par la glace, et produit quelque 500 000 prévisions météorologiques destinées au public, 200 000 destiné au transport maritime et 400 000 à l'aviation. Des sondages indiquent que 92 % des Canadiens consultent au moins une prévision météorologique par jour.

Les médias incarnent le principal moyen par lequel l'information météorologique du SMC atteint la population canadienne. Ils visent à jouer un rôle essentiel en assurant que la population canadienne reçoive en temps opportun de l'information météorologique, et plus particulièrement

terrestre du pays. Avant la fin du projet, le réseau de radars couvrait seulement 1.1 % de la masse terrestre du Canada et 49 % de sa population. Les nouvelles capacités du SMC grâce aux radars Doppler, permettront d'améliorer la détection et la prévision des dangers environnementaux, tels que les phénomènes météorologiques violents et les inondations.

54 stations situées au sud du 60° parallèle. seront intégrées dans l'engagement du Canada envers le RSS du SMOC, qui comprend SMOC sous des latitudes septentrionales au Canada et en aura modernisé 23 autres. Ces stations climatiques. Lorsqu'il sera terminé l'année prochaine, le projet ajoutera 22 nouveaux sites du nécessaires pour une documentation efficace et une meilleure compréhension des processus de précipitations, de la couverture de neige et du rayonnement. Ces ensembles de données sont totales, pour y inclure la mesure de la vitesse et de la direction des vents, de l'humidité, des taux produisaient principalement des ensembles de données sur la température et les précipitations environnemental et ses impacts. On a modernisé des stations existantes du SMOC, qui lacunes géographiques dans le Nord entravant la capacité du SMC à comprendre le changement monde. La couverture régionale canadienne ne répond pas à ces normes, à cause de grandes SMOC vise l'installation d'une station de surveillance dans chaque case de 5x5 degrés dans le nouveaux sites au nord du 60° parallèle. Afin d'assurer une couverture mondiale adéquate, le Réseau de surface des systèmes d'observation mondiale du climat (RSS) et l'installation de sept Le Plan d'action 2000 sur le changement climatique a financé la mise à niveau de huit sites du Surface du réseau pour le Système mondial canadien d'observation du climat dans le Nord :

INNOVATION GRÂCE À LA TECHNOLOGIE

Programme de retransmission de données météorologiques d'aéronefs du Canada (AMDAR): Le Service météorologique du Canada participe à la mise au point d'un système composé d'observation en haute atmosphère constitué de sources classiques et de nouvelles technologies. Le Programme de retransmission de données météorologiques d'aéronefs du Canada (AMDAR), dans le cadre duquel des aéronefs commerciaux recueillent des observations météorologiques en haute atmosphère, représente la plus prometteuse de ces nouvelles technologies.

La mise en oeuvre du programme AMDAR au Canada consiste à mettre sur pied l'infrastructure et la logistique nécessaires, et notamment à conclure des ententes avec des transporteurs aériens du Canada et des fournisseurs de services de liaison informatique, afin de recueillir des données d'aséronefs en temps réel. Le SMC intègre ces données dans des modèles de prévision météorologique numérique (PMN), ce qui permettra d'améliorer la qualité des prévisions et des avertissements météorologiques.

Le programme AMDAR du Canada a progressé considérablement en 2003 2004, avec le déploiement de la technologie AMDAR sur dix aéronefs Canadair Regional Jet de Jazz et la mise à niveau des systèmes d'avionique des DHC 8 par Jazz, ce qui permettra d'étendre le système AMDAR à son parc complet de DHC 8. On s'attend à ce que le programme AMDAR soit entièrement opérationnel à Jazz et on prévoit que 83 aéronefs recueilleront continuellement des données AMDAR d'ici à décembre 2004.

Le Système expert de production de prévisions météorologiques SCRIBE; application informatique plus de dix ans à la conception et à l'amélioration du système SCRIBE, application informatique qui peut générer automatiquement une série de prévisions fondées sur des intrants provenant des

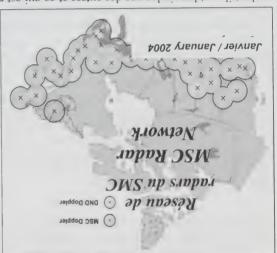
75 millions de dollars sur cinq ans dans le SMC et de 5 millions de dollars supplémentaires, par année, par la suite. En 2003 2004, le SMC a concentré ses efforts de modernisation dans les secteurs prioritaires, notamment dans le recrutement et la formation de météorologues et d'hydrologues, ainsi que dans l'achèvement du Projet national de radars.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

MAINTIEN DE L'EXPERTISE

Recrutement et formation de météorologues: Les départs attribuables aux retraites et aux changements organisationnels représentent un risque important sur le plan de la perte de connaissances et d'expertise. Le SMC s'efforce de prévenir la perte graduelle de compétences professionnelles et techniques en mettant en oeuvre une méthode efficace de préparation de la relève et de gestion des ressources humaines. Afin d'assurer que le SMC garde l'expertise dont il aura besoin dans le futur, on recrute et forme de nouveaux scientifiques, météorologues et techniciens. Au cours de la dernière année, les efforts continus de recrutement de personnel professionnel et technique ont permis d'embaucher 21 météorologues.

chercheurs scientifiques de communiquer météorologistes opérationnels et aux des intempéries. Le forum a permis aux SMC et les nouveaux centres de prévision les nouveaux laboratoires nationaux du gestionnaires sur le rôle et les liens entre les chercheurs, les prévisionnistes et les l'élaboration d'une vision commune entre le second du genre, comprenaient Canada. Les objectifs visés lors du forum, sciences de l'atmosphère de tout le gestionnaires du SMC et chercheurs en de 120 météorologistes opérationnels, Toronto en février 2004, a rassemblé plus connexion Sciences-Exploitation tenu à professionnel: Le forum sur la Formation et persectionnement



ce dont ils ont besoin les uns des autres et ce qui est requis de la part de la gestion du SMC afin de rendre possible les liens entre la météorologie opérationnelle et la recherche. Le forum fut un succès, de même qu'une expérience de partage de connaissances pour tous ceux présents.

CHANGEMENTS DANS L'INFRASTRUCTURE - MODERNISATION DES RÉSEAUX

Projet national de Radars - Dans le cadre de son Projet national de radars (PNR), de 34,9 millions de dollars et d'une durée de sept ans, le SMC avait réussi, en mars 2004, à convertir tous les radars météo en radars Doppler. Le PNR s'est déroulé dans les délais et à moindre budget que prèvu.

Le réseau de radars Doppler s'étend de St. John's (Terre-Neuve) à Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) et couvre 98 % de la population canadienne et plus de 28 % de la masse

- renouvellement et renforcement des partenariats avec les médias, le secteur privé et les organismes d'intervention d'urgence;
- > optimisation des moyens de diffusion, tels que la radio, le téléphone et Internet;
- Iorganisation par la modernisation de l'infrastructure, de la technologie et de l'expertise.

Les progrès de la science et de la technologie, ainsi que les diffèrents moyens que les gouvernements prennent pour offrir des services (p. ex., collaboration multilatérale et bilatérale accrue, partenariats publics et privés avec les milieux universitaires, la population, les intervenants et d'autres administrations), présentent des possibilités et de nouveaux défis au Service météorologique du Canada.

Sli-iign's ioup oa

Une des activités fondamentales du gouvernement consiste à rendre la société et l'économie moins vulnérables en fournissant des services fédéraux en vue d'assurer la sécurité de la population canadienne. Depuis 130 ans, le Service météorologique du Canada a recours aux mises à jour périodiques, aux améliorations, aux réorganisations et au recrutement pour essayer de maintenir ses services à la fine pointe et de les adapter à l'évolution des besoins économiques et sociaux. Le SMC a besoin d'une solution générale afin de gérer la menace posée par les défis et sociaux. Le SMC a besoin d'une solution générale afin de gérer la menace posée par les défis reliés à l'infrastructure et aux ressources humaines et pour maintenir l'intégrité du service météorologique et hydrologique du Canada.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Les vastes stratégies d'Environnement Canada en matière de politiques et de programmes s'attardant sur la transition du SMC, sont axes sur :

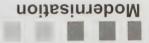
- l'automatisation, y comprisation des opérations de prévision, y compris
- > La création des Bureaux de service nationaux (BNS) et augmentation de la capacité de sensibilisation;
- > La création de laboratoires nationaux qui établissent des liens entre la science, les produits et les services;
- > L'examen de la capacité de surveillance du SMC;
- > L'introduction de mesures en vue d'améliorer les produits et les services;
- SMC. SMC.

Qu'avons-nous accompli?

Chef de file des communications, le SMC a de longs antécédents de service appuyés par ses activités scientifiques. En mars 2003, à la suite d'importants travaux de conception d'un service météorologique durable, le Ministre de l'environnement a annoncé un investissement de

5.3.3 Modernisation du Service météorologique du Canada

Contexte du changement... Modernisation du Service météorologique du Canada



Le Service météorologique du Canada (SMC) est un des services de météorologie et d'hydrométrie les plus modernes au monde. Il est doté d'une infrastructure technologique de 337 millions de dollars et il fonctionne sans interruption 24 heures sur 24, 365 jours par année. Les rôles et les responsabilités du SMC, ainsi que sa réputation, fixent la barre haute en ce qui concerne les attentes relatives au maintien d'un service exemplaire, ainsi que l'amélioration constante de celui-ci. L'environnement opérationnel du SMC (qui inclut l'accroissement de la fréquence et de la gravité des dangers météorologiques et environnementaux violents, la nécessité de s'adapter aux changements climatiques, ainsi que des préoccupations soulevées par l'usure des ressources humaines et matérielles) fournit aussi les éléments moteurs de la modernisation.

En 2003, à la suite d'une évaluation détaillée de l'état actuel de l'organisation et des attentes reliées à l'avenir, le SMC a commencé à mettre en oeuvre un programme de transformation qui vise avant tout à produire :

- > une organisation et une infrastructure plus durables;
- des services améliorés pour la population canadienne et les intervenants principaux;
- des liens plus serrés entre la production, les activités scientifiques et les services.

En 2003 2004, la modernisation du SMC a progressé à la suite des efforts déployés pour s'attaquer aux enjeux que constituent la préparation de la relève et le renouvellement de l'expertise, afin de remettre l'infrastructure en état, ainsi qu'élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des plans portant sur des activités de communication et des nouveaux services. Au cours de la dernière année, on a apporté des améliorations dans des domaines liés au service, notamment :

- attention portée aux phénomènes météorologiques violents, prévisions des précipitations, amélioration des délais d'avertissement et prestation de nouveaux produits et services;
- è étude d'options portant sur de nouveaux services, tels que les systèmes d'information sur la météo routière;
- amélioration de la qualité des services au moyen de systèmes de vérification et d'enquêtes;

statistique pour l'analyse du climat extrême). Le SMC a analyse le climat historique de 466 stations. Cette analyse est affichée sur le site Web du PCSRC, 16

Depuis l'établissement du programme de mesure des flux d'eau, d'énergie et de CO₂, au site de peupliers faux-trembles matures du programme BERMS, on mesure constamment les flux de CO₂, de vapeur d'énau et d'énergie. Les données sur les échanges de CO₂ de cinq cycles annuels completa révèlent d'importantes différences entre les années et aident à comprendre la réaction possible de la forêt sur réchauffement de la planète.

Puits de carbone au Canada: Le SMC, avec l'appui du Plan d'action 2000 sur le changement climatique et du Plan d'action 2000 sur le changement climatique et du Programme de recherche et de développement énergétiques, est un des chefs de file nationaux en matière de mesure et de modélisation des cycles du canadienne, de l'énergie dans la forêt boréale canadienne. Depuis 1997, Environnement Canada a dirigé le programme des sites de recherche et de dirigé le programme des sites de recherche et de collaboration avec le Service canadien des forêts, Parcs Canada et plusieurs universités canadien des forêts, Parcs Canada et plusieurs universités canadiennes. Les

BERMS sont des porte-étandards de mesure de flux dans le réseau de recherche Fluxnet-Canada, un nouveau réseau national qui étudie l'influence du climat et des perturbations sur le cycle du carbone dans les écosystèmes forestiers et de tourbières. La région d'étude, dans le centre de la Saskatchewan, est devenue un «super site» pour la recherche conjointe, puisque les réseaux de tours et les observations auxiliaires offrent une base de données de recherche appropriée à d'autres études environnementales. Les données des BERMS sont utilisées afin de renforcer notre compréhension des principaux processus qui régissent les cycles du carbone et de l'eau dans la forêt, y compris les perturbations causées par les feux et les coupes, le réchauffement climatique et la sécheresse.

HYDROLOGIE

Les menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau au Canada: En 2002, Environnement Canada a organisé un atelier afin de discutter des menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau douce au Canada et il a publié un rapport scientifique national, intitulé: Menaces pour les sources d'eau potable et les publié un rapport scientifiques au Canada. En mars 2004, Environnement Canada a publié un autre rapport qui fait suite au premier et qui s'intitule: Menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau douce au Canada. En production de ces documents, revu par des pairs, a été menée par des chefs de divers paliers de gouvernement, le rapport présente un tour d'horizon des l'industrie et de divers paliers de gouvernement, le rapport présente un tour d'horizon des l'industrie et de divers paliers de gouvernement, le rapport présente un tour d'horizon des l'industrie et de divers paliers de gouvernement, en bout de ligne, aider les décideurs, les principales menaces. Les évaluations doivent, en bout de ligne, airer les décideurs, les gestionnaires de ressources et les communautés de recherche à arrêter des orientations et des priorités futures en matière de recherche, ainsi que dans l'élaboration de solides politiques et pratiques de gestion. Les rapports constituent un premier pas important dans la définition et la gestion des menaces pour les sources d'eau du Canada.

http://www.cics.uvic.ca/scenarios/index.cai?P Nouveau

Four en savoir davantage sur les Menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau douce au Canada, consultez le site http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-f.html ou le rapport au http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-f.html ou le rapport au http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/IhreatsFR_03web.pdf.

des chercheurs de l'Université de Victoria et du Bureau météorologique du Royaume-Unice du'une empreinte humaine est maintenant discernable dans les données sur la pression au niveau de la mer qui ont été rassemblées à l'échelle planétaire au cours des 50 dernières années. C'est la première étude à formellement déceler un impact humain sur le climat mondial sans utiliser des données sur la température.

Ces résultats démontrent, de façon convaincante, que les modèles du climat peuvent simuler les changements observés dans le système climatique, qui sont occasionnés par l'accroissement des émissions GES. Ces succès augmentent d'autant plus notre confiance dans les projections du changement climatique et dans leur utilisation en tant qu'assise scientifique solide au développement des stratégies d'adaptation et de réduction des effets.

Les indicateurs du changement climatique: Les données climatiques à long terme du SMC sont présentées dans un rapport fédéral-provincial-territorial du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement. Le rapport intitulé Le climat, la nature, les gens: Indicateurs d'évolution du climatologiques, ou connexes, au cours du XX^c siècle. Un scientifique du SMC était le coprésident fédéral du projet dont il est question dans le rapport et qui a nécessité plus de trois ans avant d'être complété. Plusieurs autres employés du SMC étaient membres du groupe de travail sur les indicateurs du changement climatique qui a dirigé et a passé le rapport en revue.

Le rapport propose que le climat change dans beaucoup de régions du Canada change, mais que le taux, l'ampleur et l'impact du changement varient de l'une à l'autre. Presque tout le Canada est devenu plus chand et plus humide au cours du siècle passé. Les températures de surface de la mer se sont élevées sensiblement sur la côte ouest, mais ont peu changé sur la côte est. Cette tendance au réchauffement a eu des impacts variés, dont : une saison de glace plus courte, une hausse des niveaux de la mer, un rétrécissement des glaciers, une plus longue saison de croissance et une baisse des besoins de chauffage dans beaucoup d'endroits au pays.

Évaluation des répercussions sur le secteur de l'énergie au Canada: Le SMC est le partenaire principal dans le projet « Analyse des climats passés et futurs aux fins de l'évaluation des répercussions sur le secteur de l'énergie au Canada », financé par le Programme de recherche et de développement énergétiques (PRDE). Le projet a pour objectif principal d'élaborer, à secont ensuite mis à la disposition des chercheurs en la matière et des décideurs dans le secteur de l'énergie, tout en concordant avec les renseignements provenant d'autres secteurs, de l'énergie, tout en concordant avec les renseignements provenant d'autres secteurs, conformément au projet canadien des scénarios de répercussions climatiques (PCSRC).

Un atelier-Web sur « Les scénarios climatiques pour le secteur canadien de l'énergie », a eu lieu et un rapport de synthèse, basé sur les discussions de l'atelier, a été préparé par le SMC. Afin de faciliter les analyses des données historiques du climat et l'élaboration des scénarios, on a mis au point le logiciel statistique STECA (« Statistical Tool for Extreme Climate Analysis » ou outil

¹⁴ Ajouter l'adresse Internet du rapport : http://come.ca/initiatives/climate.fr.html?category_id=33_ou http://www.ccme.ca/assets/pdf/cc_ind_full_doc_f.pdf.

¹⁵ Pour en savoir davantage sur l'initiative axée sur les indicateurs du changement climatique, consultez le site http://ceme.ca/initiatives/climate.fr.html?category_id=33.

En février 2004, le SMC a participé au colloque sur la qualité de l'air de Windsor, à lequel on s'est attardé sur une meilleure compréhension de l'état actuel de la qualité de l'air dans la région de Windsor (comté d'Essex). Le SMC travaille sur des fechnologies novatrices visant à mesurer la pollution atmosphérique à la frontière Canada et des États-Unis, et dans d'autres secteurs, en introduisant un véhicule qui a la capacité de prendre des mesures en temps réel lorsqu'il est en mouvement. C'est le premier projet du genre et il fournira des données plus précises afin d'indiquer exactement la source et le type de polluant de l'air, ainsi que de déterminer dans quelle mesure les gens y sont exposés.

La participation du SMC à la mission satellite du SCISAT: Le SMC est un chef de file mondial en matière de recherche sur l'ozone. En effet, il fournit l'étalonnage pour les mesures de l'ozone effectuées grâce à l'équipement Brewer à environ 100 stations dans le monde. En août 2003, le Canada a lancé son satellite SCISAT. Ce dernier étudiera les changements qui se produisent dans la couche d'ozone, en mettant l'accent sur l'Arctique. Cette recherche est importante puisque l'amincissement de la couche d'ozone au dessus de l'Arctique pourrait devenir, dans le futur, plus apparent à cause des émissions de produits chimiques industriels. De plus, les résultats préliminaires de l'étude suggèrent que le changement climatique pourrait altérer l'atmosphère de l'Arctique, la rendant plus susceptible à la perte d'ozone. Le satellite SCISAT a été développé par l'Agence spatiale canadienne et comprend deux instruments de massure de l'ozone, dont le MAESTRO (mesures de l'extinction des aérosols par occultation dans la stratosphère et la troposphère), développé par les scientifiques du SMC et d'Environment la stratosphère et la troposphère), développé par les scientifiques du SMC et d'Environment Canada.

CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

Le Centre canadien de la modélisation et de l'analyse du climat (CCmaC) situé à l'Université de Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) du SMC, est un groupe de modélisation du climat mondial, reconnu à l'échelle internationale. Le CCmaC joue un rôle principal dans les rapports d'évaluation du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC). Il fournit beaucoup de renseignements sur le changement climatique aux chercheurs des universités, à l'industrie privée et au public grâce à son site Web. ¹³ Le Centre interagit beaucoup avec l'Université et avec l'Institut des sciences de la mer du ministère des Pêches et des Océans, avec l'Université et avec l'Institut des sciences de la mer du ministère des Pêches et des Océans.

Des études démontrent l'empreinte humaine sur le climat: La majeure partie du Canada a connu une augmentation des températures au cours du dernier demi-siècle. L'activité humaine a été mondialement reconnue comme étant la cause de ces augmentations de température. Cependant, jusqu'à tout récemment, trouver la cause de telles variations sur des plus petites zones (continents ou pays) était extrêmement difficile. Le signal du changement climatique est petit par rapport aux variations normales du climat à ces échelles. Les scientifiques du SMC ont démontré, pour la première fois, que les augmentations de la température en Amérique du Nord, au cours des 50 dernières années, sont liées à l'augmentation des émissions de gaz à effet de setre (GES). Ils ont démontré que ce lien peut aussi être fait en ce qui concerne les augmentations de température dans l'Arctique et l'Eurasie.

Les émissions de GES peuvent également affecter d'autres aspects du climat, tel que la circulation atmosphérique. Une étude menée par un scientifique du SMC, en collaboration avec

http://www.cccma.ec.gc.ca/

In anons accomply

violentes tempêtes se produisant l'été et l'hiver dans le bassin des Grands Lacs. précipitations, au comportement des cyclones tropicaux dans les latitudes moyennes et aux a affecté plusieurs millions de dollars à des domaines reliés à l'analyse et à la prévision des fortes favorisera les possibilités de financement par des partenariats avec les milieux universitaires. On Fondation canadienne pour la science du climat et de l'atmosphère (FCSCA). La Fondation 2012. Environnement Canada a en outre prolongé jusqu'en 2010 le financement accordé à la son programme de recherche-développement, un Plan stratégique sur neuf ans, soit de 2003 à dans de nombreux domaines de la science de l'atmosphère et du climat. Le SMC a élaboré, pour milieux internationaux, a mis en évidence le travail de calibre mondial et de pointe du Ministère activités de recherche-développement du SMC, effectué par des experts de l'extérieur et des d'Environnement Canada et de la population canadienne. En 2001, un examen critique des que les programmes de recherche-développement sont solides et à l'écoute des besoins de calibre mondial et son excellence en recherche sur la science de l'atmosphère. On considère Le SMC est reconnu sur la scène internationale pour ses services de prévisions météorologiques

scientifique stratégique. milieux universitaires, l'amélioration de la communication avec les clients et la planification tels que les processus d'examen critique continus effectués par des pairs, la collaboration avec les Au cours de la dernière année, le SMC a concentré ses travaux scientifiques dans des domaines

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

les lacunes en matière de connaissances météorologiques. scientifiques liés au moratoire. De plus, des discussions ont été entamées à ces présentations sur fait des présentations, au groupe d'experts de la Société royale du Canada, sur des enjeux la Société royale du Canada et exécutées à la demande du gouvernement de la C.-B. Le SMC a ne soit pas terminé, il a atteint une étape cruciale, en octobre 2003, lors d'audiences menées par saine et respectueuse des hydrocarbures sur la côte de la C.-B. Bien que l'examen du moratoire SMC a analysé les lacunes en matière de connaissances météorologiques liées à l'exploitation gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique. Au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004, le personnel du moratoire sur le forage et l'exploration de pétrole et de gaz au large de la côte ouest, lancé par le SMC-Région du Pacifique et du Yukon, a fourni l'information météorologique pour l'examen, du Météorologie pour le pétrole et le gaz exploité en mer : Pendant les deux dernières années, le MÉTÉOROLOGIE

les émissions de matières particulaires et de substances toxiques qui proviennent du combustible atmosphérique international du bassin de Georgia et de Puget Sound visant avant tout à réduire qualité de l'air transfrontalier. Les projets comprennent, entre autre, un projet pilote sur le bassin convenu d'améliorer la qualité de l'air transfrontalier en mettant en oeuvre la Stratégie sur la ses effets sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier. En juin 2003, le Canada et les Etats-Unis ont sont en cours afin d'aider à mieux comprendre les déplacements de la pollution atmosphérique et Initiatives à l'appui de la Stratégie sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier: Une série de projets QUALITÉ DE L'AIR

diesel et des navires.

éventuellement des prévisions couvrant une période allant jusqu'à dix jours. Non seulement la capacité de prévisions et de précision s'améliorera, mais la recherche aussi. Le nouvel ordinateur permettra au Centre canadien de la modélisation et de l'analyse du climat (CCmaC), situé à Victoria (C.-B.), de repousser les frontières de la recherche sur le changement climatique. Le CCmaC est l'un des plus grands utilisateurs de l'infrastructure du superordinateur.

Projet de poste de travail des prévisionnistes: En 2003-2004, le SMC a lancé un projet afin de fournir aux météorologues opérationnels des outils pour consulter et analyser les données et pour créer des produits. Le SMC s'est joint à un groupe de services météorologiques allemands, suisses et danois pour mettre au point ce logiciel dont la première version sera disponible pour des essais opérationnels au début de 2005. Le déploiement opérationnel doit commencer à la fin de 2005-2006.

5.3.2 Résultat clé: Adaptation aux changements

Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et à long terme qui se produisent dans les glaces

Renforcement de la capacité scientifique

.

De quoi s'agit-il?

La variabilité du climat, la qualité de l'air et les événements météorologiques marquants ont des conséquences sur les Canadiens et ces enjeux intéressent plusieurs secteurs, notamment l'agriculture, le transport maritime, la construction, les médias, la santé, la protection de l'agriculture, le transport maritime, la construction, les médias, la santé, la protection de réaction, plus de précision forestière et les loisirs. Tous souhaitent un meilleur délai de réaction, plus de précision dans les alertes, de meilleures capacités de prévision pour les conditions climatiques et environnementales à long terme, et une meilleure capacité à prévoir la présence et l'ampleur des menaces dans l'air et dans l'eau. C'est pourquoi les activités de recherche et de développement du SMC restent essentielles à la santé et à la sécurité du public, ainsi qu'à l'élaboration de politiques éclairées par les gouvernements fédéral-provincial et les administrations locales au Canada.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Le SMC fait des recherches afin qu'Environnement Canada puisse s'appuyer sur une assise scientifique solide dans l'élaboration de ses politiques et de ses stratégies visant la protection de l'environnement et de la santé humaine. Il mène des recherches dans un grand nombre de domaines relatifs aux enjeux prioritaires du Ministère, c'est-à-dire la météorologie, la qualité de l'ait, le changement climatique, les impacts climatiques et l'adaptation. Le SMC effectue plus précisément des travaux de recherche et de développement sur les phénomènes météorologiques violents, les prévisions météorologiques et environnementales numériques, l'assimilation des données, la météorologie par satellite, la météorologie par radar et la physique des nuages afin d'améliorer les prévisions météorologiques et environnementales au Canada.

printemps peut contribuer à l'accroissement de la concentration de mercure dans la végétation arctique, y compris dans les mousses et les lichens consommés par les caribous.

Installations du système AVOS: Le système automatique de navire d'observation bénévole (AVOS) est une station automatique d'observation installée à bord de bateaux sélectionnés à travers le monde. Elle transmet automatiquement des données régulières sur la pression, la température de l'air et de l'eau, l'humidité, le vent, ainsi que sur la position du bateau, sa vitesse et sur la direction de son déplacement. Il est possible d'y ajouter manuellement des données sur des paramètres supplémentaires, tels que la visibilité, les conditions des glaces et les conditions atmosphériques.

Le SMC a sélectionné 75 bateaux pour y installer le AVOS, en fonction de leur itinéraire et de leur périodicité de navigation. L'objectif de cette initiative consiste à maximiser le nombre et la qualité des observations dans les secteurs où les données sont rares, principalement dans le Nord et sur les eaux côtières du Canada, ce qui permettrait d'améliorer les prévisions maritimes.

À cet égard, six AVOS ont été installés au cour de la première année de financement d'une initiative répartie sur trois ans du Fonds des nouvelles initiatives de recherche et de sauvetage, pour atteindre un total de 20 bateaux équipés du AVOS à la fin de l'exercice 2003-2004. Avec l'aide du SMC, qui couvrira tous les frais d'installation, les prochaines initiatives de financement permettront d'installet 18 systèmes additionnels au cours des trois prochaines années.

Amélioration des données satellites pour la prévision des glaces : Le SMC surveille les conditions des glaces et des icebergs dans les eaux côtières du Canada afin d'appuyer les activités maritimes tout au long de l'année. En 2003, le SMC a commencé à recevoir et à analyser quotidiennement des images satellites du radar à ouverture synthétique (« synthétic apperture radar » ou SAR) d'Envisat. La surveillance de l'état des glaces se fait principalement grâce à l'analyse des images quotidiennes du satellite canadien Radarsat-1 qui sera bientôt remplacé par le satellite Radarsat-2. Le lancement de la mission Radarsat-1 qui sera bientôt Entre-temps, en se servant des données d'Envisat, le SMC a assuré un flux continuel d'images satellites de SAR pour assurer la surveillance des glaces en cas d'interruption entre les missions de Radarsat-1 et de Radarsat-2. Actuellement, les images d'Envisat complètent les images de Radarsat-1 et de Radarsat-2. Actuellement, les images de l'analyse de satellite à jour et plus grande des opérations liés aux glaces.

Le superordinateur du SMC: Le SMC utilise un des ordinateurs les plus puissants au Canada. Il exécute des simulations atmosphériques et fournit des prévisions environnementales 24 heures par jour, sept jours par semaine. Le 25 décembre 2003, presque quatre ans après qu'il ait débuté, le projet de remplacement du superordinateur s'est enfin réalisé avec l'approbation du nouveau système d'IBM, 2,5 fois plus puissant que son prédécesseur. Environ 50 employés du SMC ont travaillé à la mise en œuvre qui impliquait l'identification des besoins des utilisateurs pour les dix prochaines années et la préparation des caractéristiques techniques. Une année entière fut nécessaire afin de terminer l'installation, la vérification de la performance et le processus de conversion.

La nouvelle technologie qu'offre le superordinateur amène, de façon rapide, le développement de technologies qui permettent de faire des prévisions plus précises sur une période de 1 à 5 jours, et

STRATÉGIE DE COMMUNICATION

Atelier international sur les ouragans: En novembre 2003, le SMC a accueilli le deuxième atelier international sur la transition extratropicale en collaboration avec l'Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM), le secrétariat de recherche et de sauvetage. L'objectif de cet atelier était d'améliorer la compréhension et la prévision des ouragans en transition, un problème atelier était d'améliorer la compréhension et la prévision des ouragans en transition, un problème

Les vols de recherches sur les ouragans Jashel et Juan au Canada ont soulevé un vir intérêt à la conférence. Les données rassemblées ont prouvé que même si les ouragans tendent à être symétriques, les vents durant l'ouragan Juan étaient beaucoup plus forts sur un côté à cause de la vitesse du mouvement de la température des eaux du large pendant l'ouragan Juan étaient approximativement pendant l'ouragan Juan étaient approximativement rois degrés Celsius au-dessus de la normale. Les prouvent que ces températures sont à l'origine de prouvent que ces températures sont à l'origine de l'augmentation de la vitesse du vent de l'ouragan l'augmentation de la vitesse du vent de l'ouragan d'environ 25 kilomètres à l'heure.

particulièrement important pour la côte est du Canada. Les progrès et les défis liés aux recherches et à la prévision de ces tempêtes uniques ont été partagés lors de présentations, de forums et d'activités pratiques. La conférence s'est terminée par une discussion sur les futures recherches et collaborations et la prévu créer un site Web internations et la transition extratropicale. Les spécialistes des ouragans du SMC effectueront d'autres vols de recherche au cours de la saison des ouragans en 2004.

Projet Opportunité de la police provinciale de l'Ontario : La route 401 entre Windsor (Ontario) et la frontière du Québec, est une voie importante de transport. Suite à un accident causé par le brouillard près de Windsor en automne 1999, l'enquête d'un coroner a recommandé qu'Environnement Canada étudie de quelle façon le Ministère pourrait travailler plus étroitement avec la police provinciale de l'Ontario (PPO) en ce qui concerne la communication des renseignements météorologiques. Le projet OPPortunité de la PPO établit un lien entre les agents sur le temps. Les services établis au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004 comprennent une page Web, protégée par un mot de passe, qui fournit des observations météorologiques courantes, des avertissements, des prévisions, des images radar et satellites et un service automatise, des d'acheminement des avertissements météorologiques spécifiques au secteur opérationnel de la d'acheminement des avertissements météorologiques rapport sur Internet permet à la PPO. De plus, un instrument de rapport sur Internet permet à la PPO. Ces renseignements peuvent être événements météorologiques critiques rapportés par la PPO. Ces renseignements peuvent être événements météorologiques critiques rapportés par la PPO. Ces renseignements peuvent être événements météorologiques critiques sur les événements météorologiques critiques sur les événements météorologiques et bulletins sur les événements météorologiques violents qui sont émis par incorporés aux alertes et bulletins sur les événements météorologiques violents qui sont émis par le SMC si cela s'avère nécessire.

STRATÉGIES DE SERVICE

Les données scientifiques sont essentielles dans le processus de prévision environnementale. Au Canada, les renseignements sur le climat, la qualité de l'air, la glace, la neige et l'eau sont recueillis par un ensemble de réseaux d'observation dont certains sont basés sur la terre ou sur l'eau, et d'autres en haute atmosphère et dans l'espace. La section suivante décrit quelques points l'autres des activités de surveillance du SMC en 2003-2004.

Mesure du mercure dans le Bas-Arctique : En 1999, les expériences entreprises par le SMC au nord du Québec ont démontré que la diminution de mercure atmosphérique au printemps contribue à la contamination de la neige et des eaux de fonte. Les données recueillies en contribue à la contamination de la neige et des eaux de fonte. Les données recueillies en 2003-2004 démontrent également que le mercure dans l'atmosphère qui se dépose sur la neige au

leurs efforts (septembre 2003). prévisionnistes du SMC impliqués, ont reçu des prix de reconnaissance régionale soulignant d'optimiser les activités de lutte contre les incendies, y compris les ordres d'évacuation. Tous les prévisions précises sur le vent, la température, ainsi que les observations du SMC ont permis a été déployée par le personnel du SMC afin de fournir des données aérologiques. L'apport de de la Colombie-Britannique. L'équipe mobile d'intervention d'urgence de la station aérologique

est à la portée des décideurs municipaux. nouvelles connaissances pour assurer qu'une science intelligible sur les dangers atmosphériques déterminé des lacunes, ce qui permettra l'élaboration prochaine de nouvelles cartes et l'apport de décembre 2004, en vertu de la nouvelle Loi sur la gestion des situations d'urgence. On a l'évaluation plus détaillée des risques exigée légalement par toutes les municipalités d'ici renseignements aideront les municipalités à mesurer les dangers actuels dans le cadre de atmosphériques l' contient des cartes et un logiciel de reconnaissance (risques cumulatifs). Ces atmosphériques à toutes les municipalités de l'Ontario. Le site Web des dangers situations d'urgences Ontario, a fourni des informations scientifiques sur les dangers La science au service des décideurs municipaux: Le SMC, en association avec la Gestion des

toret. douzaine de personnes, en blesse gravement environ 70 autres et allume quelque 4 000 feux de Canada environ 2,7 millions de fois par an, et chaque année la foudre tue environ une demi-Une étude situe exactement les « points chauds » de la foudre: Les éclairs se produisent au

foudre sont les plus susceptibles de se produire. pour déterminer les endroits où les feux induits par la alors que les services des forêts et des parcs l'utilisent pour protéger ses équipages dans les airs et au sol, l'industrie de l'aviation se fie à ces renseignements d'approvisionnement en électricité. Par exemple, directe ou aux fluctuations du réseau large éventail d'activités sensibles à toute atteinte foudre sont des renseignements importants pour un L'endroit, la force et le moment précis où frappera la

de la Colombie-Britannique. nordiques du pays et dans la majeure partie foudre est moins commune dans des régions heurte à l'air plus chaud du Gulf Stream. La l'île de Sable où l'air froid de l'Arctique se dessus de l'océan Atlantique, juste au sud de hiver, la foudre se produit le plus souvent aucontreforts des Rocheuses en Alberta. En Saskatchewan et du Manitoba et les partie dans le sud de l'Ontarro, le sud de la produisent, ces «points chauds» se situent en En été, quand la plupart des orages se

la moitié nordique d'un réseau continental, le plus grand du genre au monde. détection de la foudre. Le réseau est muni de 83 détecteurs répartis à travers le Canada et forme sur des observations rassemblées au cours des cinq dernières années par le Réseau canadien de les régions du Canada où la foudre se produit le plus souvent. Les résultats de l'étude sont basés Une étude du SMC 12 menée en 2003-2004, détermine

Pour en savoir davantage sur les dangers atmosphériques, consultez le site http://www.hazards.ca.

http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/education/lightning/index_f.html. Pour en savoir davantage sur les points chauds de la foudre au Canada, consultez le site

- des stratégies scientifiques qui améliorent la capacité de prévision et la technologie de surveillance permettant de raccourcir le délai de réaction;
- communications visant les localités les plus à risque;
- des **stratègies de services** pour collaborer avec les premiers intervenants (la police, les pompiers, le personnel médical, les représentants officiels et le personnel de service du gouvernement) afin de leur communiquer des avertissements météorologiques essentiels.

Qu'avons non-snow uQ

Au cours de la dernière année, le SMC a réagi à une série extraordinaire d'événements météorologiques tout en continuant de se concentrer à l'amélioration de ses stratégies en matière de science, de communication et de service.

Les climatologues du SMC affirment que l'année écoulée a été une des plus extrêmes et des plus coûteuses que le Canada ait jamais connues en météorologie (Les dix événements météorologiques les plus manquants de 2003 d'Environnement Canada). Il en a coûté 500 millions de dollars pour lutter seulement contre les feux de forêt en Colombie-Britannique, qui ont causé au moins 250 millions de dollars de perte en sinistres assurés et entraîné l'évacuation de plus de 50 000 personnes. Ce fut la deuxième évacuation en importance dans l'histoire du canada, derrière celle de la population du Manitoba lorsque la rivière Rouge a inondé Winnipeg en 1950. L'ouragan Juan s'est classé au deuxième rang : ce fut la tempête la plus destructrice à frapper Halifax en un siècle, car il a fait huit victimes, causé pour plus de 182 millions de dollars de dommages et détruit ou endommagé plus de 100 millions d'arbres.

Le SMC a fourni de l'information et un soutien continu aux Canadiens et à des partenaires spéciaux durant les événements de 2003 (y compris la panne d'électricité qui a frappé l'est de l'Ontario en août 2003). Le Canada a rarement connu une année de phénomènes météorologiques aussi violents ayant des répercussions sur la santé et la sécurité, les milieux d'affaires, l'économie et l'environnement.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

STRATÉCIES DE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

Application de la météovologie dans les situations d'urgence: Des feux de forêt dévastateurs ont brûlé dans plusieurs secteurs du sud et du sud-est de la Colombie-Britannique en août et septembre 2003. Le SMC – Région du Pacifique et du Yukon, ainsi que son personnel du Centre météorologique de montagne à Kelowna, ont travaillé de longues heures pour donner un appui météorologique aux sapeurs-pompiers et à la sécurité publique. Au sommet de la crise, le personnel du SMC à Vancouver et à Edmonton a contribué en prenant en charge le travail de l'unité de service à Victoria traitait les demandes de renseignements des médias. Des sondages aérologiques supplémentaires, menés à partir des données de la station aérologique de Kelowna, ait été ont aidé à la prévision de l'indice forêt-météo. Peu de temps après que le feu de Kelowna, ont aidé à la prévision de l'indice forêt-mêtéo. Peu de temps après que le feu de Kelowna ait été ont aidé à la prévision de l'indice forêt-mêtéo. Peu de temps après que le feu de Kelowna ait été ana sutre incendie majeur s'était déclenché près de la ville de Cranbrook dans le sud-est maîtrisé, un autre incendie majeur s'était déclenché près de la ville de Cranbrook dans le sud-est

intempéries et des dangers connexes 5.3.1 Résultat clé: Réduction des conséquences des

dangers connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie Réduction des effets des intempéries et des

Conditions météorologiques extrêmes et dangers connexes

pertes de biens matériels et les pertes économiques causées par les dangers d'origine naturelle Adaptation par Environnement Canada Source des données : Protection civile Canada. 1909 1919 6961 6761 1838 1929 6661 6861 6461 -0061 -096L -0961 -016L -0461 0 07 09 08 100 150 071 Nombre de désastres reliés aux intempéries au Canada, 1900-1999

Sli-iign's ioup od

qualité de l'air. Les comme la mauvaise d'origine naturelle, d'autres dangers provoquer ou intensifier L'activité humaine peut ne cessent d'augmenter. la sécheresse et le vent, verglas, les inondations, comme les tempêtes de d'origine naturelle l'économie, les dangers la sécurité, les biens et constituent pour la santé, Les risques que

causés par les événements météorologiques violents. De plus, les règlements en cas de sinistre annuelle de 500 millions de dollars au cours des dernières années pour réparer les dommages Selon le Bureau d'assurance du Canada, les gouvernements canadiens ont dépensé une moyenne production et de distribution complexes mais vulnérables.

conditions météorologiques extrêmes et aux dangers connexes en raison de l'accroissement de la augmentent en flèche depuis quelques années. Les Canadiens deviennent plus vulnérables aux

densité urbaine, du vieillissement de l'infrastructure et de l'établissement de réseaux de

années 80 et les années 90. par les sociétés d'assurance et les contribuables ont doublé à tous les cinq ans pendant les

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

améliorant l'exactitude et l'utilité des avertissements, ainsi que la satisfaction à cet égard. Voici adapter, à les atténuer, à y résister et à s'en remettre en allongeant le délai de réaction et en Canadiens à prévoir les événements météorologiques extrêmes et les dangers connexes, à s'y En collaboration avec d'autres, Environnement Canada tient à améliorer la capacité des

les grandes stratégies adoptées à cette fin:

Cible: Nettoyer les 500 stations d'hydrométrie fermées. Indicateur : Lieux de surveillance fédéraux contaminés nettoyés.

Indicateur : Une main-d'œuvre efficase de S-T pour répondre aux besoins du programme de

Cible: Systèmes efficaces de recrutement et de formation de l'effectif scientifique et technique. surveillance et de prévision.

Plans et priorités

milieux universitaires et le secteur privé. améliorer la capacité scientifique et stratégique dans les significative, à appuyer l'élaboration de politiques et à Faire progresser le savoir scientifique par une recherche produire des politiques saines sur l'environnement météorologie, climatologie et hydrologie nécessaires pour l'information et de la capacité scientifique en Assurer que le Canada dispose des données, de

visible et à le responsabiliser aux yeux des Canadiens. viseront avant tout à renouveler le SMC, à le rendre plus météorologiques au Canada — Les interventions d'avertissements et l'autorité en matière de normes

Environnement Canada comme la source officielle

Plans et priorités

Faire en sorte que les Canadiens reconnaissent

es rendre plus compétifives et productives. offerts aux industries vulnérables à la température pour d'améliorer les services et les activités de sensibilisation d'encourager l'apparition de services à valeur ajoutée et de la météorologie dans le secteur privé afin environnementales du Canada. - Stimuler la croissance Appuyer la croissance de la capacité en prévisions

d'en minimiser les répercussions. suffisamment d'avance pour leur permettre de réagir afin météorologiques et climatiques violents et à les prévenir la société et de l'économie aux phénomènes aider les Canadiens à comprendre les vulnérabilités de collectivités à devenir résilientes — Cette priorité vise à mais aussi par une philosophie encourageant les seulement par des avertissements précis et efficaces, réagir aux phénomènes météorologiques violents, non Optimiser le temps dont les Canadiens disposent pour

Programmes

liaison

Réseau de surveillance Recrutement et formation

counexe Diffusion par Internet d'information météorologique et

R-D/conseils stratégiques/leadership international et Interventions en cas d'urgence

> Programme d'observation des glaces et de prévisions météorologiques (Maritimes, Aériens, Publics) Programmes de prévisions et d'avertissements

Centre canadien des ouragans

environnementales numériques Programme de prévisions météorologiques et

Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales

Résultat stratégique : Aider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur environnement de façon à protéger leur santé et leur sécurité, à optimiser l'activité économique et améliorer la qualité de l'environnement.

mélioratidmi sabs: nat adars nat opulation roduisant conclure égionales					Indicateur: Collecte, diffusion et archivage de données et d'information sur le climat du Canada nécessaires pour répondre à des besoins mondisux. Cible: Installation et mise à niveau de 40 stations climatiques dans le Nord afin d'améliorer la contribution du Canada au réseau de surface du Système mondial d'observation du climat (RS-Système mondial d'observation de surface du contribution de surface du contribution de surface de surface du contribution de surface de s							
onslilavou 9 A : eldi; nits usevi nemotno nemotnos sesau dispensi					Indicateur: Réduire le temps nécessaire pour avoir accès aux données de base diffusées à la population canadienne et en améliorer la qualité. Cible: Satisfaire aux normes de l'industrie en ce qui concerne la recherche, la localisation et le teléchargement de données de base du SMC.							
	ludicateurs/ Cibles					ibul	əţe	eurs/ Cibles				
	rge de sécurité accrue face aux phénomènes téorologiques violents et autres dangers connexes vironnementales connexes de qualité axé sur les soins des citoyens soins des citoyens des citoyens soins des citoyens soins des citoyens soins des citoyens des citoyens soins des citoyens soins des citos de la société de s'adapter aux pliorer la capacité de la société de s'adapter aux pliorer la capacité de la société de s'adapter aux pliorer la capacité de la société de s'adapter aux pliorers dangers aux pliorers des dangers de dangers des dangers des dangers des dangers des dangers des d				Faire preuve de leadership scientifique							
mvironnem					Meanurin	Améliorer la qualité de vie et la satisfaction des Canadiens						
						Accroître l'efficacité économique, la productivité et la compétitivité						
nos	Sous-résultat (Résultat intermédiaire)					Sous-résultat (Résultat intermédiaire)						
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- Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et à long terme qui se produisent dans les conditions atmosphériques, hydrologiques et des glaces.
- Accroître l'efficacité économique, la productivité et la compétitivité;
- Améliorer la qualité de vie et la satisfaction des Canadiens;
- > Faire preuve de leadership scientifique.

Le Service météorologiques et environnementales (PME), fonctionne en permanence pour établir prévisions météorologiques et environnementales d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Plus de 90 % des Canadiens consultent de l'information météorologique au moins une fois par jour et le site Web météo du Service météorologique du Canada accueille en moyenne 300 000 visiteurs par jour et les consultations augmentent lorsque des phénomènes météorologiques importants sont annoncés. Par consultations augmentent lorsque des phénomènes météorologiques importants sont annoncés. Par leabel approchaient du Canada en septembre 2003. Chaque année, le SMC produit quelque las destinées au ceteur maritime et diffuse quelque 14 000 prévisions météorologiques publiques, 400 000 prévisions destinées à l'aviation, 200 000 autres destinées au secteur maritime et diffuse quelque 14 000 avertissements portant sur des publénomènes météorologiques violents et 3 500 autres sur les dangers posés par la glace.

En mars 2003, le Service météorologique du Canada a reçu une injection de 75 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans (et de cinq millions de dollars par année ensuite) afin de moderniser ses activités et d'améliorer la qualité de ses prévisions et des services qu'il offre à la population canadienne partout au pays. Cet investissement aidera le Service météorologique du Canada à mieux intégrer ses capacités de recherche et à renforcer ses partenariats avec les secteurs et les industries vulnérables à la température, d'autres paliers de gouvernement et les milleux universitaires. L'investissement servira aussi à assurer que les Canadiens aient un accès milleux universitaires. L'investissement servira aussi à assurer que les Canadiens aient un accès continu et durable à une information météorologique et climatique de qualité afin de protéger leur santé, leur sécurité, ainsi que leur bien-être économique et social.

Conformément à la structure décrite dans nos récents Rapports sur les plans et les priorités (RPP) et Rapports ministériels de rendement (RMR), le secteur d'activité des Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales présente un rapport sur un nombre limité de priorités – phénomènes météorologiques violents et dangers connexes; capacité en sciences; modernisation et amétioration des services. Les tableaux et les commentaires sur le rendement qui suivent et amélioration des services. Les tableaux et les commentaires sur le rendement qui suivent illustrent cette structure logique.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les questions météorologiques, consultez les sites Web suivants :

- Prévisions météorologiques et observations : http://weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/canada f.html?

 Service météorologique du Canada : http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents f.html?
- Service météorologique du Canada : <u>http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/contents f.html?</u>

 Rapports annuels du Service météorologique du Canada : <u>http://www.msc-</u>
- smc.ec.gc.ca/information publications f.html?
 Service en la qualité de l'air : http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/aq smoq/index f.cfm?
 Les dix événements météorologiques marquants :
- http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/media/top10/index f.html?

Publications du SMC:

- Les sciences de l'atmosphère et du climat du SMC : Une recherche qui fait toute la différence :
 http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD msc report/RMD fr.pdf
 ntp://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD msc report/RMD fr.pdf
 Appages pour la disposibilité de l'annual de l'ann
- Menaces pour la disponibilité de l'eau au Canada : http://www.nwri.ca/threats2full/intro-f.html.

Secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales – Aider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur environnement

Rèsultat stratègique : Aider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur servironnement de manière à préserver leur santé et leur sécurité, à optimiser l'activité économique et à améliorer la qualité de l'environnement.

Les Canadiens sont touchés par les conditions environnementales à diverses échelles dans le temps et l'espace : qu'il s'agisse de minutes ou de siècles, de villes ou de continents. Des conditions météorologiques et environnementales, telles que les tornades, les tempêtes qui se produisent l'hiver, les inondations, les sécheresses, le smog, la variabilité du niveau des lacs, les conditions de la glace de mer, ainsi que les températures et les précipitations extrêmes nous touchent. Ces conditions peuvent avoir des répercussions sur notre santé et notre sécurité, nos activités, l'économie et l'environnement.

Le dessein du secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales est d'aider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur environnement de manière à préserver leur santé et leur sécurité, à optimiser l'activité économique et à améliorer la qualité de l'environnement. Plus particulièrement, le secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales :

- rayonnements ultraviolets), de l'hydrosphère (l'eau) et de la cryosphère (la glace et la neige);
- \succ fournit de l'information sur les états passé, présent et futur de l'environnement physique;
- extrêmes; extrêmes;
- s'engage dans la recherche scientifique sur les causes des phénomènes atmosphériques extrêmes, sur les mécanismes de transport des produits chimiques et des conditions climatiques dans l'atmosphère et dans le monde et, enfin, sur l'incidence de l'activité humaine sur l'environnement atmosphérique;
- Formule des avis sur l'adaptation aux changements météorologiques et climatiques. 10 vant le cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada, deux résultats clés et six sous-résultats vant le cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada.

Suivant le cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada, deux résultats clés et six sous-résultats constituent le secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales :

- Réduire les répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie
- dangers connexes;

 dangers connexes;
- Service de prévisions météorologiques et environnementales connexes de qualité; et
- Améliorer la capacité de la société de s'adapter aux phénomènes météorologiques violents et autres dangers.

¹⁰ Tiré de la description dans le budget principal 2003-2004 du secteur d'activité des prévisions météorologiques et environnementales.

sur le plan d'action. Les premiers investissements dans la recherche sur la conservation de la biodiversité et la surveillance sont faits. On a établi des partenariats clés entre program, sans le Réseau de gestion durable des forêts et l'Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Program, sans oublier des partenariats conclus avec 35 organismes pour des projets individuels.

Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques: On a établi, pour le programme, un projet de cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation axé sur les résultats qui comporte des stratégies de mesure du rendement, des résultats à court et à long terme et des objectifs pour chacune des cinq priorités du programme : changement climatique, contaminants, surveillance, incidence de l'utilisation des ressources et création de compétences. Le cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation axé sur les résultats sera mis en oeuvre en 2004-2005 et révisé au besoin dans le contexte de la phase II de l'Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques.

Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia: Le 2 avril 2003, le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé une contribution de 22,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour la protection de l'air et de l'eau propres, de l'habitat et des espèces, ainsi que pour l'amélioration de la prise de décisions environnementales dans la région du bassin de Georgia, en Colombie-Britannique. Conjugué à appuiera le renouvellement de 8 à 10 millions de dollars d'Environnement Canada, le financement appuiera le renouvellement de l'initiative de l'écosystème du bassin de Géorgia. Un rapport quinquennal rétrospectif sur l'Initiative de l'écosystème du bassin de Georgia. Un rapport quinquennal rétrospectif sur l'Initiative de l'écosystème du bassin de Georgia et été publié en septembre 2003 et le rapport sur les points saillants du Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia l'a été en juin 2004. Les points asillants du Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia entreprendront de 2003 à 2008.

Bassin des Grands Lacs 2020

En 2000, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé l'Initiative du bassin des Grands Lacs 2020, axée avant tout sur une population en bonne santé et qui vise à rétablir la qualité de l'environnement dans des secteurs préoccupants (SP) choisis dans le bassin des Grands Lacs. Grâce à l'intervention combinée de gouvernement à tous les paliers, du secteur privé, des Premières nations, de groupes communautaires et de particuliers, on a rétabli se distinte du bassin des Grands Lacs.

Jusqu'à maintenant, on a rétabli la qualité de l'écosystème du bassin des Grands Lacs.

SP a éré officiellement radié en janvier 2003. Les mesures de rétablissement qui s'imposaient ont aussi été erminées pour le SP de Spanish Harbour et la surveillance se pouruit. On a réalité des progrès dans la remise terminées pour le SP de Spanish Harbour et la surveillance se pouruit. On a réalité des progrès dans la remise terminées pour le SP de Spanish Harbour et la surveillance se pouruit. On a réalité des progrès qualques de puus les SP et ces progrès ont été frenment dans la remise terminées pour le SP et spanisher des Systèmes écologiques de puus les SP et ces progrès ont été frenment dans la remise

refinitees pour le 3r de Spainsir Harbour et la surveiniance se poursuit. On a realité des progres dans la remise en état des systèmes écologiques de tous les SP et ces progrès ont été résumés récemment dans le rapport d'état des systèmes écologiques de tous les SP et ces progrès ont été résumés récemment panlacustre (PAP)

On a publié en 2004, pour les lacs Érié, Ontario et Supérieur, des plans d'aménagement panlacustre (PAP)

décrivant l'état de chaque lac, les causes de la dégradation écologique et les mesures qui s'imposent pour réfabilit de l'aministre, par la company de la comp

On a publié en 2004, pour les lacs Érié, Ontario et Supérieur, des plans d'aménagement panlacustre (PAP) décrivant l'état de chaque lac, les causes de la dégradation écologique et les mesures qui s'imposent pour rétablir la qualité de l'environnement. Des PAP complets ont aussi été publiés en 2000 et 2002 pour les lacs Érié et Supérieur, et en 2002 pour le lac Ontario. Le premier document biennal portant sur le lac Huron a été terminé en 2004. Des pourparlers visant à lancer un programme binational pour le lac St. Clair sont en cours. On a aussi mis en oeuvre une stratégie binationale et multilatérale de surveillance du lac Ontario, que l'on envisage d'adopter comme modèle pour les autres lacs.

Les mesures réglementaires et volontaires prises par le public et l'industrie ont entraîné des réductions importantes des polluants nocifs, notamment de 90 % des BPC, de 83 % du mercure, de 84 % des dioxines/furanes, de 45 % du benzo(a)pyrène et de 65 % de l'hexachlorobenzène depuis 1988.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème d'Environnement Canada,

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

En 2003-2004, les initiatives d'Environnement Canada axées sur l'écosystème ont produit les réalisations suivantes en particulier :

Plan d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique: L'exercice 2003-2004 a marqué le début de la troisième phase du Plan d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique qui est reliée à la production d'une approche communautaire dans cinq domaines thématiques :

- maintenir les partenariats avec 14 organisations du Plan d'assainissement du littoral atlantique et les appuyer par la production de connaissances, la création de compétences, la science axée sur la collaboration et l'action;
- étendre le plan à un nouveau site au Labrador et adopter ou guider des zones côtières et des bassins hydrographiques adjacents, le cas échéant;
- continuer de collaborer avec les coalitions multilatérales qui s'intéressent à des écosystèmes régionaux de plus grande envergure (p. ex., Partenariat pour l'écosystème de la Baie de Fundy, Coalition pour la viabilité du Sud du golfe Saint-Laurent, Conseil du golfe du Maine) et accroître leur capacité, ainsi que créer et maintenir notre « collectif de pratique » en maintenant des initiatives comme l'atelier annuel ou la réunion annuelle du Plan d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique, le Conseil consultatif du Plan d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique, et en étendant leurs activités;
- renforcer la collaboration interministérielle et intergouvernementale pour appuyer les collectivités en poursuivant l'élaboration des initiatives des collectivités durables.

Plan d'action du Saint-Lauvent: Environnement Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada, le ministère de l'Environnement du Québec et le ministère des Ressources naturelles, de la Faune et des Parcs du Québec, à titre de partenaires du programme Suivi de l'état du Saint-Lauvent, ont poursuivi la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action du Saint-Laurent Vision 2000 dans une perspective à long terme. La couverture spatiale et temporelle a été améliorée pour certains indicateurs environnementaux permettant d'assurer le suivi de la qualité de l'éau, des sédiments et des milieux humides. Suite à un atelier scientifique réalisé en décembre 2003, on a lancé une activité de suivi de l'état des rives à l'échelle du bassin Grands Lacs – Saint-Laurent afin de combler une lacure importante à ce niveau. Une nouvelle entente Canada-Québec 2004-2009 sur le Saint-Laurent devrait être conclue d'ici la fin de l'année 2004 et le projet d'entente comporte notamment la poursuite d'un programme conjoint de suivi de l'état de l'écosystème, la mise en notamment la poursuite de navigation durable élaborée au cours de la phase III et l'étude des oeuvre d'une stratégie de navigation durable élaborée au cours de la phase III et l'étude des effets de stress que subissent les écosystèmes du Saint-Laurent.

Plan d'action des Grands Lacs: Le travail relatif aux engagements permanents s'est poursuivi au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004 dans le cas du Plan d'action des Grands Lacs: on a notamment publié le Rapport d'étape sur les plans d'assainissement du Canada pour préparer le renouvellement du programme au cours du prochain exercice. L'encadré ci-dessous contient plus de détails sur le Plan d'action des Grands Lacs.

Initiative des écosystèmes boréaux de l'Ouest : L'Initiative des écosystèmes boréaux de l'Ouest (IEBO) a été lancée en 2003-2004. On a formulé un plan stratégique et terminé des consultations

Contribuer à la compréhension collective de la santé et de la durabilité des rivières du Nord par l'Initiative des écosystèmes des rivières du Nord

Lancée en 1998, l'Initiative des écosystèmes des rivières du Nord (IERN) vise à faciliter la mise en œuvre des mesures et des engagements pris par les gouvernements du Canada, de l'Alberta et des Territoires du Vord-Ouest à la suite des recommandations découlant de l'Étude sur les bassins des rivières du Nord-Ouest à la suite des recommandations découlant de l'Étude sur les bassins des rivières du Nord (EBRN : 1991-1996). Ce programme d'une durée de cinq ans (1998-2003) a permis aux gouvernements de suivre les progrès réalisés à cet égard et de fournir les ressources nécessaires pour combler certaines lacunes auvre les progrès réalisés à cet égard et de fournir les ressources nécessaires pour combler certaines lacunes

aux niveaux de l'information et des connaissances. Par la science, la recherche, les initiatives de réglementation et des politiques mises en œuvre afin de protéger la santé des écosystèmes aquatiques du Mord, et grâce aux diverses études techniques entreprises, l'Ebude sur les bassins des rivières du Mord et l'Initiative sur les écosystèmes des nivières du Mord confribuent depuis plus d'une décennie à notre compréhension collective de la santé et de la durabilité de ces nivières. L'EBRM était un programme scientifique innovateur et pratique qui visait avant tout à répondre à des questions environnementales reflétant à la fois des préoccupations de la société et des besoins scientifiques. L'IERM a permis de faciliter la mise en œuvre des mesures et des engagements par les scientifiques. L'IERM a permis de faciliter la mise en œuvre des mesures et des engagements par les gouvernements du Canada, de l'Alberta et des Territoires du Mord-Ouest pour répondre aux necommandations de l'EBRM. Même si l'IEBRM et l'IERM sont terminées, ces efforts se reflètent dans la masse importante de connaissances qu'elles ont léguées et la sensibilisation qu'elles ont créée dans les masses importante de connaissances qu'elles ont léguées et la sensibilisation qu'elles ont créée dans les passins des rivières du Mord. http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.cs/nature/ecosystems/nrei-iem/index.fr.ptml

Ces initiatives aident les Canadiens à obtenir des résultats grâce à la création de partenariats, à la mise en commun de ressources, à des travaux scientifiques ciblés, à la coordination des efforts, à l'échange d'information et d'expérience et à la production d'une importante base d'appui. Elles aident tous les intervenants à acquérir la capacité nécessaire pour prendre de meilleures décisions et provoquer des changements.

gu avons-nons accompli?

Environnement Canada collabore avec un vaste éventail de gouvernements et de groupes d'intérêt pour réaliser des objectifs communs de six initiatives axées sur l'écosystème au Canada. Les sites Web indiqués ci-dessous contiennent de l'information détaillée au sujet de ces initiatives.

Site Web contenant de l'information détaillée sur le rendement	Initiative axée sur l'écosystème
http://atlantic-webl.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/	on d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique
http://www.slv2000.qc.ca/	Ian d'action du Saint-Laurent
\/\text{\text{Imth.1}}-mer gorq/mirlg/so.cag.co.mo.www/\/:quid	lan d'action des Grands Lacs
http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/boreal (date de lancement : janvier 2005)	nitiative des écosystèmes boréaux de l'Ouest
http://www.pnr- rpn.ec.gc.ca/nature/ecosystems/nr ei-iern/index.fr.html	nitiative des écosystèmes nordiques
mth.xəbnfi idg/missd signoəO/.so.og.oə.nyq.www/\;qbid	lan d'action du bassin de Georgia

adéquates. Le deuxième but prévoit que les pays produiront, d'ici à 2005, un rapport d'étape sur les progrès réalisés au sujet de l'implantation de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et de l'élaboration de plans sur l'efficience de l'utilisation de l'eau. Les objectifs du Canada consisteront à créer de bons modèles de gestion fructueuse de l'eau au Canada et à l'étranger et à développement durable dans le domaine de l'eau. Il faudra à cette fin mobiliser divers partenaires et les convaincre d'appuyer activement la collectivité internationale afin de créer des compétences pour fournir des services adéquats qui ont trait à l'eau, sans oublier le transfert de technologie.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les enjeux reliés à l'eau, visitez : http://www.ec.gc.ca/water f.html.

Planification intégrée de la conservation par des initiatives écosystémiques

Sli-iign's ioup oa

On utilise souvent l'expression planification intégrée de la conservation comme synonyme d'autres expressions comme gestion des écosystèmes, gestion des paysages, approches écosystèmiques et gestion des bassins hydrographiques, par exemple. Toutes ces expressions ont un trait commun, soit qu'elles reposent sur des concepts connexes qui encouragent l'approche systèmique globale de la gestion des ressources. Les paysages terrestres et marins du Canada sont diversifiés et contiennent divers habitats (p. ex., estuaires et forêts) et écosystèmes (p. ex., tentuaires, prairies). Beaucoup de ressources et d'actifs, que ce soit au sol (p. ex., arbres, faune, terres inondées, sols) ou sous le sol ou la mer (p. ex., pétrole et gaz, minéraux, eaux souterraines) sont associés à ces écosystèmes. Le défi consiste à établir une démarche générale qui regroupe les stratégies de gestion plus indépendantes fondées sur les ressources, les espèces, l'habitat ou les sones de protection en un cadre plus global qui aidera à atteindre des buts plus généraux en matière de conservation et de gestion des ressources.

Lue faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Les initiatives axées sur l'écosystème sont des exemples clés de la planification intégrée de la conservation mentionnée ci-dessus. Il s'agit essentiellement d'efforts coopératifs visant à trouver des solutions à des problèmes environnementaux complexes qui touchent des écosystèmes en particulier.

l'environnement, de collaboration et de partage d'information, ainsi que d'établissement de priorités.

Sous le leadership de l'Institut national de recherche sur les eaux, Environnement Canada a lancé le Réseau fédéral de recherche sur l'eau afin de coordonner les activités scientifiques fédérales en la matière. Grâce à un effort de collaboration, des évaluations scientifiques fédérales ont en outre résumé les connaissances scientifiques reliées aux menaces à la qualité de l'eau et à sa disponibilité. On a défini les enjeux, les questions critiques et les défis auxquels font face les chercheurs et les gouvernements dans ces domaines. Ils ont servi de base à l'établissement des chercheurs et les gouvernements fédéral et stimulé les discussions de suivi par l'intermédiaire du priorités pour le gouvernement fédéral et stimulé les discussions de suivi par l'intermédiaire du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement (CCME).

Le Ministère préconise activement l'utilisation durable de l'eau dans des secteurs clés du Canada afin d'assurer que la population canadienne continue d'avoir accès à suffisamment d'eau pour répondre à ses besoins et pour appuyer une économie robuste sans compromettre l'environnement. La création de données de référence sur l'utilisation de l'eau dans tous les secteurs constitue une orientation clé. Le Ministère a terminé une enquête sur l'utilisation et l'établissement des prix des eaux municipales et un rapport national devrait paraître à l'automne l'établissement des prix des eaux municipales et un rapport national devrait paraître à l'automne l'établissement des prix des caux municipales et un rapport national devrait paraître à l'automne de l'utilisation de l'etablissement Canada préconise des instruments et des mesures clès de l'efficience de l'utilisation de l'eau, y compris des critères stratégiques de financement de l'infrastructure, ainsi que la recherche au sujet de l'impact des structures de prix sur l'utilisation de l'eau.

Le Ministère continue de créer et de fournir à la population canadienne, par son site Web et ses publications, de l'information opportune et accessible sur la science, les politiques et les programmes qui ont trait aux eaux douces. Ce site appuie et oriente les décisions efficaces sur l'eau et sa gestion dans tous les secteurs de la société canadienne et exerce une influence générale sur les décisions par l'éducation et la sensibilisation. Au cours de l'année écoulée, le site a reçu presque un million de visiteurs. Environnement Canada met aussi des documents spécialisés à la disposition de personnes, d'éducateurs et de collectivités pour les aider à élaborer leur propre programme de conservation de l'eau et d'éducation. La Trousse du conférencier sur la conservation et l'utilisation efficace de l'eau a été téléchargée plus de l 550 fois en 2003-2004.

Environnement Canada a collaboré avec Affaires étrangères Canada pour gérer avec les États-Unis de nombreux enjeux émergents qui ont trait aux eaux transfrontalières. Environnement Canada a appuyé des efforts diplomatiques déployés pour convaincre le Département d'État américain à demander conjointement un renvoi de la Commission mixte internationale sur la question de la décharge du lac Devils. Le Ministère est aussi intervenu auprès du Département d'État pour demander conjointement un renvoi au sujet du pont Swanton-Alburg sur la baie d'État pour demander conjointement un renvoi au sujet du pont Swanton-Alburg sur la baie de la rivière Rouge qui porte est plans d'étude du Projet d'approvisionnement en eau de la vallée de la rivière Rouge qui porte sur les besoins en eau de la vallée de la rivière Rouge qui porte sur les besoins en eau de la vallée de la rivière Rouge, au Dakota-du-Nord. L'énoncé des incidences environnementales du projet devrait être terminé en

Sur la scène internationale, le Canada est déterminé, comme membre de la collectivité mondiale, à atteindre deux buts globaux qui ont trait à l'eau. Il y a d'abord l'objectif de développement du millénaire qui consiste à réduire de moitié le nombre de personnes sans installations sanitaires

risques pour la population canadienne, la vision reconnaît que l'eau est un élèment d'un écosystème plus vaste et qu'une stratégie intégrée et durable de bonne gouvernance entre niveaux de compétence, « de la source au robinet », s'impose. La démarche à barrières multiples mise au point par les provinces et les territoires par l'entremise du CCME dépasse l'accent mis habituellement sur le traitement de l'eau en faisant ressortir l'importance de protéger les lacs, les rivières et la nappe aquifère qui sont les sources de nos eaux potables et de garantir la mise en place de systèmes de traitement et de distribution efficaces.

Sur la scène fédérale, 19 ministères collaborent pour intégrer davantage les efforts, assurer l'élaboration et l'application continues d'une façon d'appliquer des lignes directrices nationales sur la qualité de l'eau afin de gérer efficacement les défis que pose la gestion des installations et des terres fédérales.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

Au cours de l'année écoulée, Environnement Canada a préconisé activement un cadre de gestion de l'eau au sein de l'administration fédérale. Le cadre est conforme à un consensus qui prend de l'ampleur dans les milieux de la gestion de l'eau, soit que la gestion adaptative, axée sur les problèmes et fondée sur la collaboration – souvent appelée gestion intégrée des ressources en eau. La (GIRE) – constitue maintenant la démarche privilégiée de gestion des ressources en eau. La GIRE offre un cadre de gestion durable de l'eau en mettant à contribution tous les intervenants, clarifiant les responsabilités, améliorant la transparence et établissant un équilibre entre les solutions consensuelles et scientifiques tout en mettant l'accent sur la gestion adaptative.

Environnement Canada collabore avec Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, Santé Canada, ainsi qu'avec des collectivités des Premières nations, pour assurer que celles-ci ont accès à de l'eau potable propre, salubre et sans danger, ainsi qu'à des écosystèmes en bonne santé. Environnement Canada a fourni de l'expertise et des contributions techniques reliées à trois domaines associés à la GIRE où il a de l'expertise, soit la gestion des eaux usées, la protection des eaux de sources et l'utilisation durable de l'eau.

Le Ministère offre un vaste éventail d'instruments et d'outils pour aider d'autres gouvernements et la population canadienne à gérer tous les aspects de l'eau. Environnement Canada et ses partenaires ont assuré une promotion couronnée de succès de l'Indice de la qualité de l'eau du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement comme indicateur de la qualité des eaux choisi par la Table ronde nationale sur l'environnement et l'économie dans le contexte de son initiative pour les indicateurs de l'environnement et du développement durable pour le Canada.

Le Ministère et ses partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux ont contribué, par l'entremise du CCME, à l'élaboration d'une approche intégrée pour fournir de l'eau potable propre, salubre et sans danger. Cet effort de collaboration intitulé « De la source au robinet : l'approche à barrières multiples pour de l'eau potable saine » indique aux propriétaires et aux exploitants de réseaux de distribution d'eau potable comment appliquer le concept de l'approche à barrières multiples aux approvisionnements canadiens en eau potable, de la source au robinet. Le document leur donne aussi la terminologie et les outils nécessaires pour faire connaître leurs activités aux décideurs et aux consommateurs. Le document donne en outre aux décideurs municipaux, provinciaux et fédéraux une structure d'intégration des enjeux reliés à la santé et à municipaux, provinciaux et fédéraux une structure d'intégration des enjeux reliés à la santé et à municipaux,

mondial pour le développement durable engage aussi les pays à élaborer des plans sur l'efficience de l'eau et des plans de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau d'ici à 2005.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

La régie des enjeux liés à l'eau au Canada est complexe et présente de multiples facettes. Les ressources en eau situées à l'intérieur des frontières provinceisles relèvent du contrôle direct des provinces, qui ont la majeure partie de la responsabilité de la gestion quotidienne de l'eau. Sur fédéral ou à l'administration autochtone. Les provinces délèguent en général aux municipalités, avec des niveaux variables de financement et de surveillance, la prestation de services de distribution d'eau potable et d'installations sanitaires. Le gouvernement fédéral se charge des aspects internationaux de la gestion de l'eau et les eaux transfrontalières Canada-États-Unis sont gérées par l'entremise de la Commission mixte internationale. Le Canada a mis en place de nombreux arrangements institutionnels qui aident à traiter des questions de compétence commune sur les eaux transprovinciales. Ces entités comprennent la Régie des eaux des provinces des Prairies, la Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois, le Comité de planification de provinces des Prairies, la Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois, le Comité de planification de la rivière des Outaouais et le Conseil du bassin du fleuve MacKenzie.

Le Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement (CCME) est une importante tribune qui facilite la collaboration fédérale-provinciale-territoriale sur les priorités environnementales d'intérêt national. Le CCME a créé un groupe de travail qui s'occupe des enjeux de la gestion de l'eau, y compris de sa qualité. Environnement Canada collabore aussi avec ses homologues des provinces, des territoires et du secteur de la santé afin d'élaborer des normes rigoureuses sur l'environnement et l'eau potable et d'en promouvoir l'adoption dans la grande maison fédérale, ainsi que dans d'autres administrations et secteurs.

Environnement Canada contribue énormément à la recherche scientifique au sujet des répercussions des activités humaines sur la qualité de l'eau et la santé de l'écosystème. Cette contribution consiste notamment à définir les menaces à la qualité de l'eau et à sa disponibilité. La science joue un rôle vital en aidant tous les paliers de gouvernement à établir des priorités et déterminer des interventions afin d'assurer que les Canadiens ont une eau pure, propre et sans danger.

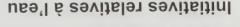
Le Canada et les États-Unis ont de nombreuses voies navigables communes comme les Grands Lacs, une des plus vastes étendues d'eau douce au monde, ainsi que beaucoup de rivières qui constituent la frontière entre les deux pays ou la franchissent. Une coopération et une coordination régionales et fédérales rapprochées dans la gestion des cours d'eau communs demeurent une priorité pour le Ministère. Environnement Canada collabore avec d'autres ministères fédéraux pour établir les réponses du Canada aux défis et aux engagements du Sommet mondial pour le développement durable et aux objectifs de développement du millénaire qui ont trait à l'eau. Environnement Canada joue un rôle important en offrant son expertise en science et en gestion de l'eau.

Qu'avons-nous accompli?

Environnement Canada est le chef de fîle du gouvernement fédéral dans l'établissement d'une vision à long terme d'une eau pure, propre et sans danger pour la population, la nature et l'économie canadienne et en cherchant à réaliser cette vision. Comme elle vise à réduire les

5.2.3 Résultat principal : Écosystèmes prioritaires

Conservation et restauration des écosystèmes prioritaires



Sli-iign's ioup oa

L'eau – sa disponibilité, sa qualité et ses nombreuses utilisations pour les êtres humains et la nature – constitue un enjeu fondamental du développement durable. Elle est essentielle à la vie et à la santé des êtres humains et des écosystèmes.

L'eau est indispensable à la santé humaine. Le maintien de quantités suffisantes d'eau de grande qualité et la protection contre les dangers comme les inondations sont impératifs pour la santé et le mieux-être humains et constituent des enjeux d'importance critique pour la population canadienne. Le rejet, la redistribution et la bioamplification des contaminants constituent des menaces à la qualité de l'eau. Les inondations et les sécheresses ont des répercussions directes sur la santé et le mieux-être de la population canadienne et l'on s'attend à ce que le changement climatique ait à l'avenir un effet à la fois sur la disponibilité de l'eau et sur sa qualité.

L'eau est un élément constituant fondamental des écosystèmes en bonne santé. Même si les rejets de contaminants de sources ponctuelles ont diminué considérablement, d'autres sources importantes de pollution persistent, y compris les substances chimiques et émergentes dont on connaît peu de choses. Des débits suffisants d'eau sont nécessaires pour protéger et maintenir des services écosystémiques importants. Une stratégie fondée sur la gestion des bassins hydrographiques ou des écosystèmes joue un rôle important dans le maintien d'écosystèmes en santé et d'approvisionnements en eau de grande qualité.

La compétitivité de l'économie canadienne repose sur l'accès à des réserves d'eau propre. L'eau est une ressource essentielle pour des secteurs importants de l'économie canadienne comme l'agriculture, les pâtes et papier, le pétrole et le gaz, ainsi que la production d'énergie électrique. La consommation d'eau par habitant est élevée au Canada et finit par avoir des répercussions sur la durabilité de l'infrastructure aquatique et l'accès continu à de l'eau abordable en quantité suffisante est importante pour répondre aux besoins de la population canadienne, de l'économie et de l'environnement. La croissance de la population urbaine pousse le Canada à utiliser davantage des outils de gestion de la demande comme les compteurs et les instruments économiques. L'intendance de l'eau est bonne pour les affaires, ainsi que pour la santé humaine et celle des écosystèmes.

D'autres pays partagent la vision d'une eau pure, propre et sans danger pour les gens et les écosystèmes. Dans l'ensemble, on cherche avant tout à réaliser des progrès pour atteindre l'objectif de développement du millénaire qui a trait à l'eau et celui du Sommet mondial pour le développement durable qui porte sur l'assainissement : ces objectifs visent respectivement à réduire de moitié, d'ici à 2015, le pourcentage des gens qui n'ont pas accès à de l'eau potable réduire de moitié, d'ici à sanitaires adéquates. Le Plan conjoint de mise en oeuvre du Sommet salubre et à des installations sanitaires adéquates. Le Plan conjoint de mise en oeuvre du Sommet

Grands Lacs, par exemple, a contribué à la désignation originale du port comme SP. La première étape de la remise en état d'un site a consisté à effectuer des recherches sur les effets biologiques, ou sur la perte d'habitat par une combinaison d'évaluations des collectivités benthiques et de biodosages de sédiments en laboratoire. Cette connaissance a déterminé qu'il fallait nettoyer. Pour élaborer des critères de nettoyage spécifiques aux sites, il a fallu comprendre l'étendue spatiale de la contamination et le lien entre celle-ci et ses effets aur les organismes. La science a déterminé la perte d'habitat et a guidé les partenaires dans leur processus décisionnel. Abitibi Consolidated Inc., Northern Wood Preservers Inc., et les Chemins de fer nationaux du Canada, ainsi qu'Environnement Canada et le ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario, ont conjugué leurs efforts pour remettre le secteur en état. Les travaux visaient à isoler la source de contamination, nettoyer les sédiments remettre le secteur en état. Les travaux visaient à isoler la source de contamination, nettoyer les sédiments

dollars au projet de remise en état des sédiments. La surveillance environnementale a joué un rôle fondamental dans le projet autant pendant qu'après les travaux de construction. La surveillance a garanti que le projet n'avait pas d'effets indésirables sur l'écosystème. La surveillance à long terme des sédiments sur place pour remise à l'état naturel se poursuit, mais les résultats préliminaires ont indiqué que les effets biologiques confirmés sont très réduits ou inexistants.

contaminés et mettre en valeur l'habitat du poisson. Entre 1997 et 2004, on a consacré plus de 20 millions de

QUETE D'EXCELLENCE DANS LA GESTION DES SCIENCES ET DE LA TECHNOLOGIE (S-T)

Les grands enjeux auxquels font face les Canadiens – comme l'eau propre, le changement climatique et les maladies émergentes – transcendent de plus en plus les mandats de multiples ministères et les frontières des disciplines scientifiques traditionnelles. Environnement Canada reconnaît qu'il y a des avantages évidents à collaborer avec d'autres ministères et organismes, ainsi que des partenaires de l'extérieur, pour relever ces défis. En 2003, on a créé le Conseil interministériel des sous-ministres adjoints sur l'intégration des S-T afin de catalyser et d'appuyer des initiatives de S-T qui mobilisent et intégration des J-T afin de catalyser et l'administration fédérale et d'aider à s'acquitter des responsabilités fédérales dans des enjeux l'administration qui, depuis son lancement, cherche à renforcer la collaboration en S-T dans six d'intégration qui, depuis son lancement, cherche à renforcer la collaboration en S-T dans six grands dossiers prioritaires : maladies de la faune, espèces exotiques envahissantes, eau, changement climatique, gestion des océans et S-T dans le Nord.

Environnement Canada cherche aussi à encourager une collaboration plus étroite entre les exécutants d'activités de S-T environnementales (universités, gouvernements, industrie) à l'appui des priorités du développement durable. En 2003-2004, Environnement Canada a parrainé avec des universités deux ateliers couronnés de succès pour agir sur leurs orientations et étendre les possibilités d'une approche plus cohérente de la recherche dans les sciences environnementales reliées aux besoins du Ministère et y a participé. Le Ministère a parrainé un atelier supplémentaire avec Génome Canada afin d'établir un programme national de recherche en génomique environnementale. Pour faciliter l'échange de connaissances sur les mécanismes d'établissement de réseaux régionaux de sciences environnementales et les défis qu'ils présentent, Environnement Canada a organisé une séance de formation à l'intention d'un groupe de gestionnaires chargés des stratégies régionales de réseautage entre Environnement Canada et les universités.

♣ Pour en savoir davantage, consultez : http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech.

Tableau 1 : Recommandations canadiennes pour la qualité de l'environnement, de mars 2003 à avril 2004

7 CIBILI	1 007 IIIAN N 000°	
Recommandation	*eèilduq	En préparation
Eau	te supinsoganine et méthylique): éther méthyl- tertiobutylique	éthoxylats d'alcool*; aluminium; dimethenamide; disopropanolamine*; cadre d'orientation pour la gestion du phosphore dans les systèmes d'eau douce; imidaclopride; cadre d'orientation sur recommandations acorégionales sur le phosphore pour l'Ontario, sulfolane*; uranium; révision des protocoles sur la vie aquatique
Sédiments	.O.S	indice de la qualité des sédiments
IoS	.0.2	benzène; hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques cancérogènes; diisopropanolamine [†] ; éthylbenzène; propylèneglycol; sulfolane [†] ; toluène; uranium; xylènes; révisions des protocoles
sussiT	.O.S	.O.S

^{*} Publié sous les auspices du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'Environnement (CCME) † En partenariat avec l'industrie.

La science et les partenariats convergent aussi dans nos « Initiatives sur les écosystèmes » qui visent à protéger les écosystèmes au Canada. Ces initiatives aident les Canadiens à obtenir des résultats environnementaux par des partenariats, la mise en commun de ressources, des travaux scientifiques ciblés, la coordination des efforts, l'échange d'information et d'expériences, ainsi que la création d'une vaste assise de soutien. Elles aident tous les intervenants à acquérir la capacité nécessaire pour prendre de meilleures décisions et provoquer des changements.

Dans le contexte de l'Initiative des Grands Lacs 2020, par exemple, il reste 10 secteurs préoccupants au Canada, 26 aux États-Unis et cinq autres qui sont communs aux deux pays. Deux ont été radiés : le port de Collingwood et Severn Sound, en Ontario. Il y a eu d'importants progrès dans d'autres secteurs préoccupants. Sans compter qu'ils protègent l'eau, l'air et les terres dans la région des Grands Lacs, les plans d'assainissement ont aidé à instiller dans les collectivités un sentiment d'intendance de l'environnement et de fierté à l'égard des progrès réalisés vers la radiation. Beaucoup de collectivités envisagent maintenant une radiation possible au cours des cinq à 10 prochaînes années et tous les participants, du niveau fédéral à l'échelon communautaire, visent à concrétiser ce but.

Science et partenariats en action Le concept substitut de remise en état de Northern Wood Preservers (NOWPARC)

Les Grands Lacs constituent une ressource naturelle riche et précieuse. Les activités humaines dans la région sont toutefois des dacteurs de stress pour l'écosystème des Grands Lacs. L'Accord Canada-États-Unis relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs établit l'intention de chaque pays de rétablir et de conserver l'intégrité chimique, physique et biologique de l'écosystème du bassin des Grands Lacs. En 1987, on a modifié l'Accord pour y intégret l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre de Plans d'assainissement (PA) pour les secteurs préoccupants

L'élaboration de PA oblige les organismes gouvernementaux, l'industrie et le public à définir des buts reliés à l'utilisation de l'eau ou des résultats environnementaux souhaités, et à comprendre les agresseurs environnementaux qui ont des répercussions sur ces résultats souhaités afin de discuter d'activités de remise en état et de les mettre en oeuvre. La contamination des sédiments dans le port de Thunder Bay, un des SP des état et de les mettre en oeuvre. La contamination des sédiments dans le port de Thunder Bay, un des SP des

évaluations scientifiques portant sur un examen de 10 ans et l'évaluation SIE du programme des pâtes et papier, les dioxines et les furanes, les éclosions de goût et d'odeur dans le lac Ontario, des composés odoriférants d'algue, sans oublier une évaluation de délimitation des incidences de l'aquiculture en eau douce sur l'environnement canadien. Environnement Canada a aussi publié d'aquiculture en eau douce sur l'environnement canadien. Environnement Canada a aussi publié d'envergure des pressions exercées sur nos approvisionnements en eau, y compris des menaces comme l'exportation d'eau, les barrages et les réservoirs, les séchercesses et les inondations, les utilisations municipales et industrielles, ainsi que tout un éventail de pratiques d'utilisation des terres et d'incidences du changement climatique.

Environnement Canada a aussi dirigé la création d'une série d'« ateliers d'établissement de liens entre les sciences de l'eau et la politique » pour le compte du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement (CCME) afin de créer un moyen d'assurer que la science éclaire davantage les décisions. Les ateliers visaient à offrir un moyen de présenter aux praticiens (gestionnaires de politiques et de programmes à tous les paliers de gouvernement et d'autres organisations) les comnaissances scientifiques récentes sur un sujet donné qui leur permettraient de définir leurs besoins en recherche aux gestionnaires. Les cinq ateliers qui ont eu lieu portaient sur les incidences de l'agriculture sur la qualité de l'eau (Québec, janvier 2002), la réutilisation et le recyclage de l'eau (Calgary, mai 2002), le réutilisation et le recyclage de l'eau (Calgary, mai 2002), le réutilisation de le l'eau (Pancouver, octobre 2002).

Pour en savoir davantage, consultez http://www.amap.no.

DÉTERMINER CE QUE NOUS POUVONS Y FAIRE

Pour géret l'environnement de façon à conserver et à protéger la santé de l'écosystème aquatique, il faut savoir ce qui change et pourquoi. Pour atténuer ces incidences de l'activité humaine, il faut un cadre multidirectionnel d'aide à la décision et des outils afin de déterminer des solutions et de mettre au point des techniques innovatrices de remise en état et de prévention qui conviennent aux problèmes particuliers de chaque domaine. Durant toutes les phases, il faut une science convergente pour assurer que les meilleurs conseils sont disponibles afin d'appuyer la prise de décision. En s'appuyant sur les grandes leçons tirées de la recherche, Environnement la prise de décision. En s'appuyant sur les grandes leçons tirées de la recherche, Environnement Canada conçoit des solutions et des valeurs de référence fondées sur la science et diffuse un vaste ensemble d'instruments, de directives et de solutions scientifiques pour l'adoption de mesures de correction ou de prévention.

Environnement Canada joue un rôle de premier plan dans ce domaine en collaborant avec des partenaires du secteur public (fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux) et de l'industrie afin de moderniser les Recommandations canadiennes pour la qualité de l'environnement qui ont trait à l'eau, aux sédiments, à la faune consommatrice de biote aquatique et au sol. En 2003-2004, on a terminé deux recommandations canadiennes pour la qualité de l'environnement et 21 autres étaient en préparation (voir tableau 1). La révision des protocoles suivis pour élaborer des Recommandations canadiennes sur la qualité de l'eau face à la protection de la vie aquatique et des Recommandations canadiennes sur la qualité des sols portant sur la protection de la santé humaine et de celle de l'environnement se poursuivait. On a en outre mis au point un Indice de la qualité des sédiments comme outil pour produire des rapports uniformes sur la qualité des sédiments fondés sur une série de recommandations en la matière.

(santé de l'écosystème aquatique, eau de source destinée à la consommation, eaux utilisées à des fins récréatives, agricoles et industrielles), et des bassins hydrographiques (secteurs industriel et agricole, zones protégées, eaux de source urbaines et rurales, etc.). Statistique Canada complétera ce travail par de l'information tirée d'enquêtes démographiques ciblées portant sur les utilisations de l'eau et provenant de secteurs importants, ainsi que sur les répercussions économiques du maintien d'une qualité suffisante pour rendre durables ces utilisations principales de l'eau.

EVALUER POURQUOI LES CHOSES CHANGENTExécution de rechevehes et diffusion des vésultats: Une fois que l'on a constaté concrètement les changements que aubissent les écosystèmes après avoir établi « ce qui change », le défi suivant consiste à effectuer des recherches pertinentes pour déterminer le pourquoi de ces auivant consiste à effectuer les connaissances ainsi acquises aux responsables des décisions sur les changements et transfèrer les connaissances ainsi acquises aux responsables des décisions sur les

Comme orientation générale, Environnement Canada collabore avec les milieux généraux des sciences de l'environnement à la mise en place de mécanismes qui rendront plus efficaces et efficients les travaux de recherche sur l'environnement grâce à des activités de réseautage et de collaboration. Le Ministère a étendu récemment as présence en recherche sur les côtes ouest et l'Université de Victoria afin d'établir le Centre de recherche d'impact de l'eau et du climat l'Université de Victoria afin d'établir le Centre de recherche d'impact de l'eau et du climat l'Université de Victoria afin d'établir le Centre de recherche d'impact de l'eau et du climat les l'Université de Victoria afin d'établir le Centre de recherche à concrétiser pour les canadiens les incidences du personnel à Victoria. Le CRIEC cherche à concrétiser pour les recherche hydrologique et interdisciplinaire fondée sur l'environnement par les partenariats et la collaborations avec le fédéral, les provinces et les universités. Sur la côte est, l'INRE s'est inspiré collaborations antérieures avec l'Institut des rivières du Canada et a déménagé plusieurs membres de son personnel à l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick où ils dirigent un Programme de recherche sur les incidences cumulatives et la biodiversité aquatique qui collabore activement avec la région de l'Atlantique d'Environnement Canada et de nombreux autres partenaires.

Dans le contexte du programme élargi, le Ministère crée de nouvelles connaissances portant sur des domaines d'intérêt clés pour la santé de l'écosystème. Mentionnons notamment des études sur le traitement des eaux usées, y compris la présence de produits chimiques pharmaceutiques et la réduction de leur concentration par le traitement, les méthodes nouvelles d'élimination de l'ammoniac des eaux usées (pour appuyer la LCPE), les techniques innovatrices des petits systèmes de traitement des eaux usées et l'optimisation des procédés de digestion des boues. Plus d'une centaine de personnes représentant des ministères fédéraux, les gouvernements d'une centaine de personnes représentant des ministères fédéraux, les gouvernements organismismes vivants nouveaux sur les écosystèmes (EOVNE) et les étapes suivantes sur la science, la politique et la gouvernance.

Pour en savoir davantage, consultez : http://www.nwri.ca/publications/keyreports-f.html.

Évaluations scientifiques: Les évaluations scientifiques visent avant tout à créer, examiner, interpréter et résumer des connaissances scientifiques portant sur des questions environnementales d'intérêt primordial ou nouveau. Elles sont le grand moyen de communiquer aux scientifiques et aux décideurs des réponses à la question « Pourquoi les écosystèmes changent-ils? ». Au cours de la période de planification, Environnement Canada a terminé des changent-ils? ». Au cours de la période de planification, Environnement Canada a terminé des

- 95 - 9geq estion 5.2 : Le secteur d'activité de la nature

rapport intégré sur les éléments d'un tel cadre et comportant des recommandations à cet égard, ainsi qu'en organisant un atelier fructueux du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'Environnement sur l'indice de la qualité de l'eau. En 2003, Environnement Canada a établi le Réseau de référence des données nationales sur la qualité de l'eau (RRDNQE) qui répond au besoin d'avoir secès à de l'information améliorée en réunissant et fournissant de l'information tirée de la toile sur les activités de surveillance de la qualité de l'eau des gouvernements provinciaux, territoriaux et fédéral. Les partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux ont testé et vérifié le réseau en 2003. Des efforts de traduction en cours visent à donner accès au réseau par le Web au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005.

RésEau: L'information et l'expertise sur l'eau au Canada sont de nature extrêmement horizontale et les intervenants représentent un vaste éventail de ministères, d'administrations et de groupes. Le RésEau est un portail Web conçu pour démontrer le partage, la découverte, la consultation et l'utilisation d'information sur l'eau provenant d'organismes fédéraux, provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux, de groupes bénévoles, de l'industrie, des universités et d'autres partenaires consentants. Il s'agit de la seule initiative à base de savoir qui fait partie du programme fédéral du Gouvernement en direct. Sous la direction d'Environnement Canada, un programme fédéral du Gouvernement en direct. Sous la direction d'Environnement Canada, un programme fédéral du Gouvernement en direct. Sous la direction d'Environnement Canada, un procis (p. ex., responsables des politiques sur l'eau, gestionnaires associés à des auditoires cibles scientifiques qui s'intéressent à l'eau, industrie, jeunes et toute la population canadienne) grâce à des applications et des outils communs, favorisera la mise en oeuvre des principes de l'Infrastructure canadienne de données géospatiales (ICDG) et intégrera les données et l'information sur l'eau entre certaines administrations.

Création d'indicateurs environnementaux: Les indicateurs environnementaux sont un moyen efficace de transformer des données complexes sur l'environnement en instruments de communication et de décision faciles à utiliser. Des programmes d'indicateurs environnementaux sont aujourd'hui en place dans tout le Canada et sur la scène internationale. Le défi consiste à réunir un grand nombre de ces initiatives d'élaboration d'indicateurs pour ainsi pouvoir brosser un tableau national cohèrent de la durabilité en environnement. Comme point de départ de l'élaboration d'un jeu plus complet d'indicateurs, Environnement Canada a regroupé départ de l'élaboration d'un jeu plus complet d'indicateurs environnement dans un rapport intitulé « Les indicateurs de la Série nationale des indicateurs thématiques, 2003 » qui présente une intitulé « Les indicateurs de l'etat actuel de l'environnement au Canada, tout en montrant les liens entre les secteurs d'intérêt.

Initiative nationale sur les indicateurs de la qualité de l'eau : A la suite des recommandations du rapport publié par la TRNEE en 2003 sur les Indicateurs de l'environnement et du développement durable, le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé, dans son budget 2004, à mettre au point un jeu d'indicateurs environnementaux, notamment sur la qualité de l'eau, la qualité de l'air et les gaz à effet de serre, et à produire des rapports périodiques à ce sujet. Environnement Canada pilote cet effort avec la contribution importante de Statistique Canada et s'inspire de l'Indice de la qualité de l'eau (IQE) du CCME pour évaluer de façon significative les s'inspire de l'Indice de la qualité de l'eau (IQE) du CCME pour évaluer de façon significative les commèca de surveillance et les constatations établies dans les rapports. Les travaux commenceront en 2004-2005 et le premier rapport devrait paraître à l'autonne 2005. Environnement Canada concevra et mettra en oeuvre un réseau national réservé exclusivement à auvieillance de la qualité de l'eau et axé avant tout sur les utilisations principales de l'eau at axé avant tout sur les utilisations principales de l'eau at axé avant tout sur les utilisations principales de l'eau

(y compris les organisations non gouvernementales et les milieux universitaires) pour échanger de l'information, établir des priorités en matière de surveillance et de recherche et fournir en temps utile et de façon intégrée des renseignements et des avis aux décideurs.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

comprennent les suivantes:

DÉTERMINER CE QUI CHANGE:

Surveillance de la qualité de l'environnement, recherche et déclarations connexes: Le Bureau de coordination (BC) du Réseau d'évaluation et de surveillance écologiques (RESE)

d'Environnement Canada collabore avec des partenaires d'un bout à l'autre du Canada pour améliorer l'efficacité de la surveillance des écosystèmes. Les réalisations de 2003-2004

- > l'ajout de 17 nouvelles parcelles de surveillance de la biodiversité forestière, ce qui en porte le total à 200 et augmente le nombre total de partenaires du RESE à 382;
- Le site Web du RESE demeure un outil répandu de mobilisation de partenaires, car il a accueilli 688 672 visiteurs.
- On a continué de rendre les données de surveillance au Canada de plus en plus comparables en préconisant sept protocoles normalisés du RESE pour la surveillance des écosystèmes, y compris des protocoles pour la phénologie des plantes, la diversité des espèces d'anoures et la phénologie des cris, les taux annuels de décroissance, la santé des arbres et la température du sol. On a aussi élaboré et mis à l'essai des protocoles portant sur les invertébrés benthiques aquatiques et les lichens corticoles.
- En collaboration avec des partenaires du réseau, le BC du RESE a contribué à produire cinq évaluations du statut et des tendances d'écosystèmes. Il a aussi produit le deuxième numéro spécial du journal international Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, qui a porté sur « le contrôle des changements écologiques au Canada ». Le numéro spécial contenait 22 rapports de surveillance et d'évaluation de changements d'écosystèmes provenant de partenaires du Canada. On a publié d'autres évaluations :
- L'application de l'indice de la qualité des eaux du CCME dans le bassin du Mackenzie : La santé et le déclin des forêts : Rapport de l'atelier et de la visite sur le terrain Muskoka 2000.
- > RESE: Surveiller la biodiversité dans les forêts canadiennes.
- > Évaluation de la situation générale des moules d'eau douce (Unionacea) au Canada

Ces évaluations sont disponibles à <u>http://www.eman-rese.ca/rese/reports/publications/intro.html</u>. On peut aussi communiquer avec le Bureau de coordination du RESE à : <u>eman@ec.gc.ca</u>.

Progrès de la surveillance de la qualité de l'eau à l'échelon national et de les étendre par relier les réseaux de surveillance de la qualité de l'eau à l'échelon national et de les étendre par l'élaboration d'un cadre pancanadien de surveillance de la qualité de l'eau en terminant un

accepté de se charger des permis prévus à la LPEA, a ainsi accepté de jouer un rôle de premier plan en aidant le Canada à s'acquitter de ses engagements à l'égard de l'environnement de l'Antarctique.

- Pour en savoir davantage sur l'environnement de l'Antarctique, consultez : http://www.ec.gc.ca/international/regorgs/antarctic/lantarctic_f.htm.
- Pour en savoir davantage au sujet de la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité, consultez : http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/bco/fr/activities/ProjectsDomestCBS.cfm.

5.2.2 Résultat principal : Santé des écosystèmes

Comprendre et réduire les incidences de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes



Santé des écosystèmes

Cli tipp's ioup of

De quoi s'agit-il?

La capacité de garantir un environnement sain et propre à la population canadienne dépend de notre faculté de comprendre les répercussions, sur les écosystèmes, des facteurs de stress causés par l'activité humaine et de transfèrer ces connaissances à la population canadienne et à la communauté mondiale. C'est alors seulement qu'il sera possible de les intégrer à la prise de décisions. Il est crucial de comprendre la structure de l'écosystème, ses processus et ses fonctions, ainsi que les répercussions des activités économiques, pour assurer une gestion axée sur l'écosystème efficace et d'une importance fondamentale pour la prise de décisions éclairées.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

- etablir « ce qui change » dans les écosystèmes et à veiller à ce que les Canadiens reçoivent renseignements et avis en temps utile sur l'état et les tendances de la santé des écosystèmes;
- évaluer « pourquoi les choses se produisent ou changent » et à faire progresser la connaissance scientifique des incidences de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes;
- déterminer « ce qu'on peut y faire » et à fournir des avis et des solutions scientifiques qui contribueront à atténuer les incidences de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes;
- « assuver l'excellence de la gestion de l'activité scientifique et technologique » et à veiller à ce que la gestion stratégique des sciences et de la technologie à Environnement Canada soit harmonisée avec la politique fédérale dans ce domaine.

Environnement Canada collabore avec les autres ministères fèdéraux, les provinces et les territoires (p. ex., individuellement ou collectivement par l'intermédiaire du Conseil canadien des ministres de l'environnement), des réseaux scientifiques d'étude de l'environnement et le public

- surveillance et contrôle convergents de l'eau, de l'air et du biote pour confirmer la présence de pesticides, déterminer les expositions à ceux-ci et valider des modèles prédictionnels et des données connexes sur la contamination possible;
- surveillance et recherche visant à préciser les effets, le sort, les voies et la présence des pesticides dans le biote et des écosystèmes et des sites vulnérables du Canada;
- recherche visant à améliorer et raffiner les méthodes, les démarches et les techniques d'évaluation des risques environnementaux dans le cas des pesticides d'usage courant et qui appuient les normes relatives au niveau de risque acceptable.

Les décideurs et les organismes de réglementation utilisent ces connaissances pour prendre des décisions éclairées sur l'utilisation des pesticides dans l'environnement. 9

La Loi sur la protection de l'environnement en Antarctique : L'Antarctique est un vaste continent recouvert de glace, renommé pour ses pingouins et sa beauté inaltèrée. Depuis quelques années, l'Antarctique suscite de plus en plus d'intérêt, autant dans les milieux de la

recherche scientifique que dans ceux de l'industrie touristique florissante. Compte tenu de la fragilité de ses écosystèmes, les milieux internationaux se sont concertés pour protéger l'Antarctique et pour assurer que l'on réduise au minimum les incidences néfastes des activités humaines. Trente pays ont ratifié le Protocole de Madrid (communément appelé « Protocole au Traité sur l'Antarctique relatif à la protection de l'environnement ») signé en 1991. Très intéressé à appuyer ces efforts mondiaux, le intéressé à appuyer ces efforts mondiaux, le Canada a ratifié le Protocole de Madrid en



décembre 2003, dans le contexte de l'engagement qu'il a pris de maintenir l'Antarctique comme réserve naturelle pour la science et la paix.

Afin de ratifier le Protocole de Madrid, le Canada a dû adopter une mesure législative pour permettre au gouvernement fédéral de se charger des activités des Canadiens, ainsi que des navires et des aéronefs canadiens, dans l'Antarctique. Présentée par les ministres de l'Environnement et des Affaires étrangères, la Loi sur la protection de l'environnement en Antarctique (LPEA) oblige tous les Canadiens et toutes les expéditions dirigées par des Canadiens à détenir un permis de présence dans l'Antarctique. La LPEA et son règlement d'application ont mis en place les interdictions et les autres exigences établies dans le Protocole de Madrid, comme l'interdiction d'endommager des lieux historiques ou celle de causer de l'interférence nuisible à la faune de l'Antarctique. La LPEA établit aussi un régime de permis qui oblige à produire des évaluations environnementales, des plans de gestion des déchets et des plans d'intervention en cas d'urgence environnementale et à les faire approuver avant que des activités canadiennes puissent se dérouler dans l'Antarctique. Environnement Canada, qui a activitée canadiennes puissent se dérouler dans l'Antarctique. Environnement Canada, qui a activitée canadiennes puissent se dérouler dans l'Antarctique. Environnement Canada, qui a

Pour en savoir davantage au sujet du Fonds sur les pesticides, consultez : $\underline{http://greenlanedev/water/en/manage/pesticides/f_pest.htm}.$

fédéral/provincial/territorial/autochtone sur l'accès et le partage des avantages qui a eu lieu à Ottawa en septembre 2003.

L'Initiative sur les normes agroenvironnementales nationales: Conjuguant leurs efforts dans le contexte du Cadre stratégique pour l'agriculture, les gouvernements et l'industrie cherchent à accélérer les efforts visant à réduire les risques agricoles et à produire des avantages pour les ressources en eau, le sol, l'air et la biodiversité du Canada. L'Initiative sur les normes agroenvironnementales nationales émane d'un partenariat conclu avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada et est dotée d'un engagement de 25 millions de dollars sur quatre ans. Le fonds doit servir à élaborer des normes sur les pesticides, la qualité et la conservation de protocole d'entente signé en 2003-2004 par Environnement Canada, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada et le Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor énonce la volonté de collaborer, de mettre au point des normes, des techniques et des outils nouveaux à participation volontaire, ainsi que de nouvelles capacités afin de réduire les risques en agriculture?

Collaboration face aux pesticides: Au Canada, la gestion des pesticides est le fruit des efforts conjugués d'un certain nombre de ministères fédéraux et provinciaux. Environnement Canada appuie Santé Canada en réalisant de nombreuses activités à vocation scientifique et stratégique et su coordonnant ses efforts avec l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire (ARLA) de Santé Canada. Cette collaboration inclut la signature, entre Environnement Canada et l'ARLA de l'échange d'information et de conseils et à promouvoir de solides relations de travail entre Environnement Canada et l'ARLA en ce qui concerne les produits antiparasitaires, la gestion des Environnement canada et l'ARLA en ce qui concerne les produits antiparasitaires, la gestion des ravageurs et les activités connexes reliées à la conservation et à la protection de l'environnement.

Le Ministère collabore avec l'ARLA, d'autres ministères fédéraux, les provinces et les territoires, l'industrie et le public pour promouvoir d'autres stratégies de lutte antiparasitaire et de produire des données et des conseils scientifiques afin d'encourager l'utilisation responsable des pesticides. L'Initiative sur les normes agroenvironnementales nationales, par exemple, est le fruit d'un partenariat conclu avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada et doté d'un engagement de 25 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, dont une partie sera réservée à l'élaboration de normes sur l'utilisation améliorée et mieux coordonnée des pesticides dans le secteur agricole.⁸

Environnement Canada démontre aussi sa stratégie de collaboration en recherche sur les pesticides par le Fonds sur les pesticides, partenariat avec les provinces, les milieux universitaires et l'industrie. Le Fonds sur les pesticides (FP) est une nouvelle activité lancée par Environnement Canada pour appuyer des programmes qui aident à créer une base de données plus générale d'information scientifique afin de mieux évaluer les incidences des pesticides sur l'ensemble l'environnement. En 2003-2004, la surveillance des pesticides a porté avant tout sur l'ensemble prédéterminé suivant de priorités d'Environnement Canada reliées à la surveillance et au contrôle des pesticides, ainsi qu'à la recherche en la matière :

⁷ Pour en savoir davantage sur le Cadre stratégique pour l'agriculture, consultez : http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : https://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : https://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : https://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : https://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire, consultez : https://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pnnra-8 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Agence de réglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire davantage sur l'Agence de reglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire davantage sur l'Agence de reglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire davantage sur l'Agence de reglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire davantage sur l'Agence de reglementation de la lutte antiparasitaire davantage sur l'Agence de reglementation de la lutte davantage davantage de la lutte davantage davantage de la lutte davantage davantage davantage de la lutte davantage davant

prioritaires, des voies d'invasion et des espèces exotiques envahissantes pour complèter les projets de plan d'action. Les ministres ont demandé que la version finale de la stratégie leur soit soumise en septembre 2004 et que les plans d'action suivent en septembre 2005.

Travailler ensemble pour faire face à la menace des espèces exotiques envahissantes (EEE)

Pour relever les défis nouveaux et de plus en plus lourds que posent les espèces exotiques envahissantes, les administrations mettent en commun leurs expériences et les leçons apprises, dégagent une compréhension traditionnels. La coopération interministérielle et multilatérale devient de plus en plus importante pour faire face commune des défis et cherchent à intégrer et à conjuguer leurs efforts entre les secteurs de compérance pour faire face traditionnels. La coopération interministérielle et multilatérale devient de plus en plus importante pour faire face sanglier d'Europe, la carpe asiatique, l'ascidie plissée, la salicaire pourpre et l'euphorbe ésule. Il est aussi sanglier d'Europe, la carpe asiatique, l'ascidie plissée, la salicaire pourpre et l'euphorbe ésule. Il est aussi introduites au Canada à dessein ou par inadvertance. Les voies d'invasion prioritaires définies dans les plans d'action proposés comprennent la navigation, le commerce des aquariums et des jardins d'eau, le poisson d'action proposés comprennent la navigation, le commerce des aquariums et des jardins d'eau, le poisson d'action proposés comprennent la navigation, le commerce des aquariums et des jardins d'eau, le poisson et commerce des animaux sauvages ou domestiques. L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, le commerce des animaux sauvages ou domestiques. L'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, le commerce des animaux sauvages ou domestiques. L'Agence canadienne des forêts, Agriculture et Agroslimentaire Canada, Parcs Canada, l'Agence des aervices frandés. Affaires fud Mord Canada, action proposés contraines et du Nord Canada, le ministère de la Défense nationale, Affaires étrangères Canada, Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada et Environnement Canada sont au nombre des organismes fédéraux participants.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes, consultez le projet de Stratégie de http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/fr/activities/addressing.cfm.

Accès et partuge des avantages: L'accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB). Cet enjeu émergent a attiré énormément d'attention au cours du Sommet mondial de 2002 sur le développement durable et de la Septième réunion de la Conférence des parties à la CDB (février 2004). À la suite de ces deux réunions importantes, la collectivité internationale a lancé le processus de négociation portant sur un régime international d'accès et de partage des avantages (APA). Les parties à la CDB ont ressources génétiques du monde tout en encourageant les pays en développement à mettre en ressources génétiques du monde tout en encourageant les pays en développement à mettre en valeur et à appuyer leur industrie de la biotechnologie. Dirigé par le Bureau de la Convention sur valeur et à appuyer leur industrie de la biotechnologie. Dirigé par le Bureau de la Convention sur la biodiversité (BCB), le Canada a joué un rôle de premier plan en développement à mettre en environnementaux, économiques et sociaux nationaux pendant les négociations et en orientant environnementaux. Une réalisation importante du Canada a consisté à inclure une formulation qui appuie la participation efficace des peuples autochtones.

En 2004, Environnement Canada a lancé un processus stratégique national qui vise principalement à définir les domaines d'intérêt particulier du Canada dans le contexte de l'APA. En organisant des séances d'information dans l'ensemble des provinces et des territoires, le BCB a informé les provinces et les territoires des possibilités et des défis que présente l'élaboration d'une politique nationale sur l'APA. Le BCB a aussi lancé plusieurs activités nationales d'élaboration de politiques sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (financées par la Stratégie d'élaboration de politiques sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (financées par la Stratégie canadienne en matière de biotechnologie), y compris un atelier

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Programme du patrimoine naturel: Le capital naturel du Canada joue un rôle fondamental dans la stabilité économique et sociale. Le Canada a une responsabilité globale de protéger et de conserver la nature. Par le Programme du patrimoine naturel, le gouvernement fédéral cherche à mieux intégrer toutes les activités de protection, de conservation et d'exploitation durable des ressources naturelles du pays. Au gouvernement du Canada, plus de 20 ministères ont un mandat précis sur le plan de la conservation de la nature et tous ont une responsabilité en matière de développement durable.

Le Programme du patrimoine naturel vise à promouvoir une gestion intégrée des ressources par tous les secteurs responsables de la mise en valeur durable des ressources naturelles et des décisions sur l'utilisation des terres. Il appuie la mise en œuvre continue de la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité et favorise les stratégies fédérales de développement durable en appuyant un programme plus cohérent pour le volet nature du programme environnemental.

Le programme porte avant tout sur les quatre priorités suivantes : ressources vivantes sauvages, intendance des terres publiques et privées, zones protégées et activités scientifiques. Dans ces contextes, nous cherchons à élaborer des politiques et des stratégies horizontales qui témoignent d'une stratégie à guichet unique pratiquée par Environnement Canada.

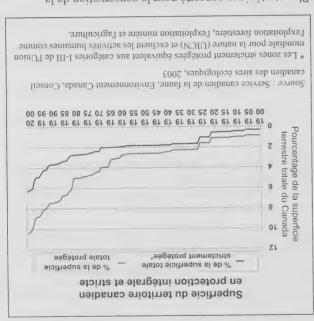
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Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

Réduction des menaces posées par les espèces exotiques envahissantes Selon l'UICM – l'Union mondiale pour la nature – les espèces exotiques envahissantes constituent la deuxième menace en importance pour la biodiversité, après la perte d'habitats. Les espèces exotiques sont des espèces introduites par l'intervention humaine (accidentelle ou délibérée) en dehors de leur distribution naturelle passée ou actuelle. Les espèces exotiques en délibérée) en dehors de leur distribution naturelle passée ou actuelle. Les espèces exotiques en envahissantes (p. ex., longicorne étoilé de Chine) sont les espèces exotiques dont l'introduction ou la propagation menace l'environnement, l'économie et la société, y compris la santé humaine.

Le nombre des espèces exotiques envahissantes au Canada continue d'augmenter et il reste beaucoup de travail à faire pour s'attaquer aux principales voies d'introduction des espèces. Avec ses partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux, Environnement Canada a réalisé d'importants progrès vers l'adoption d'une stratégie complète, coordonnée et intégrée sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes au Canada. L'élaboration de la stratégie met l'accent sur la coopération entre niveaux de compétence dans le contexte de laquelle l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans et la province d'Ontario jouent les rôles de premier plan. En septembre 2003, au cours de leur réunion mixie, les ministres fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux chargés de la faune, des forêts, des pêches et de l'aduiculture ont approuvé un projet de stratégie pour le Canada qui servira de tremplin aux consultations publiques pancanadiennes. Pour compléter le projet de stratégie, trois groupes de consultations publiques pancanadiennes. Pour compléter le projet de stratégie, trois groupes de espèces envahissantes afour provinciaux et remplin aux consultations publiques pancanadiennes, les végétaux terrestres exotiques envahissants et les ravageurs des végétaux, ainsi que sur les maladies des espèces sauvages. Les consultations publiques ont commencé en mars 2004 et les groupes de travail ont continué d'évaluer des enjeux stratégiques ont commencé en mars 2004 et les groupes de travail ont continué d'évaluer des enjeux stratégiques ont

Par le rôle qu'il joue en vertu de la CDB et d'une foule d'autres ententes portant sur la biodiversité comme la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES), la Convention de RAMSAR et la Convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs, le Canada est en train d'élaborer, en collaboration avec ses partenaires internationaux, les stratégies, les outils et l'appui scientifique nécessaires pour mettre en oeuvre ces mesures et produire des rapports portant sur cet objectif.



Au cours du SMDD, les participants se sont aussi engagés à tenter d'instaurer un régime international sur l'accès et le partage des avantages (APA). Environnement Canada a entrepris un dialogue avec les provinces et d'autres ministères fédéraux afin de définir les intérêts du Canada dans cette nouvelle priorité et de mieux le positionner comme intervenant actif au cours des négociations à actif au cours des négociations à venir.

pour mettre au point une approche coordonnée de conservation de la biodiversité et a produit à cette fin, en 2003, u biodiversité en Amérique du Mor

les Etats-Unis et le Mexique, dans un contexte continental,

Le Canada collabore aussi avec

et a produit à cette fin, en 2003, un Plan stratégique concerté pour la conservation de la biodiversité en Amérique du Nord, en collaboration avec la Commission de coopération environnementale.

Stratègie canadienne de la biodiversité: Au Canada, la collaboration qui vise la nature et la biodiversité (SCB), conçue pour appuyer la mise en œuvre de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la diversité biologique, que le Canada a ratifiée en 1992. La stratégie a reçu l'aval des gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux en 1996. Elle porte sur les questions épineuses soulevées par la perte de biodiversité. La mise en cauvre de la stratégie passe obligatoirement par la coopération intergouvernementale nécessaire pour faire progresser la gestion écologique et réagir à la perte de diversité des espèces au Canada. Depuis septembre 2001, les ministres chargés des pêches et de l'aquiculture, des forêts et de la faune conjuguent leurs efforts pour faire progresser les travaux sur la mise en œuvre des priorités de la SCB, et notamment sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes, l'intendance, la science et l'information, la situation de la biodiversité et les tendances. l'intendance, la science et l'information, la situation de la biodiversité et les tendances.

⁶ Pour en savoir davantage sur la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité, consultez : http://www.bco.ec.gc.gc.gc/fr/activities/ProjectsDomestCBS.cfm.

pêches, ainsi qu'avec les collèges de médecine vétérinaire du Canada et les organismes provinciaux et territoriaux responsables des espèces sauvages.

La stratégie vise à réduire au minimum les incidences négatives des maladies des espèces sauvages sur la faune, la santé humaine et l'économie. Les six objectifs de la stratégie provisoire sont les suivantes : prévention, détection précoce, intervention rapide, gestion des maladies, éducation, formation et communication. La stratégie sera terminée et soumise à l'approbation des ministres en septembre 2004⁵.



Stratégies élargies de conservation

Sli-iign's ioup oa

La responsabilité de conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains est partagée entre les gouvernements, qui doivent collaborer à cette fin. La conservation est tributaire d'un continuum transparent d'efforts qui établit des liens entre les centres urbains, les paysages humanisés et les zones de protection et relient des initiatives sur les espèces en péril à la paysages en entier. Les décisions sur l'utilisation des terres, de l'eau et des ressources doivent tenir compte de facteurs reliés aux activités humaines prévues et éventuelles afin que les résultats soient durables sur les plans économique et écologique. Il faut que tous les utilisateurs soient teprésentés à la table et qu'il y ait aussi une solide compréhension scientifique des fonctions écologiques et des seuils de la durabilité.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Afin d'élaborer une approche plus intégrée de la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'utilisation durable au Canada et à l'échelon planétaire, le Ministère pilote des initiatives intergouvernementales, multipartites et interministérielles de planification afin d'aborder tout un éventail d'enjeux de la biodiversité qui transcendent les frontières et les mandats. Ces initiatives éventail d'enjeux de la piodiversité qui transcendent les frontières et les mandats. Ces initiatives

comprennent la mise en oeuvre des mesures suivantes :

- traités et accords internationaux portant sur la biodiversité;
- > Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité;
- > Programme du patrimoine naturel.

Accords internationaux: La Conférence des parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB) s'est entendue sur l'objectif que constitue une réduction importante du taux actuel de perte de la biodiversité d'ici à 2010, aux échelons planétaire, régional et national. Cet objectif prend aussi une place importante dans les objectifs de développement du millénaire et le Plan d'application du Sommet mondial de 2003 pour le développement durable (SMDD) établi à Johannesburg.

S Pour en savoir davantage au sujet de la Stratégie nationale sur les maladies des espèces sauvages, visitez : <u>http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ea.ca/enwds/index_f.cfm.</u>

oiseaux migrateurs, qui est chargé d'étudier des questions de loi et de conservation reliées à la prise fortuite d'oiseaux migrateurs. Constitué de représentants de l'industrie forestière, des provinces, d'organisations non gouvernementales à vocation scientifique et d'autres secteurs d'activité, le groupe de travail devait formuler des recommandations à soumettre à la haute direction (ce qui a été fait le 2 avril 2004).

Reconnaissant que l'aire de distribution géographique de beaucoup d'oiseaux migrateurs dépasse l'Amérique du Nord et répondant au Plan d'action du Sommet des Amériques de 2001, le Canada participe à l'élaboration d'une initiative portant sur la conservation de toute l'avifaune migratrice de l'hémisphère occidental. Les travaux reliés à cette initiative ont commencé au cours d'une réunion qui s'est tenue à Pueyhue, au Chili, en octobre 2003.

Protection et conservation des habitats: Environnement Canada gère 143 réserves nationales de faune (RMF) et refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs (ROM). Ce réseau de 12 millions d'hectares aide à conserver la diversité biologique au Canada, et notamment les espèces en péril. Le Ministère continue de travailler de près avec d'autres ministères et des organisations non gouvernementales (OMG) nationales dans ce dossier.

Par son Programme d'intendance de l'habitat (PIH), le Ministère aide à maintenir ou à rétablir les habitats essentiels des espèces en péril dans tout le Canada en encourageant la réalisation de projets de conservation par des groupes communautaires, des propriétaires fonciers privés, les Premières nations et des administrations locales. Ce programme d'intendance de l'habitat a amorcé sa cinquième année d'activité. Au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004, 157 projets ont porté sur les habitats terrestres et aquatiques de chaque province et des trois territoires et ont mobilisé de dollars, total qui comprend une injection de 9,58 millions dans le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat. Le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat a génèré des projets portant sur les environnements aquatiques et marins (27 %), mis à contribution des partenaires autochtones environnements aquatiques et marins (27 %), mis à contribution des partenaires autochtones environnements aquatiques et marins (27 %), mis à contribution des partenaires autochtones environnements aquatiques et marins (27 %), mis à contribution des partenaires autochtones environnements aquatiques et marins (27 %), mis à contribution des partenaires autochtones (9 %) et mobilisé le secteur des ressources naturelles (6 %). On a négocié 10 projets d'une valeur de 600 000 \$ avec des organismes provinciaux et territoriaux.

Le Programme des dons écologiques prévoit des incitatifs fiscaux à l'intention des gens qui font don de terres écosensibles ou consentent des servitudes de conservation. Depuis 1995, on dénombre plus de 400 dons écologiques à l'État ou aux organismes sans but lucratif du domaine de l'environnement sur tout le territoire canadien. Il s'est ainsi donné plus de 31 200 hectares valant plus de 101 millions de dollars.

Stratégie nationale sur les maladies des espèces sauvages: Les maladies des espèces sauvages ont un effet de plus en plus déstabilisateur sur la faune, la santé humaine et la production agricole, car elles exercent des pressions sur les systèmes de santé, le commerce et les économies du monde entier. En septembre 2003, les ministres fèdéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux chargés de la faune, des forêts, des pêches et de l'aquiculture ont reconnu qu'il était urgent d'élaborer une Stratégie nationale sur les maladies des espèces sauvages. Le Comité des directeurs canadiens de la faune a dirigé l'élaboration de la stratégie en consultation avec les ministères fédéraux chargés de la santé, de la sécurité alimentaire, de l'agriculture et de la gestion des fédéraux chargés de la santé, de la sécurité alimentaire, de l'agriculture et de la gestion des

prévoit aussi la protection des habitats essentiels définis dans une stratégie de rétablissement ou un plan d'action approuvé.

Environnement Canada est en train de mettre au point de nouvelles façons de travailler en partenariat avec les Autochtones pour protéger les espèces en péril. La LEP prévoit, par exemple, la création d'un Conseil autochtone national sur les espèces en péril, reconnaissant ainsi le rôle que les Autochtones jouent dans la conservation de la faune. Au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004, un Sous-comité des connaissances traditionnelles autochtones s'est greffé aux sous-comités du na Sous-comités de celui-ci d'avoir accès à cette source d'information très importante et de l'intégrer. Ces nouvelles façons de collaborer avec les Autochtones ont amélioré le partenariat entre Environnement Canada et la collectivité autochtone pour protéger les espèces en péril. La création du Sous-comité des connaissances traditionnelles autochtones est un autre exemple de nouvelles façons d'aborder les partenariats avec les Autochtones est un autre exemple de nouvelles façons d'aborder les partenariats avec les Autochtones.

Partenariats avec les Autochtones pour protéger les espèces en péril

Le Conseil autochtone national sur les espèces en péril se compose du ministre de l'Environnement, du ministre des Pèches et des Océans et de six représentants des peuples autochtones du Canada choists par le ministre selon les recommandations des organisations autochtones considérées appropriés par le ministre. Le rôle du conseil est de fournir des avis et des recommandations au Conseil canadien pour la conservation des espèces en péril. L'ajout du Sous-comité des nouvelles approches au torchtones au groupe de sous-comitée de nouvelles approches utilisées par Environnement Canada pour collaborer avec les est un autre exemple des nouvelles approches utilisées par Environnement Canada pour collaborer avec les autochtones autochtones. Les connaissances traditionnelles autochtones incluent noisamment celles que les peuples autochtones ont accumulées au sujet des espèces fauniques et de l'environnement. L'intégration des peuples autochtones ont accumulées au sujet des espèces fauniques et de l'environnement. L'intégration des proples processurs des désignations établies par le CSEMDC, ainsi que leur qualité, en présentant, au sujet des espèces connaissances traditionnelles autochtones dans l'évaluation des espèces en péril par le CSEMDC améliorera le processurs des désignations établies par le CSEMDC, ainsi que leur qualité, en présentant, au sujet des espèces daniques, de l'information et des perspectives qui ne sont pas disponibles dans les publications scientifiques.

 Pour en savoir davantage sur l'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord, visitez : http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/birds/nabci_f.cfm.

Maintien des populations d'oiseaux migrateurs; La protection des oiseaux migrateurs, qui vise à assurer la survie à long terme de populations saines dans des paysages humanisés dans toutes les aires de répartition naturelle des oiseaux, et au cœur même du mandat du Service canadien de la faune (SCF).

En 2003, la Mise à jour de 2004 du Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine (PNAGS) s'est faite grâce à la participation du Comité international du PNAGS et du Comité directeur de la Mise à jour de 2004, qui sera signée en 2004.

On a évalué les règlements sur la chasse afin d'assurer qu'ils sont conformes au but que constitue la durabilité à long terme des populations de gibier à plumes migrateur. De même, le SCF a continué d'évaluer les effets de mesures spéciales de conservation sur la gestion de l'oie blanche surabondante. Le Comité sur la sauvagine du SCF et le Groupe de travail sur la grande oie blanche ont procédé aux évaluations dont les résultats ont été soumis à la collectivité en général blanche ont procédé aux évaluations dont les résultats ont été soumis à la collectivité en général constituée des OMG et des gouvernements provinciaux/territoriaux. Quoique peu nombreux, les amendements néglementaires ont été apportés dans le contexte du processus réglementaire annuel.

Par l'entremise du Service canadien de la faune, Environnement Canada a appuyé par ses conseils les réunions périodiques d'un groupe de travail mixte sur l'exploitation forestière et les

responsabilités exercent des pressions sur les ressources et les capacités. visent à assurer l'ouverture et la transparence de la prestation des programmes. Ces nouvelles exigences relatives à l'information et au processus, ainsi que des calendriers d'exécution qui matière de coopération et de consultation (avec un plus vaste éventail d'interlocuteurs), des plus vaste qu'auparavant et pour y réagir. La LEP a aussi instauré des exigences claires en expertise nouvelle pour évaluer les menaces à un éventail d'espèces et de leurs habitats beaucoup (LEP). Il convient de signaler surtout que le Ministère est en train de créer ou d'acquérir une responsabilités beaucoup plus lourdes que lui confère la nouvelle Loi sur les espèces en péril

montant s'ajoute aux 180 millions ministères responsables : Environnement Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada et Parcs Canada. Ce fédéral a engagé 33 millions de dollars en deux ans pour la mise en œuvre de la LEP par les interdictions et l'application sont entrées en vigueur en juin 2004). En 2003, le gouvernement rempli un engagement fédéral clé en vertu de l'Accord (les dispositions régissant les La proclamation par étapes, en juin 2003, de la Loi fédérale sur les espèces en péril (LEP) a

Définitions et exemples d'espèces en péril

présente au Canada à l'état sauvage, mais qui est Espèces disparues du pays : toute espèce qui n'est plus pingouin, doré bleu, vison de mer, p. ex. Espèces disparues : tout espèce qui n'existe plus : grand

Espèces en voie de disparition: toute espèce exposèe à (population de l'Atlantique), tortue de l'Ouest, p. ex. présente ailleurs: mélissa bleu (papillon), baleine grise

Espèces menacées: espèces sauvages susceptibles de franche, opance de l'Est, marmotte de l'Île Vancouver. une disparition ou à une extinction imminente: morue

disparaître: halioti de pie, loutre de mer, camassie sait pour contrer les sacteurs menagant de la saire devenir une espèce en voie de disparition si rien n'est

faux-scille, bison des bois, p. ex..

63 espèces à la liste des espèces en péril publiques afin d'envisager l'ajout de l'Environnement a lancé des consultations 3 mars 2004, le ministre de

indépendant du gouvernement. Le

espèces en péril en 2000.

rigoureux, autonome et complètement

conformément à un processus scientifique

garantit ainsi que les espèces sont évaluées

de disparition au Canada (CSEMDC) et

consacrés à la stratégie nationale sur les

Comité sur le statut des espèces menacées

La LEP a donné le statut d'entité légale au

affichées sur le registre public de la LEP. consultations sur la modification de la liste des espèces de la Loi sur les espèces en péril qu'elle a compétence directe du ministre de l'Environnement. Environnement Canada a donc lancé les menacées de disparition au Canada (CSEMDC) a désignées comme en péril et qui relèvent de la prévue dans la loi⁴. Les 63 espèces incluent toutes celles que le Comité sur le statut des espèces

terres federales). oiseaux migrateurs, espèces aquatiques partout où l'on en trouve et espèces terrestres sur les est responsable (c.-à-d. oiseaux migrateurs visés par la Loi sur la Convention concernant les et s'appliqueront sur-le-champ à la Liste des espèces en péril dont le gouvernement du Canada Les interdictions générales établies par la LEP sont entrées entièrement en vigueur en juin 2004

mesures de sécurité qui confèrent au gouvernement du Canada le pouvoir de le faire. La LEP protéger par leurs lois. Si les espèces ne sont pas protégées efficacement, la LEP prévoit des Dans le cas des autres espèces, les provinces et les territoires sont les premiers à pouvoir les

consultez le registre public de la LEP à : http://www.registrelep.gc.ca/public/default_f.ofm. Pour en savoir davantage sur la consultation visant à modifier la liste des espèces prèvue à la Loi sur les espèces en pèril.

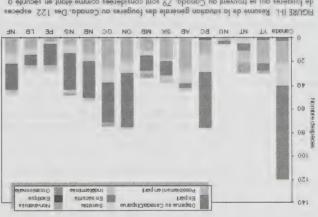
Protection et conservation des habitats: Le Ministère gère de nombreuses initiatives destinées à protéger, à conserver et à rétablir des habitats importants pour les oiseaux migrateurs et les espèces en péril. Ces initiatives d'intendance comprennent les suivantes :

- de réseau ministèriel de zones protégées sous forme de refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs et de réserves nationales de faune;
- des programmes qui encouragent les propriétaires fonciers privés à protéger et à conserver l'habitat des espèces en péril, notamment le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat pour les espèces en péril et le Programme des dons écologiques;
- la facilitation de la réalisation du Programme d'intendance de l'habitat en collaboration avec d'autres ministères et les provinces et les territoires;

Silqmossa suon-snova'uQ

Pour atteindre ces objectifs, le Ministère dépend en très grande partie d'une action nationale fondée sur la collaboration. Au fil des ans, le Service canadien de la faune a établi de solides liens avec les partenaires américains, les provinces et les territoires, ainsi qu'avec les organisations non

Cattlemen's Association et Canada, la Canadian l'Association minière du l'Amérique du Nord conservation des oiseaux de partenaires de l'Initiative de compte aujourd'hui parmi les activités. Par exemple, on de la durabilité de ces sur la faune et à la promotion industrielles et commerciales répercussions des activités naturelles à l'évaluation des secteur des ressources outre de plus en plus avec le Le Ministère collabore en gouvernementales (ONG).



PICURE I.F. Resumé de la situation générale des fougéres au Canada. Des 122 espéces de fougéres qui se trouvent au Canada, 79 sont considérées comme étant en sécurité à l'échelle nationale. Cependant, beaucoup d'espèces sont classifiées comme étant possiblement en sécurité dans des provinces ou des territoires particuliers.

l'Association des produits forestiers du Canada. Pour réaliser des plans de rétablissement d'espèces en particulier, il faut mobiliser les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux, ainsi que de nombreux partenaires. Au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004, 258 organisations ont contribué financièrement au rétablissement de 289 espèces en péril.³

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

Protection des espèces en péril : Environnement Canada a abordé avec succès une nouvelle étape de l'élaboration et de la mise en oeuvre de programmes afin de s'acquitter des

Pour en savoir davantage sur le portail Web Intendance Canada, consultez : http://www.intendancecanada.ca.

> protection et conservation des habitats.

Protection des espèces en péril : En avril 2000, le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé la Stratégie nationale, d'une durée de cinq ans, pour la protection des espèces en péril. Cette protection incombe à tous les niveaux de gouvernement au Canada, mais la stratégie garantit que le palier fédéral s'acquittera de ses responsabilités. Cette stratégie à l'application de laquelle collaborent Pêches et Océans Canada et Parcs Canada vise un certain nombre de secteurs de politique et de programme. Environnement Canada joue le rôle de premier plan dans les activités suivantes :

- protection des espèces en péril;
- > promulgation et mise en œuvre de la Loi sur les espèces en péril;
- mise en oeuvre du Programme d'intendance de l'habitat en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires.

L'effort en cours qui vise à mettre en oeuvre à la fois l'Accord et la Loi sur les espèces en péril inclut la collaboration régionale avec les provinces et les territoires afin de conclure des ententes bilatérales, l'identification continue des espèces en péril par l'entremise du Comité sur le statut des espèces menacées de disparition au Canada (CSEMDC) et la mise en oeuvre de processus de remise en état dans le contexte du Programme de rétablissement des espèces canadiennes en péril.

Maintien des populations d'oiseaux migrateurs: L'intérêt que le Canada porte à la protection de l'avifaune migratrice date de l'adoption de la Convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs (COM), que les États-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne (au nom du Canada) ont signée en 1916. La convention a donné au Service canadien de la faune son mandat original; maintenir à des niveaux acceptables des populations aviaires en bonne santé.

Depuis quelques années, on adopte une stratégie plus intégrée de partenariat de conservation avec un vaste éventail d'organismes pour atteindre les objectifs de la conservation. L'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord (ICOAN) facilité ces collaborations. Celle-ci s'appuie sur la Convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs (COM) et d'autres ententes internationales pour réaliser une gamme complète de programmes de conservation de l'avifaune grâce à des partenariats ayant pour base les régions, pour moteur la biologie et pour orientation le paysage, partout au Canada, aux États-Unis et au Mexique.

L'Initiative comporte quatre volets visant autant de catégories d'oiseaux :

- Plan nord-américain de gestion de la sauvagine (PNAGS);
- Envolées d'oiseaux aquatiques (oiseaux de rivage et de mer);
- Plan canadien de conservation des oiseaux de rivage;
- Partenaires en vol (oiseaux terrestres).

5.2.1 Résultat principal : Diversité biologique

Conservation de la diversité biologique



Egune

Sli-tign's ioup od

Le Canada est reconnu sur la scène internationale pour son patrimoine naturel, c'est-à-dire pour sa faune, ses forêts, ses eaux et ses aires protégées. Au Canada, les écosystèmes et la faune sont des enjeux patrimoniaux pour les Canadiens, des éléments fondamentaux de l'identité canadienne et des ressources essentielles à conserver au profit des générations futures. Le Canada abrite plus de 71 500 espèces connues de faune, de flore et autres organismes, dont planétaire, le Canada compte 20 % de la faune du globe, 7 % de ses eaux renouvelables, 25 % de ses terres humides et 10 % de ses forêts. Il a aussi le littoral le plus long. Ces statistiques ses terres humides et la faune du canada et la population canadienne de protéger les écosystèmes et la faune du Canada.

Malgré l'abondance de ces ressources et même si les Canadiens apprécient la nature, le capital naturel du Canada est menacé. Les pressions exercées par l'activité humaine contribuent au déclin important d'un grand nombre d'espèces animales et végétales. Au Canada, le Comité sur la situation des espèces en péril au Canada (COSEPAC) considère qu'actuellement 431 espèces sont disparues du pays, en voie de disparition ou préoccupantes. L'urbanisation, l'intensification de l'agriculture, l'exploitation forestière et les autres industries d'extraction des ressources aggravent la disparition et la fragmentation de l'habitat. Les répercussions à long terme des précipitations acides, le recours accru aux pesticides et à d'autres produits chimiques toxiques et la menace du changement climatique planétaire aggravent la situation. Enfin, l'augmentation des courants migratoires et commerciaux internationaux fait peser de nouvelles menaces sur la faune et son habitat par l'introduction de maladies et d'espèces exotiques envahissantes.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Environnement Canada s'acquitte des responsabilités du gouvernement fédéral en matière de gestion de la faune – plus particulièrement des oiseaux migrateurs et des espèces en péril – et de ses habitats. Dans son Plan stratégique 2000, le Service canadien de la faune lusqu'en 2010. et l'étendue des activités ministérielles de conservation et de gestion de la faune jusqu'en 2010. Le Plan a comme objectif général la diversité biologique et insiste sur les aspects suivants:

- brotection des espèces en péril;
- maintien des populations d'oiseaux migrateurs;

² http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/publications/AbstractTemplate.cfm?lang=f&id=335#abstract.

Plans et priorités

r, egn

des effets de l'activité humaine sur la Avancer la connaissance scientifique de la santé de l'environnement; rapports sur l'état et des tendances Améliorer la surveillance et les

santé des écosystèmes

Mise en oeuvre de l'Initiative de espèces en péril. nationale pour la protection des Mise en oeuvre de la Stratégie

Elaboration d'une stratégie des aires l'Amérique du Nord (ICOAN) conservation des oiseaux de

biodiversité (SCB) de la Stratégie canadienne de la pour les quatre domaines prioritaires Elaborer des plans de mise en oeuvre

Programmes

:(aaws planétaire (p. ex., objectifs du couțre les problèmes d'eau à l'échelle technologie canadiennes, a la lutte Contribuer, par l'expertise et la prioritaire par des partenariats et par Conserver et protéger l'écosystème ressources en eau transfrontalières et protéger les Prévenir la pollution des eaux Etats-Unis; quantité des eaux partagées avec les Protéger la qualité de l'eau et la ministères fédéraux; l'Environnement et d'autres canadien des ministres de nationale par l'entremise du Conseil concerne des enjeux d'importance provinces et les territoires en ce qui améliorant la collaboration avec les l'écosystème aquatique en Protéger l'eau potable et

Plan d'action de la gestion des outil adnatique science en matière d'écosystème Amélioration de la recherche et des nationale Indicateurs sur la qualité de l'eau de l'information sur l'eau) RésEau (un portail Web Surveillance de la qualité de l'eau

Canada pour les jeunes de stages d'Environnement Horizons sciences: programme et des avis scientifiques et techniques de mesures correctives riverains du nord la qualité de l'environnement (RCQE) Recommandations canadiennes pour

Programme des dons écologiques Partenaires en vol des oiseaux de rivage Plan canadien de conservation Envolées d'oiseaux aquatiques la sauvagine (PNAGS) Plan nord-américain de gestion de Rétablissement des espèces Evaluation des espèces (HI9) fatidad'I Programme d'intendance de

Stratégie des aires protégées

du bassin de Georgia

du nord

bassin de Georgia et le Plan d'action

Initiative axée sur l'écosystème du

Initiative axée sur les écosystèmes

Initiative axée sur les écosystèmes

Bassin des Grands Lacs 2020

Programme d'assainissement du

Recommandations canadiennes pour

Plan d'action du St-Laurent

la qualité de l'environnement

ressources en eau dans les

Les services de conservation des

humain et la prise de décisions Pour modifier le comportement Initiatives axées sur l'écosystème

ressources en eau au Canada et sur Promouvoir la gestion intégrée des

littoral atlantique (PALA)

Programme sur les

installations fédérales

la scène internationale

Le secteur d'activité de la nature

ndod sə-	s espèces en péril sont protégées s populations d'oiseaux migrateurs nt conservées				des rens sur l'état	yoivent en t eignemente st les tends semétexeo	set des	Prestation de l'expertise et exercice du leadership fédéraux, par l'intermédiaire de partenariats, pour conserver et protéger les ressources				
				BA	statlusé	tsibèmmi	S				* * * * *	
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aquatiques du Canada. eu eau et les écosystèmes

l'écosystème et l'environnement prise de décisions éclairées sur Outils innovateurs fournis pour la

Initiatives axées sur l'écosystème

santé des écosystèmes des effets de l'activité humaine sur la Amélioration de la compréhension

la santé des écosystèmes. les impacts de l'activité humaine sur solutions scientifiques afin de réduire Contribuer aux conseils et aux

de son infrastructure scientifiques. destion efficace de sa collectivité et technologie de façon à promouvoir la Stratégie fédérale de science et élaborées conformément à la d'Environnement Canada sont Les politiques de S-T

> remis en état péril sont conservés, restaurés et oiseaux migrateurs et les espèces en Les habitats importants pour les

élargi de conservation. Faciliter la réalisation d'un programme

Le dessein du secteur d'activité de la nature est de conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains. Plus particulièrement, le secteur d'activité de la nature, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, les ministères fédéraux et d'autres partenaires :

- développe les connaissances et les outils scientifiques nécessaires pour comprendre et atténuer les effets de l'activité humaine sur les écosystèmes;
- travaille afin d'assurer la conservation des oiseaux migrateurs, diriger les efforts visant la protection des espèces en péril, en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur les espèces qui relèvent du gouvernement fédéral; et assure la direction de la conservation, de la protection et du rétablissement des habitats importants pour les oiseaux migrateurs et les espèces en péril au Canada;
- met en pratique une approche intégrée de la conservation et de la restauration d'écosystèmes importants et fournir des outils pour développer la capacité des intervenants locaux à poursuivre ce travail;
- défend les intérêts du Canada dans les instances internationales concernant la faune, la santé des écosystèmes et la biodiversité et contribue à la mise en œuvre des ententes internationales en matière de biodiversité à l'échelle nationale.
- assure le leadership fédéral dans la conservation et la protection des ressources en eau du Canada.

Le tableau qui suit démontre comment trois résultats clés appuient le résultat stratégique du secteur d'activité de la Mature dans le contexte du Cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada. Tout d'abord, il vise à conserver la diversité biologique (biodiversité). Deuxièmement, le ministère cherche à comprendre et réduire, par l'entremise du secteur d'activité de la Mature, les incidences de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes. Troisièmement, il cherche à conserver et à remettre en état des écosystèmes prioritaires.

Conformément à la structure établie dans le RPP d'Environnement Canada, les priorités du Ministère sont regroupées sous les résultats clés auxquels elles se réfèrent. Le tableau et les commentaires sur le rendement qui suivent illustrent cette structure logique.

Pour en savoir davantage sur la nature, consultez les sites Web suivants :

- Pour en savoir davantage au sujet des espèces en péril au Canada, consultez : http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/theme.cfm?lang=f&category=12
- Pour en savoir davantage au sujet de la biodiversité au Canada, consultez : http://www.bco.ec.gc.ca/.

Tiré de la description dans le budget principal 2003-2004 du secteur d'activité de la nature.

Le secteur d'activité de la nature – Conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains

Résultat stratégique: Conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains

La nature nous fournit des services d'appui (p. ex., cycle de l'eau, pollinisation), des services d'approvisionnement (p. ex., aliments et médicaments) et de régulation (p. ex., séquestration du carbone), ainsi que des services culturels (p. ex., possibilités de loisirs). La nature maintient et fournit ces services gratuitement, mais ils ont une valeur économique immense (inestimable dans certains cas) puisqu'il y a peu de substituts possibles. Or, les interventions humaines ont diminue de façon spectaculaire la capacité de la nature à offrir ces services essentiels. Si l'on continue d'oublier la valeur de la nature, cette négligence aur la compétitivité du Canada au sein de sur la santé humaine et celle de l'écosystème, ainsi que sur la compétitivité du Canada au sein de l'économie mondiale. Le capital naturel du Canada est aussi la source de possibilités futures pour l'économie — la nouvelle « bioéconomie », par exemple, compte sur notre capital naturel d'espèces et de diversités génétiques pour créer des connaissances et des technologies nouvelles pouvant avoir une importance sociale et économique. La perturbation du fonctionnement de l'écosystème peut donc avoir des incidences sur le mieux-être humain de diverses façons et par des voies complexes (p. ex., modifier les capacités de production alimentaire, propager

davantage les maladies, accroître la fréquence et la gravité des catastrophes naturelles).

De nombreux facteurs de stress, tels que la croissance de la population, l'activité industrielle et l'utilisation non durable des terres exercent une menace constante sur les écosystèmes. Ces activités aggravent la pollution de l'air et de l'eau et entraînent la disparition de l'habitat nécessaire au maintien de la résilience naturelle des espèces vivantes et de leur environnement. Les pressions que l'activité humaine exerce sur la biodiversité, y compris l'urbanisation, l'intensification de l'agriculture et l'exploitation des ressources, entraînent une perte d'habitat et la fragmentation de ces derniers. Ces pressions continuent d'avoir d'importantes répercussions sur la population des cepèces animales et végétales, et entraînent notamment la diminution des populations de certaines espèces et la surabondance d'autres. Notre capacité à assurer un environnement sain et en santé à la population canadienne dépend de celle à comprendre l'effet que les facteurs de stress d'origine humaine exercent sur les écosystèmes. Nous devons que les facteurs de stress d'origine humaine exercent sur les écosystèmes. Nous devons que les facteurs de stress d'origine humaine exercent sur les écosystèmes. Nous devons transmettre ces connaissances à la population canadienne et à la collectivité mondiale afin que l'on puisse en tenir compte dans la prise de décisions.

Environnement Canada pose des actions visant la conservation de la biodiversité et la santé des écosystèmes en élaborant des stratégies de conservation partagée et des stratégies d'utilisation durable, tant à l'échelle mondiale que canadienne. Ces stratégies visent à assurer la viabilité des espèces sauvages et des écosystèmes, à contribuer à la compréhension scientifique des écosystèmes et à établir des partenariats afin d'améliorer l'état de santé d'écosystèmes importants sur la scène nationale. Dans le contexte du secteur d'activité de la Nature, Environnement Canada s'acquitte des responsabilités fédérales relatives à la gestion des oiseaux migrateurs, aux espèces en péril, aux ressources en eau douce et en milieux humide. Environnement Canada élabore aussi des politiques et des pratiques ministérielles en matière de soisence et technologie (S-T) et contribue à l'élaboration de la politique fédérale dans ce domaine.

- réduction et récupération de l'hydrogène gazeux provenant de la digestion anaérobie de
- déchets organiques;
- détermination de mécanismes d'élimination ou de destruction pour la réduction des composés organiques persistants par des procédés classiques de traitement des eaux usées;
- tests rapides d'ADN pour la détection d'agents pathogènes dans les eaux usées;
- élimination des traces d'arsenic dans l'eau;
- remise en état des sols contaminés par le pétrole;
- télédétection aérienne des déversements de pétrole;
- mise au point de protocoles d'essais biologiques portant avant tout sur les sols;

 mise au point et optimisation de procédés industriels à faible consommation d'énergie
- pour la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre; mise au point et optimisation de procédés industriels sans solvant pour réduire les rejets de substances toxiques.

création d'une base de données sur les lignes directrices relatives à la prévention de la pollution et à la conservation de l'habitat, ainsi que la production d'une analyse instantanée du PAN pour le milieu marin du Canada. ²⁴

Environnement Canada a poursuivi ses travaux afin de satisfaire aux exigences internationales et à celles qu'impose la LCPE 1999 en matière de protection des environnements côtiers et marins contre les activités et les sources de pollution sur terre et en mer. EC a entrepris plus précisément des activités et des négociations pour prévenir l'immersion de substances nocives par un mécanisme d'attribution de permis et au moyen d'un système de surveillance des lieux d'immersion. On a fait rapport de ces activités au Parlement, ainsi qu'à l'Organisation maritime internationale. ²⁵ EC a terminé des consultations sur la délimitation des frontières appropriées en trevant l'immersion et a entrepris des travaux sur la réglementation. EC a entreprit des travaux portant sur un système d'accès afin d'améliorer l'accès électronique aux décisions relatives aux permis d'élimination en mer.

En collaboration avec le MPO, EC s'est aussi acquitté de ses responsabilités relatives à la classification des mollusques dans le contexte du Programme canadien de contrôle de la salubrité des mollusques (PCCSM) et a poursuivi ses travaux sur de nouveaux enjeux en mer. En 2003-2004, EC a formulé des recommandations sur la qualité de l'eau de 21 nouvelles zones coquillières et en a réexaminé 279 autres. Quelque 15 000 kilomètres carrés sont classés comme approuvés par le MPO.

Gestion des déchets dangereux

Le projet de Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation de déchets dangereux et de matières recyclables dangereuses a paru dans la Partie I de la Gazette du Canada le 20 mars 2004. Le Règlement vise à protéger l'environnement du Canada et la santé de sa population contre les risques posés par le transport transfrontalier des déchets dangereux et des matières recyclables dangereuses, et à aider le Canada à s'acquitter de ses obligations internationales.

Le règlement proposé révoquera et remplacera le Règlement sur l'exportation et l'importation de déchets dangereux (REIDD) adopté en 1992 en vertu de l'ancienne Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement. On prévoit que le Règlement proposé paraîtra dans la Partie II de la Gazette du Canada en 2005.

Réalisation de recherches et diffusion de résultats

Dans le cadre du programme général, le Ministère acquiert de nouvelles connaissances sur des domaines clés d'intérêt en matière de substances toxiques. Parmi les initiatives spécifiques, mentionnons notamment des études sur les eaux usées, les biosolides, les sites contaminés, la toxicologie des sols, les urgences environnementales et les technologies de chimie verte, y compris:

- dans des biosolides;

 amise au point de méthodes analytiques et analyse de produits chimiques pharmaceutiques
- mise au point de méthodes analytiques et analyse de substances volatiles et semi-volatiles

quus ¡,can et je soj;

 $^{^{24}}$ On trouve plus de renseignements sur le PAN du Canada à $\underline{\text{http://ww.npa-pan.ca.}}$ 25 Voir $\underline{\text{http://www.cc.gc.ca/seadisposal/.}}$

éthoxylés (NPE) dans des procédés de traitement au mouillé au sein de l'industrie textile. http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/P2P/fr/P2cons.cfm

NPE dans les produits: le ministre de l'Environnement a publié un projet d'avis requérant l'élaboration et l'exécution de plans de prévention de la pollution à l'égard des produits contenant du nonylphénol (NP) et ses dérivés éthoxylés (NPE). Cet avis visera les fabricants et les importateurs de savons ou produits de nettoyage, d'auxiliaires de mise en œuvre des procédés de traitement au mouillé dans l'industrie textile ou d'auxiliaires de mise en œuvre des procédés de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers.

mts.enos29/nf/929/940N/ps.s8.ss.www//:qtth

Il convient particulièrement de signaler que le 7 juin 2003, on a publié un avis décrivant les obligations proposées en vue d'établir et de mettre en œuvre un Plan P2 sur l'ammoniac dissous dans l'eau, les chloramines inorganiques et les effluents d'eaux usées chlorés. On propose dans l'avis de cibler les systèmes de collecte et de traitement des eaux usées.

Élaboration et mise en œuvre de programmes à participation volontaire visant à réduire à la fois l'utilisation et les rejets de substances toxiques dans les secteurs industriels en 2003-2004.

Depuis l'approbation du cadre stratégique relatif aux ententes sur la performance environnementale (EPE) en 2001, Environnement Canada a conclu avec diverses industries cinq EPE officielles à participation volontaire afin de réduire l'utilisation et le rejet de substances toxiques, de substances préoccupantes, ainsi que pour créer des compétences et réunir de l'information. Chaque entente reposait sur les huit critères théoriques du cadre stratégique afin l'information. Chaque entente reposait sur les huit critères théoriques du cadre stratégique afin publique) et la confiance (amélioration continue et vérification des résultats). Le 1,2-dichloroéthane, la fibre céramique réfractaire et les composés organiques volatils (COV) sont au mombre des substances toxiques dont on gère les risques dans le cadre de diverses EPE.

EC a aussi signé, en 2003-2004, une entente de performance environnementale avec la *Specialty* Graphics and Imaging Association (SGIA). Cette EPE porte sur la collecte de données, la réduction de l'utilisation et du rejet de substances d'intérêt prioritaire (COV), la mise en œuvre de SGE et l'amélioration continue. ²³

Environnement Canada demeure voué à une gestion des risques plus souple, mais le Ministère continue de recourir à des mesures de réglementation efficaces plus traditionnelles s'il le juge nécessaire. En 2003-2004, la version finale de quatre règlements officiels a paru dans la Partie II de la Gazette du Canada et deux propositions ont paru dans la Partie I. Pour plus de renseignements, voir la section des initiatives de réglementation (annexe A.2).

Protection du milieu marinDans le cadre du Programme d'action national pour la protection du milieu marin, on continue à promouvoir la prévention de la pollution et la protection des habitats littoraux et marins. Parmi les activités clés, mentionnons une réévaluation initiale de la priorité accordée aux nutriments, la

Pour en savoir davantage sur la politique-cadre, ainsi que sur des ententes de performance environnementale en particulier, consultes : http://www.ec.ge.ca/epa-epe/fr/index.cfm.

Selon ces rapports de suivi, on a proposé de considérer les huiles moteur usées comme nuisibles pour l'environnement ou sa biodiversité, tandis qu'on a déclaré que quatre substances (styrène, tétrachloroéthane, di-n-octyl phthalate, organo-étains non pesticides) ne constituaient pas un danger pour l'environnement ou la santé humaine.

On a aussi terminé des travaux sur des substances de la deuxième liste de substances d'intérêt prioritaire : on en a ajouté six à la Liste des substances toxiques (Annexe I) et l'on a proposé d'en ajouter deux autres (Annexe I). On a aussi publié la décision finale sur le 2-éthoxyéthanol, jugé non toxique. (http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese/fre/esehome.cfm)

GESTION DES RISQUES

La Loi sur la protection de l'Environnement (LCPE 1999) fixe des délais précis pour prendre des mesures de prévention ou de contrôle afin de gérer les risques que les substances toxiques représentent pour l'environnement et la santé humaine. EC a publié, par exemple, cinq avis de planification P2 portant sur des substances déclarées toxiques au sens de la LCPE 1999. Les plans P2 permettent au Ministre de fixer des objectifs en matière de gestion des risques et d'arrêter des calendriers, reconnaissent que l'industrie est la mieux placée pour intervenir en utilisant des critères claires et axées sur les résultats pour évaluer la réussite. Deux des avis sont terminés et nécessitent la préparation et la mise en œuvre des plans P2, ce qui représente la première application de ce pouvoir conféré par la LCPE 1999. Les trois autres avis ont été publiés pour consultation et seront terminés au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005. On publie des avis de planification P2 dans la Partie I de la Gazette du Canada pour les substances suivantes :

- Acrylonitrile: le ministre de l'Environnement a publié un projet d'avis obligeant l'élaboration et l'exécution de plans de prévention de la pollution (P2) pour la première fois. L'avis oblige les manufactures canadiennes de caoutchouc synthétique d'élaborer un plan P2 visant la réduction des émissions d'acrylonitrile, une substance toxique listée en vertu de la LCPE réduction des émissions d'acrylonitrile, une substance toxique listée en vertu de la LCPE 1999, selon une mise en œuvre qui utilise les techniques les plus écologiques disponibles. http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/DIVISION/FR/detail.cfm?par_docID=221
- Dichlorométhane: le ministre de l'Environnement a publié un projet d'avis obligeant l'élaboration et l'exécution de plans de prévention de la pollution (P2) visant la réduction des émissions de dichlorométhane. L'avis concernait cinq secteurs d'activités précis : décapage de peinture d'aéronefs, le gonflement de mousse souple de polyuréthane, la fabrication de produits pharmaceutiques et de produits chimiques intermédiaires ainsi que l'enrobage de comprimés, le nettoyage industriel et la formulation d'adhésifs.

 http://www.cc.gc.ca/NOPP/DIVISION/FR/detail.cfm?par_docID=243
- Effluents des eaux usées municipales: le ministre de l'Environnement a publié un projet d'avis requérant l'élaboration et l'exécution de plans de prévention de la pollution à l'égard de l'ammoniac dissous dans l'eau, les chloramines inorganiques et les eaux usées chlorées. L'avis final s'appliquera aux systèmes de collecte et aux systèmes de traitement des eaux usées. http://www.ec.gc.ca/NOPP/P2P/fiv/P2cons.cfm
- Effluents des usines de textile Nonylphénol et ses éthoxylats (EUT NPE) : le ministre de l'Environnement a publié un projet d'avis requérant l'élaboration et l'exécution de plans de prévention de la pollution à l'égard de l'utilisation du nonylphénol (NP) et ses dérivés

²¹ Pour en savoir davantage, consultez: http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/fra/index f.htm.
http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/fra/index f.htm.
http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/nsb/fra/index f.htm.

Environnement Canada et Santé Canada ont publié un rapport d'évaluation de suivi pour commentaire public et quatre décisions finales portant sur des substances tirées de la première liste des substances d'intérêt prioritaire au sujet desquelles il n'y avait pas suffisamment d'information à l'origine pour déterminer si elles étaient toxiques aux termes de la LCPE 1988.

Évaluation Afin de préparer les décisions finales sur la catégorisation de substances inscrites sur la LIS, Environnement Canada et Santé Canada procèdent à des examens préliminaires dans le cadre d'un projet pilote au cours duquel on élabore des méthodes et des processus d'examen préliminaire. En 2003-2004, le Ministère a poursuivi les évaluations de 25 substances qui représentent notamment des catégories ou classes de produits chimiques apparentés, ainsi que tout un éventail de substances persistantes, bioaccumulatives, de toxicité inhèrente ou de substances qui représentent un grand danger en cas d'exposition humaine.

Catégorisation
En 2003-2004, le Ministère a continué d'aller de l'avant afin de respecter son engagement à catégoriser les 23 000 substances inscrites sur la Liste intérieure des substances (LIS) du Canada. En se fondant sur les critères que constituent la persistance (P), la bioaccumulation (B) et la toxicité inhérente (Ti), on a attribué une priorité (« catégorisé ») 10 648 substances organiques et l'industrie. Dans le cadre de ce travail, le Ministère a publié, pour commentaires public et à document intitulé « Document d'orientation sur la catégorisation écologique des substances organiques et inorganiques inscrites sur la Liste intérieure des substances du Canada ». Ce organiques et inorganiques inscrites sur la Liste intérieure des substances du Canada ». Ce document décrit les critères mentionnés ci-dessus.²²

Substances existantes

Sur la scène internationale, les travaux du Groupe de travail des nouvelles substances chimiques de l'OCDE, ainsi que ceux qui sont prévus à l'entente « Four Corners » et à l'Accord Canada-Australie, se poursuivent. La coopération scientifique et réglementaire à l'échelle internationale rendra plus efficaces et efficients les processus de prise de décision, de validation, de renforcement de l'évaluation et de la gestion des risques, de même que la capacité en la matière, et améliorera les réductions des coûts et les efficiences, à la fois pour le gouvernement et l'industrie. En 2003-2004, on a traité quatre déclarations en vertu de l'entente « Four Corners » et 21 autres en vertu de l'Accord Canada-Australie.

Environnement Canada a publié, en mars 2004, un document d'orientation sur l'Analyse de la pathogènicité et de la toxicité des nouveaux produits microbiens à l'égard d'organismes aduatiques et terrestres. Le Ministère recommande dans ce document des tests normalisés qui aideront les déclarants de micro-organismes « nouveaux » au Canada (c.-à-d. substances qui ne figurent sur la Liste intérieure des substances) à recueillir des données d'analyse en vertu du RRSN. On recommande dans les lignes directrices que les tests effectués selon l'application de la déclaration, soient conformes aux lignes directrices du Conseil canadien de protection des animaux (CCPA) sur le soin et l'utilisation des animaux d'expérimentation.

cadre de réglementation en place. Il y a actuellement deux EPE et un protocole d'entente en vigueur.

En 2003-2004, le Ministère s'est doté d'une nouvelle structure qui resserrera les liens entre les éléments complémentaires du continuum de l'observation : promotion, contrôle, vérification et application. Cette équipe d'assurance de l'application de la loi, qui joue un rôle en recherche, en application et en consultation fonctionnelle, aidera le Ministère à mieux fixer ses priorités et à prendre de meilleures décisions sur le ciblage et l'affectation de ressources dans ses activités de promotion de l'observation et d'application.

Surveillance et déclarations: À la suite de changements récents, l'Inventaire national des rejets polluants (IMRP) oblige à déclarer des contaminants critiques de l'atmosphère, notamment les suivants: dioxyde de soufre, monoxyde de carbone, oxydes d'azote, composés organiques volatils, matières particulaires de 2,5 (MP_{2,5}), 10 (MP₁₀) et 100 microns et moins (particules totales). Ces déclarations permettront de produire un inventaire complet de ces polluants atmosphériques à intervalles annuels plutôt que quinquennaux comme par le passé, et de le mettre à la disposition du public.

Avant 2002, on déclarait 266 contaminants à l'INRP. Depuis 2002, les installations doivent déclarer sept contaminants critiques de l'atmosphère (CCA) de plus. Par ailleurs, le nombre d'installations industrielles qui déclarent des émissions de polluants devrait passer de 2 100 en 1999 à plus de 7 000 d'ici à 2005.

Le Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles (RSM), qui vise à améliorer le programme global (p. ex., transparence, prestation de services, coopération internationale), pourrait être mis en oeuvre d'ici à 2005. Cette rationalisation contribuera aux efforts de réglementation intelligente du gouvernement qui vise des mesures plus efficientes et transparentes et est le reflet de la consultation.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

ÉVALUATION DES RISQUES

Substances nouvelles En 2003-2004, Environnement Canada et Santé Canada ont reçu 768 déclarations de substances nouvelles, émis 10 avis de nouvelle activité (ANA) et établi six conditions. Au cours de l'année, Santé Canada a reçu 85 demandes portant sur des nouvelles substances contenues dans des produits réglementés par la Loi sur les aliments et drogues : le Ministère en a accepté 78 et sept autres ont été retirées ou rejetées.

Après avoir investi et pris un engagement public continu important, EC et SC continuent de mettre en œuvre les recommandations issues des consultations relatives au Règlement sur les renseignements concernant les substances nouvelles (RRSM) et au Programme sur les substances nouvelles. Cet effort vise à rendre le programme plus transparent, à améliorer la prestation des services, de même que la coopération internationale. On est en outre en train de rationaliser le RRSM qui devrait être promulgué en 2005. Le règlement contribue directement à l'Initiative de réglementation intelligente.

Surveillance et production de rapports – recueillir des données grâce à l'Inventaire national des rejets polluants (INRP), le Registre de la LCPE, le suivi des effèts sur l'environnement dans l'industrie et d'autres moyens et les mettre à la disposition des Canadiens.

Outre les facteurs d'ordre environnemental, les facteurs socio-économiques sont entièrement intégrés aux instruments de gestion et à la prise de décisions, qui visent à promouvoir le développement durable et la maximisation des avantages pour les Canadiens.

Gu'avons-nous accompli?

Environnement Canada protège la santé humaine et l'environnement en cherchant à orienter les comportements vers des pratiques écologiques plus solides. Le Ministère élabore et applique des outils et des méthodes de gestion des risques qui mettent de plus en plus l'accent sur la prévention de la pollution et les mesures volontaires fondées sur les partenariats et l'innovation. Depuis la promulgation de la LCPE 1999 en 2000, le Ministère a cherché avant tout à :

- tenir les engagements en vertu de la LCPE 1988;
- > élaborer des stratégies visant à respecter les délais de la LCPE 1999;
- terminer des études pilotes visant à rationaliser les méthodes et à garantir le respect de toutes les exigences de la LCPE, p. ex. catégorisation des substances de la LIS d'ici à 2006.

Voici un bref historique de nos réalisations dans le cadre des objectifs du mandat de gestion des substances toxiques.

Evaluation du risque: Afin de s'attaquer à l'accumulation de produits chimiques non évalués du Canada et de comprendre les risques posés par les substances toxiques et les substances préoccupantes, Environnement Canada respecte jusqu'à maintenant le calendrier prévu pour catégoriser, d'ici à 2006, les 23 000 substances existantes inscrites sur la LIS. En 2003-2004, le Ministère a réalisé avec succès un projet pilote portant sur l'élaboration d'outils et de stratégies d'évaluation de substances existantes. Outre les travaux qui ont porté sur des substances existantes ou projet pilote portant qui ont porté sur des substances existantes. Outre les travaux qui ont porté sur des substances existantes inscrites à la LIS, le Ministère continue de protéger la population et l'environnement du Canada en évaluant quelque 800 nouvelles substances par année, avant leur lancement sur le marché canadien, et en gérant les risques posés par celles que l'on soupçonne d'être toxiques.

Gestion des risques, prévention de la pollution et gestion des déchets: Comme dans le cas du dossier de la pollution atmosphérique, le Ministère suit de plus en plus une approche sectorielle de réduction de polluants multiples dans as Stratégie de gestion des substances toxiques. Environnement Canada continue d'utiliser l'éventail d'instruments souples de gestion des risques dont il dispose. Ces outils comprennent les plans de prévention de la pollution (P2), les plans dont il dispose. Ces outils comprennent les plans de prévention de la pollution (P2), les plans d'ententes de performance environnementale (EPE). Ces ententes comportent des objectifs clairs d'ententes de performance environnementale (EPE). Ces ententes comportent des objectifs clairs pour l'environnement, des stratégies de mesure et de vérification des résultats, des déclarations publiques obligatoires et des conséquences en cas d'inobservation. Ces nouveaux instruments peuvent être plus économiques à mettre en œuvre, donner plus de souplesse et compléter le

La LCPE de 1999 assure l'encadrement réglementaire de la réalisation des objectifs de la Politique canadienne de gestion des substances toxiques. Elle encourage l'innovation dans les mesures de protection de l'environnement qui crée de nouveaux leviers de gestion environnementale, ainsi que des possibilités et des moyens nouveaux pour établir des partenariats avec l'industrie afin de mettre en œuvre des politiques et des programmes de prévention de la pollution. La loi oblige plus précisément Environnement Canada à établir des substances inscrites aur la LIS et à procéder à un examen préalable dans le cas de celles qui satisfont aux critères. Un examen préalable a trois aboutissements possibles : (1) aucune autre satisfont aux critères. Un examen préalable a trois aboutissements possibles : (1) aucune autre satisfont aux critères. Un examen préalable a trois aboutissements possibles : (1) aucune autre substances toxiques), (3) ajout à la Liste des substances d'intérêt prioritaire pour un complément d'évaluation.

Instruments de gestion des risques

- instruments de la LCPE (1999) : règlements, plans de prévention de la pollution, plans d'urgences environnementales, codes de pratique, lignes directrices sur la qualité de l'environnement;
- instruments à caractère volontaire : ententes de performance environnementale (EPE), protocoles d'entente et initiatives fédérales/provinciales/territoriales;
- instruments de marché : permis échangeables, dépôts remboursables;
- lois provinciales et territoriales : règlements, permis;
- autres lois fédérales : Loi sur les pêches, Loi sur les produits antiparasitaires, Loi sur les produits dangereux.
- Gestion des dèchets veiller à ce que les substances chimiques toxiques et les déchets dangereux soient gérés et éliminés sans danger, s'occuper des enjeux liés à l'immersion en mer et protéger les environs

cycle de vie des substances.

contrôler n'importe quel aspect du

de l'encadré) qui peuvent servir à

divers instruments (voir les exemples

humaine et l'environnement grâce à

s'attaquera aux risques pour la santé

jugées toxiques. De telles stratégies

appliquer une stratégie de gestion des

risques pour toutes les substances

Gestion des risques – élaborer et

décrivent en détail comment on

- l'immersion en mer et protéger les environnements littoraux, estuariens et marins contre les effets nocifs des activités et des sources de pollution en milieu terrestre, et planifier des interventions en cas d'urgences environnementales.
- Observation et application aider les collectivités visées à observer les lois et les règlements sur l'environnement. L'observation comprend les activités de promotion, de surveillance, de vérification et d'application. Environnement Canada se charge de promouvoir l'observation au moyen d'activités et de produits d'information comme des fiches d'information, manuels, lignes directrices, ateliers et avis publiés dans la Gazette du Canada. Les activités d'application comprennent les inspections et, dans les cas de dérogation soupçonnée ou alléguée, des enquêtes. Le Ministère s'occupe enfin des cas déropation soupçonnée ou alléguée, des enquêtes. Le Ministère s'occupe enfin des cas de dérogation en employant un ou plusieurs moyens d'application de la loi, dont : avertissements, demandes officielles, contraventions ou ordonnances d'exécution à des fins de protection de l'environnement, autres mesures de protection de

mais plus particulièrement à la santé des populations vulnèrables, comme les jeunes entants et les personnes âgées.

Contrer le problème des substances toxiques est complexe. Il y a des substances qui sont préoccupantes par leur nature (le mercure, p. ex.), tandis que d'autres relèvent d'un enjeu plus général lié à l'environnement et à la santé (smog, qualité de l'eau et contamination de l'Arctique). Les substances toxiques peuvent émaner de sources ponctuelles comme un établissement industriel, ou de sources diffuses tel que la circulation automobile. D'autres, enfin, peuvent provenir de l'étranger.

L'objectif de la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement 1999 vise à favoriser le développement durable grâce à des mesures de prévention de la pollution et à protéger l'environnement, la vie et la santé humaines contre les risques associés aux substances toxiques.

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

La LCPE 1999 établit le cadre général de prévention et de gestion des risques que présentent les substances toxiques. Elle reconnaît le rôle que jouent la gestion et le contrôle des substances toxiques et des déchets dangereux dans l'atténuation des menaces qui pèsent sur les écosystèmes et la diversité biologique au Canada. Environnement Canada a la responsabilité principale de l'application de cette loi adoptée en 1999 et administre conjointement avec Santé Canada l'étude, la caractérisation, l'évaluation et la gestion des substances toxiques.

La LCPE (1999) oblige à catégoriser (caractérisation des substances persistantes, bioaccumulables et foncièrement toxiques ou de celles auxquelles l'être humain risque le plus d'être exposé), d'ici à 2006 les 23 000 substances de la Liste intérieure des substances (LIS). Le Ministère évalue en outre les réponses aux quelque 800 déclarations de substances nouvelles reçues chaque année avant leur importation ou la fabrication au Canada et gère les risques que posent celles que l'on soupçonne d'être toxiques.

Pour en savoir davantage sur la LCPE 1999, consultez : http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/default.cfm.

La Politique canadienne de gestion des substances toxiques aborde et gère toutes ces substances avec une approche « prévention et précautions ». Elle fixe deux objectifs généraux :

- élimination quasi totale de l'environnement des substances toxiques qu'engendre surtout
 l'activité humaine et qui se caractérisent par leur persistance et leur bioaccumulation
 (substances de la voie I);
- gestion des autres substances toxiques et substances préoccupantes durant tout leur cycle de vie afin d'en prévenir ou d'en atténuer le rejet dans l'environnement (substances de la voie II).

Section 5.1 : Le secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain

²⁰ La Liste intérieure des substances est un inventaire d'environ 23 000 substances produites, importées ou utilisées au Canada à l'échelle commerciale. Environnement Canada est chargé d'évaluer non seulement les substances qui figurent sur la Liste intérieure des substances, mais aussi des éléments comme les sous- produits de fabrication, les effluents et les émissions.

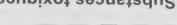
Récherche et diffusion des résultats

Dans le cadre du programme général, le Ministère acquiert de nouvelles connaissances portant sur des domaines d'intérêt clés en matière de la qualité de l'air. Des projets particuliers de recherche et de développement comprennent des études aur les principaux contaminants atmosphériques, les MP et l'ozone, ainsi que la caractérisation d'émissions provenant d'un vaste éventail de sources tant stationnaires que mobiles. Ces activités visent notamment à :

- améliorer la méthodologie qui permet d'identifier, de comprendre et de mesurer les composés organiques volatils (COV);
- identifier, comprendre et mesurer les MP en suspension dans l'air;
- faire l'essai de nouvelles combinaisons de véhicules et de moteurs;
- faire l'essai de nouveaux carburants (c.-à-d. biocarburants) pour en déterminer l'effet sur le rendement écologique des moteurs et des véhicules;
- vérifier l'effet que les dispositifs installés à l'arrière des moteurs ont sur les émissions;
- > évaluer les normes de rendement de la technologie;
- » mettre au point des dispositifs afin d'évaluer le rendement écologique des véhicules.

5.1.2 Résultat clé : Substances toxiques

Compréhension et prévention ou réduction des menaces pour la santé environnementale et humaine que présentent les substances toxiques et autres substances préoccupantes



Substances toxiques

De quoi s'agit-il?

Selon la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement (LCPE 1999), une substance est toxique si elle est présente dans l'environnement dans des concentrations qui nuisent ou peuvent nuire à la santé humaine, à l'environnement ou encore à l'environnement dont dépend la vie. Les substances toxiques proviennent d'un grand nombre de sources industrielles, agricoles et aubstances toxiques proviennent d'un grand nombre de sources industrielles, agricoles et enbetances toxiques qui, une fois libérées dans l'environnement, peuvent gagner des régions éloignées en se dispersant dans les courants atmosphériques et marins.

Certaines substances toxiques persistent dans l'environnement et, même si elles sont présentes en petites quantités seulement, elles peuvent nuire à nombre d'espèces et d'écosystèmes. D'autres s'accumulent dans les tissus des organismes vivants que consomment beaucoup de Canadiens. Les peuples autochtones, les Inuits et d'autres groupes qui en mangent régulièrement y sont particulièrement vulnérables. Les substances toxiques peuvent s'attaquer à tous les Canadiens,

de façon à respecter l'environnement et a élaborer des plans et des strategies qui aideront à les atteindre. 16

La région de l'Atlantique d'Environnement Canada a mıs au point, pour le Programme Météo à l'oeil du niveau pré-scolaire et primaire, un module sur la qualité de l'air qu'elle distribue d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. Le Programme Météo à l'oeil initie les élèves de l'élèmentaire à la météorologie par des observations quotidiennes et au moyen de matériel didactique.

Le Sommet sur le smog de Toronto a terminé sa quatrième réunion fructueuse le 20 juin 2003, en restant axé sur les interventions conjointes du fédéral, des provinces et des municipalités afin d'améliorer la qualité de l'air dans la Région du Grand Toronto. Le Sommet de 2003 s'est terminé notamment par la signature de la Déclaration

Les prévisions sur le smog ont commencé dans la région de l'Atlantique en 1993, sous la direction du Service météorologique du Canada, de la région de l'Atlantique d'Environnement Canada, de l'Association pulmonaire du Nouveau-Brunswick et de partenaires provinciaux. D'autres renseignements sur les prévisions relatives à la qualité de l'air sont disponibles à la puttp://www.smc-msc.cc.gc.ca/aq_smog/.

infergouvernementale sur l'air pur de Toronto 2003. La Déclaration comprend, pour la prochaine année, des engagements dans les secteurs de l'industrie, des transports et de l'énergie, qui s'ajoutent à la liste des engagements fédéraux pris au cours de sommets précédents. On satisfait à ces engagements grâce à des mesures engagements grâce à des mesures réglements ires et volontaires.

Les initiatives de 2003-2004 visant à améliorer la surveillance et la production de rapports, comprennent des mises à jour du Réseau national de surveillance de la production atmosphérique (RNSPA). Le RNSPA recueille des données servant à évaluer le progrès des mesures de contrôle de la pollution atmosphérique et à aider à orienter les interventions futures. Au fil des ans, le réseau a produit une des bases de données sur les polluants les plus importantes et les plus diversifiées sur le plan géographique au Canada. Le gouvernement du Canada investira 22 millions de dollars en quatre ans dans le RNSPA. ¹⁸ Cet investissement améliorera les protocoles, les techniques et le matériel de mesure et appuiera mieux divers programmes nationaux. ¹⁹

L'Inventaire national des rejets polluants (INRP) a publié pour la première fois, en 2003-2004, les émissions de polluants atmosphériques que sont le SO₂, les MO_x, les COV, les particules et le CO, rejetés par des installations industrielles. Ces renseignements sur les émissions de 2002 augmentent considérablement les renseignements recueillis grâce à l'INRP et mise à la disposition de la population canadienne.

bour en savoir davantage sur le Programme d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique (PALA), consultez http://atlantice

 $[\]frac{1}{10}$ Pour en savoir davantage au sujet du Sommet sur le smog de Toronto, consultex

http://www.city.toronto.on.ca/cleanaitpartnership/smog_summir.htm (en anglais seulement).

http://www.etc-etc.ec.gc.ca/naps/.

http://www.etc-etc.ec.gc.ca/naps/.

Pour des données sur l'INRP et les émissions de polluants atmosphériques, consultez : http://www.ec.gc.ca/npm.

en vigueur avec les fabricants. Les moteurs conçus pour satisfaire à ces exigences devraient aussi être plus économiques.

En 2003-2004, le Ministère a poursuivi ses travaux de mise en œuvre d'interventions clés au sujet des Standards pancanadiens relatifs aux MP et à l'ozone. Environnement Canada poursuit plus particulièrement les travaux qu'il a entrepris avec les provinces et les territoires afin de mettre en point les Stratégies de réduction des émissions de plusieurs polluants (SRÉPP) pour des secteurs d'activités canadiens importants (production d'électricité, sidérurgie, raffinage des métaux communs, pâtes et papier, bois d'œuvre et production de béton et d'asphalte en vrac).

Les partenariats et la sensibilisation du public constituent un élément clé du Programme de l'air pur du Ministère. Célébrée chaque année le mercredi de la Semaine de l'environnement, la Journée de l'air pur du Canada, l⁴ par exemple, offre un point de convergence d'activités locales et nationales de promotion de l'air pur, de sensibilisation au changement climatique et d'interventions en la matière. Activité toujours importante de la Journée de l'air pur et de la d'interventions en la matière. Activité toujours importante de la Journée de l'air pur et de la d'interventions en la matière. Activité toujours importante de la Journée de l'air pur et de la Senaine de l'environnement, le Défi Transport.

Semaine de l'environnement, le Défi Transport.

Serraine de l'environnement, le Défi Transport.

Serraine de l'environnement, le Défi Transport en commun, la marche, la afin de réduire les concentrations de pollution atmosphérique et les émissions de gaz à effet de bicyclètte, le covoiturage ou le télétravail. Lors de l'édition 2003, plus de 48 000 Canadiens de picyclètte, le covoiturage ou le télétravail. Lors de l'édition 2003, plus de 48 000 Canadiens de plus de 43 collectivités importantes ont relevé le Défi Transport.

Un des moyens clés afin d'inciter le public à agir consiste à accroître ses connaissances des situations locales du smog et de la qualité de l'air. Les prévisions locales sur la qualité de l'air. Les prévisions locales sur la qualité de l'air. Les prévisions de l'Atlantique informent plus de 60 % de la population canadienne. Des ateliers multilatéraux ont fournit à la fois des recommandations à court et à long termes afin d'aller de l'avant avec la mise au point d'un indice de la qualité de l'air, ou IQA, fondé sur le risque pour la santé attribuable à des polluants multiples. Le Programme IUFO-SMOG couvre maintenant tout le sud du Québec. L'été, on diffuse au besoin des prévisions quotidiennes au l'ozone troposphérique, mais on évalue actuellement des prévisions quotidiennes reposent toujours sur l'ozone troposphérique, mais on évalue actuellement des prévisions quotidiennes particules fines que l'on pourrait diffuser l'été prochain si les résultats sont satisfaisants. Le programme INFO-SMOG d'hiver couvre seulement la région métropolitaine de Montréal pour le particules fines que l'on pourrait diffuser l'été prochain si les résultats sont satisfaisants. Le programme INFO-SMOG d'hiver couvre seulement la région métropolitaine de Montréal pour le monment et est fondé sur les particules fines.

Les organisations environnementales en apprennent davantage au sujet de l'ozone troposphérique et du smog grâce à des programmes de surveillance et de sensibilisation dans les régions de la rivière Annapolis, du Cap-Breton, de l'Eastern Charlotte Waterways et de Saint John. Les quatre sites mentionnés font partie du Plan d'assainissement du littoral Atlantique (PALA), programme communautaire qui comporte nabituellement des activités communautaires et de sensibilisation. Le PALA aide les collectivités à établir des objectifs communs portant sur l'utilisation de leurs ressources collectivités à établir des objectifs communs portant sur l'utilisation de leurs ressources

bour en savoir davantage sur la Journée de l'air pur, consultez $\inf_{j=1}^{N} p_{j}$ pour en savoir davantage sur la Journée de l'air pur, consultez $\inf_{j=1}^{N} p_{j}$

Pour en savoir davantage sur le Défi Transport, consultez http://www.defifiansport.ea.

- **Mobilisation du public :** Le Ministère à lancé des programmes et des services afin de mobiliser les Canadiens pour qu'ils agissent au sujet de l'air pur et pour les renseigner au sujet des liens entre l'action dans le domaine du changement climatique et les retombées simultanées qui en découlent pour la qualité de l'air.
- Polluants atmosphériques dangereux: Environnement Canada continue d'appuyer les mesures internationales de contrôle des émissions de polluants organiques persistants (POP). La Convention de Stockholm sur les POP est entrée en vigueur le 17 mai 2004. Le Canada a été le premier pays à signer et ratifier cette entente et, en 2003-2004, le Ministère a mené, auprès des provinces, des territoires et d'intervenants, des consultations sur l'élaboration du Plan national de mise en œuvre de la Convention au Canada. Le Ministère a aussi piloté la participation du Canada à des discussions visant à évaluer l'efficacité et la suffisance du Protocole de la CENUE sur les POP et à mettre au point un moyen d'évaluer les POP éventuels afin de les contrôler.
- Environnement Canada a aussi fait progresser des interventions internationales afin de contrôler les émissions de mercure, de cadmium et de plomb. Le Protocole sur les métaux lourds de la Convention sur la pollution atmosphérique transfrontalière à longue distance est entré en vigueur en 2003. Environnement Canada dirige la participation du Canada à cette tribune, y compris les préparatifs d'une révision du protocole. En 2003-2004, Environnement Canada a continué de diriger la participation du Canada au Programme mondial sur le mercure du Programme des Mations Unies pour l'environnement.
- Le Ministère a aussi piloté le dossier des standards pancanadiens (SPC) sur les émissions de mercure et produits connexes. Il collabore toujours avec les provinces et les territoires à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie pancanadienne sur les pluies acides après 2000.

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

 $\rm En\ 2003-2004,$ le Ministère a franchi des étapes clés dans la progression du programme relatif aux véhicules, aux moteurs et aux carburants :

- Le 23 juin 2003, le Canada et les États-Unis ont annoncé des projets sur la qualité de l'air dans le contexte de la *Stratégie sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier*. Les deux pays ont lancé trois grands projets pilotes qui traceront la voie à de futures réductions du smog et à l'amélioration de la santé des deux côtés de la frontière. Ces projets sont les suivants : la Stratégie sur le bassin atmosphérique international du bassin de Georgia et de Puget Sound, le projet de gestion du bassin atmosphérique transfrontalier du bassin des Grands Lacs (qui commence dans la région du sud-est du Michigan et du sud-ouest de l'Ontario), et une étude sur les concentrations limites de NOx et de SO₂ et les échanges de droits et une étude sur les concentrations limites de NOx et de SO₂ et les échanges de droits d'émission. Environnement Canada coordonnera les efforts du Canada.
- Le nouveau Règlement sur les émissions des petits moteurs hors-route à allumage par bougte a paru dans la Partie II de la Gazette du Canada le 19 novembre 2003. Ce règlement devrait réduire les émissions génératrices de smog provenant des petits moteurs hors-route à allumage par bougie d'environ 44 % en vertu du protocole d'entente

émissions de dioxyde de soufre (SO_2) (un des polluants à l'origine des précipitations acides) ont diminué de 45 % au Canada et de plus de 35 % aux États-Unis depuis 1980.

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Le Canada a connu du succès dans de nombreux domaines du grand dossier de la qualité de l'air, tels que la gestion des problèmes atmosphériques transfrontaliers et les cadres de réglementation régissant la gestion des enjeux atmosphériques reliés aux transports. Le Ministère continue à appuyer les provinces et les territoires, qui ont la responsabilité ultime d'obtenir les résultats dans un certain nombre de secteurs, de façon à respecter nos engagements internationaux, y compris les standards pancanadiens sur les matières particulaires et l'ozone. Les points saillants des réalisations sont les suivantes :

- Emissions transfrontalières: On réalise des progrès pour satisfaire aux engagements pris dans l'Annexe sur l'ozone de l'Accord sur la qualité de l'air conclu entre le Canada et les États-Unis. Une nouvelle analyse scientifique conjointe décrit l'enjeu des matières particulaires transfrontalières, autre élément principal de la composition du amog. En août 2004, le ministre de l'Environnement du Canada et son homologue américain, ont approuvé une recommandation s'appuyant sur la science conjointe des deux pays et visant la conclusion d'un accord sur l'ajout d'une annexe à l'Accord États-Unis-Canada sur la qualité de l'air, afin de s'attaquer au problème des matières particulaires en priorisant la partie située à l'est des deux pays et en tenant compte des enjeux définis dans le bassin atmosphérique commun de la région du bassin de Georgia et de Puget Sound, dans les Rocheuses.
- Secteur des transports: EC continue de mettre en œuvre le Programme fédéral de 10 ans pour des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants moins polluants. Au cours du dermier exercice, on a élaboré un nouveau règlement sur les émissions des gros moteurs diesel hors-route comme ceux qui sont utilisés pour le matériel agricole et de construction, ainsi que les véhicules récréatifs hors-route.
- Qualité de l'air: surveillance, prévision et production de rapport: L'Inventaire national des rejets de polluants (INRP) permet de produire des rapports sur les émissions de polluants atmosphériques provenant d'établissements industriels et de les mettre à la disposition des Canadiens. Des modifications apportées récemment à l'INRP, et en l'exemption accordée aux installations pétrolières et gazières en amont, ont augmenté considérablement le volume des renseignements disponibles sur les émissions de polluants atmosphériques. Ces changements devraient porter le nombre d'installations qui produisent des rapports à l'INRP de quelque 2 100 en 1999 à environ 7 000 en 2005. Environnement Canada a aussi dressé un inventaire exhaustif de toutes les sources, alémissions de polluants atmosphériques (industrie, transport, chauffage, etc.) et l'a rendu publique. Les principaux éléments de l'infrastructure de surveillance sont les 289 sites du Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique (RNSPA) situés à la grandeur du Canada (dix sites ont été créés au cours de l'exercice 2003-2004). La de l'exercice 2003-2004).

Pour des données sur l'IRMP et les émissions de polluants atmosphériques, consultez : http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/

- science de l'atmosphère et réseaux scientifiques et de surveillance;
- sensibilisation du public;
- » mesures de soutien axées sur le changement climatique.

Le gouvernement du Canada a réalisé des progrès dans plusieurs domaines dont : véhicules et carburants, secteurs industriels, Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique (RNSPA), Inventaire national des rejets polluants (INRP), partenariats avec d'autres niveaux de compétence et science des particules et de l'ozone.

Au Canada, le gouvernement fédéral, de même que les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux se partagent la compétence en gestion des enjeux atmosphériques. Dans le contexte de ces responsabilités partagées, les administrations (sauf le Québec) ont approuvé, par l'entremise du CCME, des standards pancanadiens (SPC) sur les matières particulaires et l'ozone. L'approche d'EC sur la gestion des enjeux atmosphériques a évolué pour regrouper un certain nombre de stratégies fructueuses :

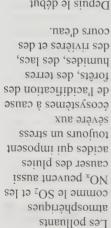
Stratégies sectorielles: Les stratégies de réduction des émissions ont le plus de succès lorsqu'elles abordent le problème dans une optique intégrée à long terme. Le Programme relatif aux véhicules, aux moteurs et aux carburants considère les carburants, les moteurs et les véhicules comme un programme d'activités intégré sur 10 ans. Puisque la conception des moteurs et des véhicules précède la commercialisation de trois à quatre ans, les fabricants doivent recevoir un préavis suffisant afin d'intégrer les nouvelles normes à leurs activités. Enfin, le programme s'inscrit dans le contexte du marché nordaméricain et se fonde sur les normes et les délais de l'EPA américaine dans la mesure du possible.

Partenariats: Les initiatives d'Environnement Canada visent à mobiliser d'autres

Le gouvernement du Canada collabore avec de nombreux partenaires de l'industrie, ainsi qu'avec de les provinces et les ierritoires, afin de poursuivre la mise en place d'une infrastructure de ravitaillement des véhicules à piles à combustible peu ou non polluants. Le gouvernement a investi 23 millions de dollars dans l'Alliance canadienne sur les piles à combustible dans les transports afin d'étudier différentes options de ravitaillement des véhicules à piles à combustible, ainsi que 20 millions de dollars de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de plus dans la recherche et la mise au point de prise de la mise au point de plus dans la recherche à Vancouver.

intervenants (industries, collectivités, ONG, provinces et territoires) pour qu'ils agissent. L'engagement des provinces et des territoires à l'égard des normes pancanadiennes en est un exemple important. Des partenaires comme les canadienne et l'Association médicale canadienne, collaborent afin de mieux faire comprendre l'incidence de la qualité de l'air sur la santé humaine et celle de l'environnement, ainsi que celle de l'environnement, ainsi que celle de l'environnement, ainsi que celle de la recherche en la matière.

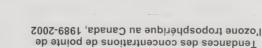
Coopération et harmonisation avec les Etats-Unis: L'harmonisation des normes canadiennes et américaines sur les émissions favorise le progrès dans les deux pays. Les résultats de cette démarche dans le cas des pluies acides témoignent de sa réussite. Les

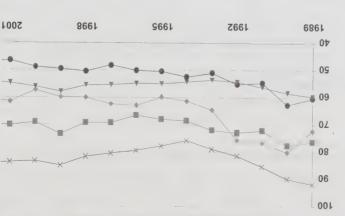


Depuis le début jusqu'au milieu des années 80, la qualité de l'air s'est améliorée en ce qui concerne la plupart des polluants. Les concentrations de concentrations de certains polluants

sont toutefois stabilisées ou ont

comme l'ozone se





* Moyenne mobile triennale des 4° concentrations maximales quotidiennes les plus élevées d'ozone à 8 heures.

Note : On a mis au point, pour le standard pancanadien, un paramètre normalisé pour les concentrations maximales d'ozone qui reflète le quatrième maximum quotidien le plus élevé en importance observé pendant la saison de l'ozone (avril et septembre) à des endroits d'un bout à importance observé pendant la saison de l'ozone (avril et septembre) à des endroits d'un bout à

Source : Données tirées du RNSPA (Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique), adaptées par Environnement Canada.

augmenté un peu depuis le milieu des années 90. Les émissions provenant principalement de l'activité humaine mais qui, dans le cas des COV, peuvent aussi être d'origine naturelle, réduisent la qualité de l'air. L'ozone troposphérique est très tributaire de l'ensoleillement et de la chaleur et pose donc un problème au printemps et à l'été. Il préoccupe particulièrement dans le couloir Windsor-Québec et, à un degré moindre, dans le sud de la région de l'Atlantique et dans la vallée

Est de l'Ontario et Québec

Prairies et nord de l'Ontario

du Bas-Fraser en Colombie-Britannique.

Sud de l'Ontario

C'-R

l'autre du Canada.

troposphérique (ppg

Concentrations de pointe de l'ozone

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

En 2001, le gouvernement du Canada a rendu public son *Plan d'action sur l'air pur*, échelonné sur dix ans, qui contenait des détails sur tout un éventail d'initiatives axées sur les aspects suivants :

- > pollution atmosphérique transfrontalière;
- emissions dans l'air provenant des véhicules, des moteurs et de leurs carburants;
- > sources provenant du transport maritime et aérien;
- èmissions de secteurs industriels;

Qualité de l'air

Sli-iign's ioup oa

maladies cardiorespiratoires.

volatils (COV), les particules en

5861 6861 les composés organiques NOx, VOC & Ozone Concentrations (ppb les oxydes d'azote (NO_x), 0 dioxyde de soufre (SO_2), combustibles fossiles. Le 10 combustion de 20 proviennent de la sampraydesomte 30 des polluants 07 l'écosystème. La plupart humaine et pour celle de 09 la fois pour la santé L'air pur est essentiel à Concentrations moyennes annuelles de polluants atmosphériques 1985-2002

suspension dans l'air (aussi appelées matières particulaires) et le monoxyde de carbone (CO) sont au nombre des principaux polluants atmosphériques au Canada. Les COV et les MO_x réagissent en présence de la lumière du soleil pour former de l'ozone troposphérique (O₂), un des principaux composants du smog.

XON

Les MP bloquent le passage de la lumière du soleil : c'est pourquoi on voit souvent le smog sous

forme de brume dans l'air. Il aggrave les affections respiratoires et augmente la fréquence des

Concentrations moyennes annuelles de polluants atmosphérique 1985-2002

202

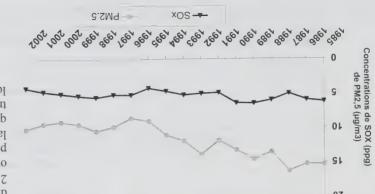
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Annocentrations moyennes annuelles de polluants atmosphérique 1985-2002

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Annocentrations de de diamètre est de constituent la constituent l



Les particules les plus fines – celles dont le dismètre est de 2,5 micromètres ($MP_{2,5}$) ou moins – constituent la plus grande menace pour la santé humaine, par ce qu'elles peuvent s'infultrer très profondément dans les poumons.

L'ozone troposhérique

2003-2004, total qui vient s'ajouter aux autres projets (environ 200) subventionnés au cours des cinq premières années d'activité du FACC-SP. Tous les projets subventionnés ont mobilisé les Canadiens dans le grand dossier du changement climatique et des réductions des émissions de GES, en plus d'aider à renforcer dans des organisations sur le changement climatique. Les projets ont porté sur tous les secteurs visés par la réduction des émissions de GES et certains ont porté sur les enjeux liés à la science, aux impacts et à l'adaptation.

- Carrefours provinciaux-territoriaux de sensibilisation: Environnement Canada appuie, en collaboration avec chaque province et territoire, les Carrefours de sensibilisation du public (SP). Ces derniers sont chargés de coordonner des activités régionales sur le changement climatique, réunir en réseau des praticiens régionaux de la SP, aider à au gouvernement fédéral. En mars 2004, neuf carrefours pilotes étaient en place, sauf en ontario, au Québec, aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au Nunavut. Des pourparlers sont en cours avec chacune de ces administrations, afin de mettre en place des carrefours d'éducation et de SP.
- La surveillance des GES comprend la production de rapports systémiques normalisés, les caractéristiques techniques de la production de rapports sur les émissions de GES provenant des installations, des applications Web pour la production de rapports terminés et d'autres produits de communication présentement en développement.
- Création d'un Registre national afin de suivre les unités (d'équivalent-dyoxine de carbone) des mécanismes de Kyoto, les mesures compensatoires intérieures, ainsi que celles qui sont accordées aux grands émetteurs finaux.
- > Elaboration du système national de comptabilité et de vérification du carbone et des GES avec Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada.

Pour en savoir davantage sur les projets du FACC-ESP, consultez http://changementsclimatiques.gc.ca/francais/ccaf/peo.asp.

stratégies d'adaptation.8 définir des mécanismes du marché (les mesures compensatoires, par exemple) et d'élaborer des

les activités du gouvernement du Canada a diminué d'environ $24\,\%$ par rapport au niveau de 1990. Entre 1990 et 2004, le total des émissions de GES produites par fédérales ont convenu de réduire collectivement, d'ici à 2010, leurs émissions de GES de 31 % le contexte de cette initiative, les 11 ministères et organismes qui produisent 95 % des émissions les émissions de GES produites par ses propres activités commence à donner des résultats. Dans Do l'ordre dans la grande maison fédérale : Le plan du gouvernement du Canada pour réduire

Réalisations principales de 2003-2004

quelques points saillants du rendement de 2003-2004. nationale visant à répondre aux enjeux pressants fixés par le changement climatique. Voici changement climatique (FACC) ont, elles aussi, contribuées à l'élaboration d'une stratégie positifs sur le plan du changement climatique. Les activités reliées au Fonds d'action pour le terme et de changements sociaux, techniques et économiques dans la recherche de résultats Les travaux relatifs au Plan d'action 2000 aideront à jeter les bases d'une sensibilisation à long

initiatives portant sur le changement climatique. des GES, en plus d'avoir permis d'appliquer des connaissances nouvelles à d'autres quantification des réductions des émissions de GES et de l'étude de projets de réduction programme PPEREA a en outre permis d'en apprendre beaucoup au sujet de la mesures incitatives pour de nouveaux projets de réduction des émissions de UES. Le comme un moyen innovateur et rentable pour le gouvernement fédéral d'offrir des est généralement reconnu dans les milieux des échanges de droits d'émission de GES Le Projet pilote d'élimination et de réduction des émissions et d'apprentissage (PPEREA)

əuuot əun p isəq np savoir davantage, consultez le site d'une tonne encourage. Pour en type de partenariat que le Défi climatique (PEACC), exemple du d'action sur le changement leur Programme d'éducation et Les Scouts du Canada ont dévoilé

Canadiens des renseignements, des outils et des possibilités qui leur permettront d'agir sur les émissions de GES et fourniront aux des particuliers ont des répercussions quotidiennes d'une tonne fera mieux connaître comment les choix jeunes, les éducateurs et le secteur privé, le Défi collectivités, les provinces et les territoires, les sensibilisation et sur des partenariats avec les août 2003. Fondé sur des initiatives nationales de lancé le Défi d'une tonne, qu'il avait rendu public en Le 26 mars 2004, le gouvernement a officiellement

sur le changement climatique.

changement climatique a appuyé quelque 67 projets en partenariat au cours de l'exercice Projets en partenariat: Le volet Sensibilisation du public du Fonds d'action pour le

http://www.ec.gc.ca/perrl/home_f.html.

http://www.changementsclimatiques.gc.ca/francais/publications/comprehensive/. site Changements climatiques : l'investissement fédéral 1997-2002 - Rapport d'ensemble, document publié en juin 2003. Pour en savoir davantage sur les progrès réalisés par le gouvernement dans le dossier du changement climatique, consulter le

¹⁰ Pour en savoir davantage et pour connaître les demières nouvelles au sujet du PPEREA, consultez le site du programme à Pour en savoir davantage sur les initiatives De l'ordre dans la grande maison fédérale, consultez le site http://www.itppe.gc.ca.

- La sensibilisation de la collectivité a inclut le projet de promotion du transport durable du Centre d'action écologique en Nouvelle-Écosse, qui met en vedette le projet TRAX basé dans la Municipalité régionale de Halifax, qui a connu un franc succès.
- Le projet Action contre la marche au ralenti, issu d'une collaboration entre l'Association des automobilistes de la Ville de Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique), l'« InsuranceCorporation of B.C. » et l'école de conduite Jeunes conducteurs du Canada, a démontré les avantages qu'offrent les politiques contre la marche au ralenti.
- Accroître la sensibilisation aux changements climatiques chez les communautés de langue chinoise, campagne de marketing social que la Fondation de la recherche sur le droit environnemental de la côte ouest a menée en Colombie-Britannique.

Les Canadiens sont de plus en plus sensibles au changement climatique : 90 % sont conscients du problème, 16 % le considèrent comme le principal problème environnemental du pays (total en hausse par rapport à 2 % seulement en 1999). Presque huit Canadiens aur dix (78 %) reconnaissent qu'ils peuvent faire quelque chose personnellement pour s'attaquer au problème, ce qui est beaucoup plus que les 54 % qui ont donné la même réponse en 1998. Huit Canadiens sur dix prennent des mesures dans leur vie quotidienne pour réduire leurs émissions, ce qui reflète que les valeurs sociales prennent de l'ampleur, de même que le sentiment de responsabilité personnelle et collective à l'égard de la protection de l'environnement et du changement climatique (Centre de recherches Decima, 2003).

Compréhension scientifique: Des investissements en science de la dernière année ont contribué à produire des gains importants, dont:

- Des projets portant sur les phénomènes du système climatique afin d'aider à combler des lacunes critiques de la compréhension et de contribuer à l'amélioration des modèles de système climatique, y compris l'importance de l'Arctique, les propriétés des nuages et des aérosols, ainsi que les utilisations spéciales de l'imagerie par satellite.
- L'appui à l'expansion de l'expertise et de la capacité en modélisation au Centre canadien de modélisation et d'analyse climatiques (CCCmac) à l'Université de Victoria.
- Un élargissement de la gamme de produits du Centre national de scénarios sur les impacts du climat et un appui à d'autres scénarios de recherche et initiatives.

L'activité scientifique d'Environnement Canada a mieux fait comprendre le rôle des forêts et des terres agricoles dans le climat et le bilan du carbone. La recherche dans le Nord nous a éclairés davantage sur les conditions climatiques extrêmes et les répercussions de la transformation du climat dans l'Arctique. Ces bases scientifiques nous permettent de fixer des objectifs réalistes, de climat dans l'Arctique. Ces bases scientifiques nous permettent de fixer des objectifs réalistes, de

http://www.cc.gc.ca/climate/CCAF-FACC/Science/fact/arctic_f.pdf http://www.cccma.bc.ec.gc.ca/french/frc_index.shtml

fédéraux-provinciaux-territoriaux sur le changement climatique avec le territoire du Nunavut et les provinces de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et du Manitoba.

Mécanismes du marché: Environnement Canada cherche toujours des moyens novateurs pour atteindre nos objectifs nationaux de réduction des émissions de GES. Par exemple, nous examinons avec l'industrie comment un partenariat public-privé pourrait faciliter l'implication du secteur privé dans le marché des GES (achat de crédits de pollution à la suite d'activités de réduction des émissions à l'étranget). Le Ministère dirige un effort interministériel visant la création d'un système canadien novateur de mesures compensatoires pour les GES, qui serait relié au système des grands émetteurs finaux (GEF) et piloté par RNCan. Le système de mesures compensatoires accorderait des crédits de pollution pour les réductions d'émissions ou les projets de création de puits admissibles. Les participants au système GEF pourraient utiliser ces crédits de pollution au nombre de leurs moyens possibles de conformité.

Sensibilisation du public: L'exercice 2003-2004 à été la dernière année du volet Sensibilisation du public du Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique (FACC-ESP), à l'origine de centaines de partenariats axés sur les projets conclus avec les provinces, les territoires, le secteur privé, des collectivités, des ONG et des éducateurs. Ces projets ont aidé les Canadiens à mieux comprendre le changement climatique et ce qu'ils peuvent faire pour réduire leurs émissions de GES.⁵

Parmi les points saillants des partenariats, des publications et des activités de sensibilisation du public, mentionnons les suivants :

- Les changements climatiques et le livre de base de la santé, publication de nature scientifique produite par Pollution Probe afin de faire mieux connaître et comprendre les effets que le changement climatique peut avoir sur la santé et la nécessité d'adopter des mesures d'atténuation et d'adaptation.
- > Le Manuel de solutions énergétiques contient de l'information sur le changement climatique et des suggestions incitatives à offrir des solutions pratiques afin de réduire les sources d'émissions de GES à la maison.
- L'encart publicitaire « Les changements climatiques Faites-vous votre part? » publié dans le Globe and Mail et La Presse de Montréal qui ont atteint plus d'un million de lecteurs canadiens.
- Le concours « Youth in Media » a encouragé les jeunes Canadiens à rédiger un message d'intérêt public (MIP) de 30 secondes afin d'aider les Canadiens à découvrir comment ils peuvent réduire leurs émissions de GES. On a produit neuf MIP que des stations de télévision canadiennes ont diffusés.
- > Le secteur Jeunesse et Éducation à encouragé la participation à des initiatives visant à accroître l'enseignement sur le changement climatique dans les classes de la maternelle jusqu'à la fin du secondaire.

⁴ Pour en savoir davantage, consultez le site: http://www.changementsclimatiques.gc.ca/francais/offsets/.

⁵ Pour en savoir davantage sur le volet Sensibilisation du public du FACC, consultez la base de données sur les projets FACC-ESP à http://changementsclimatiques.gc.ca/francais/ccaf/peo.asp.

communauté internationale a franchi une étape clé en acceptant un cadre d'exécution des mesures relatives aux changements climatiques. On doit en grande partie aux consultations menées par les Canadiens avant cette rencontre, le fait qu'on ait pu dissiper les incertitudes que connaissaient les pays en développement au sujet du Mécanisme de développement propre (MDP) et de son introduction dans le cadre.

Capacité canadienne d'intervention sur le plan du changement climatique: En collaboration avec Ressources naturelles Canada (RMCan) et d'autres ministères, Environnement Canada a donné au pays une meilleure capacité à respecter ses engagements en matière de changement climatique grâce à des programmes qui soutiennent l'étude scientifique de ces changements, le développement technologique, les recherches sur les impacts climatiques et l'adaptation et les efforts de sensibilisation du public. Voici deux importants programmes:

Plan d'action 2000 (PA2000): Le Plan d'action 2000 du gouvernement du Canada sur le changement climatique, rendu public en octobre 2000, est une initiative horizontale pilotée par Environnement Canada et RMCan qui met à contribution sept ministères fédéraux et dont les mesures visent principalement à réduire les émissions de GES. L'initiative prévoit une économie fondée sur de l'énergie plus propre utilisant des technologies de pointe. Le Plan d'action 2000 fait avancer la connaissance et ses assise dans les domaines suivants: la science du climat; les impacts et l'adaptation; les communautés autochtones et du Nord et les innovations technologiques.³

Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique: Programme de 150 millions de dollars, le Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique appuie l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de mise en oeuvre et d'intervention rapide pour répondre au changement climatique. La première étape était prévue dans le budget fédéral de 1998 et son succès a permis de réviser le programme et d'entreprendre la phase II (pour laquelle on a permis de réviser le programme et d'entreprendre la phase II (pour laquelle on a également disposé de 150 millions de dollars répartis sur trois ans). Cette nouvelle étape porte surtout sur les politiques internationales, le développement technologique, l'activité scientifique, les impacts et l'adaptation, ainsi que sur la sensibilisation du public. Au début de 2003, le Fonds a amorcé sa troisième et demière phase et il terminera ses efforts au cours des prochaines années.

Relations bilatérales: L'ensemble des émissions des pays en développement (qui n'ont pas d'obligations légales à réaliser des objectifs de réduction des émissions au cours de la première période d'engagement du Protocole de Kyoto) dépasseront bientôt celles des pays qui ont des objectifs à atteindre en ce qui concerne le changement climatique. Environnement Canada entretien des relations atratégiques bilatérales avec ces pays qui auront de l'importance au cours de la seconde période d'engagement (2012-2016) à cause de leurs crédits de pollution ou de leur potentiel de réduction d'émissions. On a signé des ententes avec le Brésil, le Mexique, la Russie et la Chine. Environnement Canada poursuit ses efforts sur la scène internationale, de concert avec Affaires étrangères Canada, pour élaborer des stratégies de mesure des GES, renforcer les capacités afin de favoriser les négociations sur le changement climatique, fixer des objectifs de réduction et élaborer des stratégies d'atténuation des émissions de GES. Le Ministère a aussi réduction et élaborer des stratégies d'atténuation des émissions de GES. Le Ministère a aussi progressé sur la scène nationale en signant des protocoles d'entente

Pour en savoir davantage, consultez le site : http://www.climatechange.ge.ca/francais/newsroom/2000/ap2000.asp.

- contribuer à l'élaboration de cadres internationaux et de règles du marché qui catalyseront la réaction mondiale au phénomène du changement climatique;
- jeter les bases de la participation du Canada au Protocole de Kyoto en investissant dans l'efficience énergétique, l'énergie éolienne, l'éthanol, l'infrastructure écologique, les transports en commun, des organismes comme la Fondation du Canada pour l'appui technologique au développement durable, et procéder à de vastes consultations auprès de l'industrie, des ONG, des scientifiques, de tous les paliers de gouvernement et de la population canadienne;
- intervenir par le *Plan d'action 2000*, le Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique et d'autres initiatives destinées à mieux faire comprendre les aspects scientifiques, les mesures et les possibilités de réduction des émissions de GES;
- » aider les Canadiens à contrer le changement climatique.

Comme il est le ministère fédéral chargé de l'étude scientifique des changements climatiques, Environnement Canada entreprend et soutient un vaste éventail d'études scientifiques de modélisation climatique et d'évaluation des impacts du climat, dont les initiatives du Centre canadien de modélisation et d'analyse climatiques et les travaux en collaboration du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat. En 2000, le gouvernement fédéral a versé 60 millions de dollars sur six ans à la Fondation canadienne pour les sciences du climat et de l'atmosphère afin d'appuyer des recherches théoriques sur le changement climatique et la qualité de l'air. Le Climate Science Agenda for Canada 2002-2012 dresse un cadre de coordination des recherches climatologiques qui se font dans les ministères fédéraux, les universités et d'autres organismes.

Pour plus de détails sur le travail d'Environnement Canada dans le domaine de la science du changement climatique, consultez :

- SMC Direction de l'évaluation et de l'intégration scientifiques à : <u>http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/saib/index_f.html</u>.
- SMC Service du climat et de l'atmosphère -- Une recherche qui fait toute la différence à http://www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca/acsd/publications/RMD msc report/RMD toc f.html.
- ous pouvez aussi en apprendre davantage sur le travail du Centre canadien de modélisation climatologique à <u>http://www.cccma.bc.ec.gc.ca/french/fre_index.shtml.</u>

Qu'avons-nous accompli?

Ces dix dernières années, Environnement Canada a su faire passer le programme sur le changement climatique du stade de la définition de l'enjeu à celui de la mise en place des conditions nécessaires à la compétitivité environnementale. En élaborant des politiques, en effectuant des recherches scientifiques, en sensibilisant la population et en participant aux travaux de tribunes nationales et internationales, le Ministère a contribué aux activités suivantes:

Règles et endres internationaux: Environnement Canada a joué un rôle de premier plan dans l'élaboration des accords internationaux conclus à ce jour. Les négociations du Canada à Bonn (juillet 2001) ont aidé à façonner les règles de mise en oeuvre du Protocole de Kyoto. À la 7° Conférence des Parties (CdP), qui a eu lieu à Marrakech (novembre 2001), au Maroc, la

Il est important de s'attaquer au problème du changement climatique afin de protèger la compétitivité du Canada, de même que la santé et la sécurité des Canadiens. Les conditions climatiques et météorologiques ont des répercussions sur plus de la moitié du PIB du Canada, dont les secteurs suivants : exploitation forestière, agriculture, pêche, production hydroélectrique, transport et tourisme. Le changement climatique aura des répercussions sur la qualité de l'air et de l'eau, sur la biodiversité, les espèces, l'agriculture, l'exploitation forestière, la vie et le développement dans le Nord. Les mesures de lutte contre le changement climatique commencent à faire partie de notre façon d'aborder le Nouveau Pacte pour les villes et les collectivités, les politiques sur les transports et la construction, ainsi que notre détermination à positionner le canada face à l'économie du XXI^e siècle.

Pour accélèrer le virage vers la durabilité, il faudra mettre en œuvre des réductions des émissions à court terme, qui seront durables, et établir des objectifs à long terme afin de réaliser les réductions importantes des émissions qui s'imposent pour contrer avec succès le changement climatique.

Le défi pour tous les pays consiste à mettre au point et à déployer les technologies de la prochaine génération qui sont nécessaires afin d'instaurer les changements et les transformations qui s'imposeront pour en arriver à ce que les économies du monde consomment moins de carbone et soient durables à long terme. Notre façon de gérer cette transformation, de même que l'efficacité avec laquelle nous établirons le lien entre la compétitivité à long terme du Canada. considérations environnementales, détermineront la compétitivité à long terme du Canada.

Pour obtenir une description plus détaillée du changement climatique et des mesures prises à cet égard, consultez un des sites suivants :

- Aites du gouvernement du Canada sur le changement climatique; de http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate.
- Changement climatique: L'investissement fédéral 1 -2002 Rapport d'ensemble, publié en juin 200 : <u>http://www.changementsclimatiques.gc.ca/français/publications/comprehensive/.</u>
- Indicateurs environnementaux : <u>http://www.ec.gc.ca/soer-ree/ rancais/Indicator_series/default.cfm.</u>
- Rapport annuel du président du Conseil du résor au Parlement, Rendement du Canada, rapports sur les efforts déployés par le gouvernement du Canada pour minimiser le risque associé au changement climatique et aux dangers météorologiques. Pour en savoir davantage sur Le rendement du Canada, consulter le : http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/report/govrey/0 /cp-rc f.asp.

Environnement Canada collabore avec des ministères fédéraux et d'autres intervenants afin que le Canada soit en mesure de respecter ses engagements de Kyoto, soit de ramener les émissions de CES à 6 % au-dessous des niveaux de 240 mégatonnes par année par rapport aux projections fondées sur le statu quo).

Que faisons-nous à ce sujet?

Dès le milieu des années 70, Environnement Canada participait aux efforts mondiaux déployés pour comprendre la science à la base du changement climatique planétaire et qu'elles étaient ses répercussions. Depuis la fin des années 80, la contribution à l'élaboration de politiques et de plans afin de s'attaquer au problème du changement climatique constitue une priorité pour le Ministère. Dans sa politique et sa stratégie de programme, le Ministère a visé avant tout à :

5.1.1 Résultat clé : Atmosphère et qualité de l'air

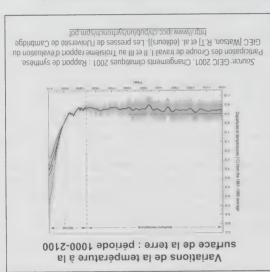
Réduction des effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air



Changement climatique

Sli-iign's ioup oa

Le climat, est la tendance moyenne des conditions météorologiques (habituellement sur une période de 30 ans) dans une région particulière. Le changement climatique constitue un changement des conditions météorologiques moyennes dans une région donnée, incluant toutes



la météorologie : température, configuration des vents et précipitations. Lorsque l'on parle de changement climatique à l'échelle globale, on parle de changement du climat partout sur

climatique a l'echette giobate, on parte de changement du climat partout sur des changements climatiques planétaires à long terme ont des répercussions sur

les caractéristiques que nous associons à

les écosystèmes naturels.

Les gaz à effet de serre (GES) ont un effet sur le climat de la Terre, puisqu'ils emprisonnent l'énergie solaire. Cette énergie est absorbée par la surface de la Terre et elle est ensuite rejetée dans l'atmosphère sous forme de chaleur c'est ce qu'on appelle « l'effet de c'est ce qu'on appelle « l'effet de serre ». Le dioxyde de carbone, les serre ». Le dioxyde de carbone, les

oxydes nitreux et le méthane sont les principaux GES engendrés par l'activité humaine. Le Canada est l'un des plus importants émetteurs de GES par habitant au monde, puisqu'il est un grand producteur d'énergie et que son économie est énergivore.

Les émissions de GES n'ont cessé d'augmenter au Canada, et pendant qu'elles grimpaient de 2,1 % en 2002, l'économie, elle, a progressé de 3,3 %. En effet, au cours des dix dernières années, on a constaté une amélioration constante de l'effrcience économique sur le plan des émissions de GES. Depuis le début de l'année de référence de Kyoto, soit 1990, on a constaté une croissance économique de plus de 40 % (selon le PIB), tandis que les émissions de GES ont augmenté de 20,1 %. Autrement dit, la courbe des émissions commence à fléchir.²

² Pour en savoir davantage sur le rapport relatif aux inventaires de GES en 2002 au Canada, consultez le site http://www.cc.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/1990_02_report/ghg_backgrounder_f.cfm.

Plans et priorités

Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique. Mettre en oeuvre le Plan d'action 2000 du Gouvernement du Canada sur le changement climatique et le

études scientifiques, techniques et socioéconomiques conjointes avec les Etats-Unis pour étayer Effectuer des analyses des bassins atmosphériques régionaux, des modélisations de la pollution et des scientifique, stratégique et socioéconomique à la mise en œuvre des standards pancanadiens. Continuer à améliorer l'assise scientifique sur la qualité de l'air et continuer de fournir de l'appui

Elaborer, mettre en œuvre et appliquer les réglementations relatives aux véhicules, aux moteurs et au l'argumentaire en faveur de nouveaux accords.

carburant.

de savoir sur les précipitations acides. Continuer d'établir des partenariats scientifiques avec des programmes régionaux afin d'édifier la base Programme national de prévision de la qualité de l'air

Programmes

Programme d'interventions d'urgence d'application de la loi Programmes de promotion de l'observation et

Centre canadien d'information sur la prévention de Etude d'impact sur l'environnement

Programme sectoriel de prévention de la pollution la pollution (CCIPP)

toxiques des Grands Lacs Stratégie binationale relative aux substances

l'Ontario Plan de réduction du mercure de la région de

Programme d'action national pour la protection du Programme d'immersion en mer

Programme d'action régional pour la protection du terrestres (PAN) milieu marin contre la pollution due aux activités

aux activités terrestres (PAR) milieu marin de l'Arctique contre la pollution due

sənbsnilom Programme canadien de contrôle sanitaire des

Mares de goudron de Sydney technologies environnementales (CCATE) Centres canadiens pour l'avancement des Nouvelles substances

Initiative EnviroClub Ecoaction

> (909) Fonds pour les polluants organiques persistants Protocole de Montréal (FMPM) Fonds multilatéral pour la mise en oeuvre du Inventaire national des rejets de polluants armosphérique Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution en matière de changements climatiques Plan d'action 2000 du Gouvernement du Canada Sensibilisation du public (FACC-SP) Fonds d'action pour le changement climatique -

acidifiantes après l'an 2000 Stratégie pancanadienne sur les émissions

Le secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain

Résultat stratégique: Protéger les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources nationales et mondiales de pollution

1,551 ETPs	\$M 1,878	\$W 9'66E	281,0 M\$	\$M 4,682
équivalents	Dépenses	anoitsatiotuA	Dépenses prévues	Budget principal
femps plein	réelles	salstot		des dépenses

Résultat intermédiaire / Résultat clé compréhension et prévention ou réduction des menaces à la santé environnementale et humaine posées par les

Résultat intermédiaire / Résultat clé réduction des effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et sur la qualité de l'air

\$W E'771	\$W 8'991	\$W 6'991	\$M 6'781	234,8 M\$	242,7 M\$	\$W 1'711	\$M 9'701
Dépenses réelles	Autorisations selestot	Dépenses prévues	Budget principal des sesnedèb	Dépenses réelles	anoitaationA selatot	Dépenses	Budget seb laqioning sesnaqeb

Des recherches visent à évaluer les menaces que les substances toxiques représentent pour les écosystèmes aquatiques, à réagir au fur et à mesure aux nouveaux enjeux et à diffuser de nouvelles connaissances scientifiques.

Mesures de gestion des risques contre les sources les plus préoccupantes des substances ajoutées à l'annexe 1.

Prévention de l'utilisation non autorisée de substances existantes.

Obligations satisfaites en vertu du Programme des substances nouvelles dans le cas des lois qui ne figurent pas dans la liste de la LCPE (1999).

Les substances foxiques persistantes, bioaccumulables et anthropiques sont quasi éliminées.

Amélioration continue des cibles.
Réduction de la circulation transfrontalière de la pollution atmosphérique.
Réduction des émissions des véhicules, des moteurs et des carburants.

Réduction des émissions industrielles et d'autres secteurs.

Les Canadiens prennent des mesures pour réduire la pollution atmosphérique.

Les Canadiens savent interpréter l'information sur la qualité de l'air et sont conscients des répercussions des mesures qu'ils peuvent prendre.

Mettre en oeuvre la Stratégie pancanadienne des précipitations acides après 2000 et assurer la surveillance de l'écosystème.

Appuyer des régimes internationaux de restriction des rejets de polluants organiques persistants et de

métaux lourds. Mise en oeuvre d'un programme sur les substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone au pays (SAO).

l'environnement. gouvernements canadiens ont réalisé des gains importants au niveau de la protection de

les aliments et l'eau que nous consommons. ressentir par la pollution dans l'air que nous respirons et les substances toxiques présentes dans canadienne au quotidien. Les effets des pressions qui s'exercent sur l'environnement se font nombreuses sources, et se présentant sous diverses formes, affectent toujours la population années 70, mais il reste encore d'importants défis à relever. Des polluants provenant de Grâce à la population canadienne, la qualité de l'environnement s'est améliorée depuis les

sauvages et dans le Nord, et les émissions de gaz à effet de serre continuent de modifier le substances chimiques toxiques s'accumulent dans les lacs, les rivières, au sein des espèces a quadruplé et est devenu une des principales raisons de l'absentéisme scolaire. De plus, des les hôpitaux du pays. Depuis les 20 dernières années, le nombre de cas d'asthme chez les enfants de certaines maladies chez 100 000 autres, ainsi qu'à 6000 admissions d'urgence (ou séjour) dans Chaque année, le smog est lié à la mort prématurée de milliers de Canadiens, au développement

afin d'atteindre deux résultats clés. Le secteur d'activité cherche à : l'Environnement sain fonctionne dans le contexte du Cadre de gestion d'Environnement Canada L'information présentée dans ce chapitre décrit comment le secteur d'activité de

- réduire l'impact de l'activité humaine sur la qualité de l'atmosphère et de l'air; et
- d'autres substances préoccupantes dans l'environnement comprendre, à prévenir ou à réduire les menaces que posent les substances toxiques ou

rendement dans les domaines suivants: l'Environnement sain rend compte publiquement de ses plans, de ses priorités et de son et Rapports ministériels sur le rendement d'Environnement Canada, le secteur d'activité de Conformément à la structure décrite dans les récents Rapports sur les plans et les priorités (RPP)

- changement climatique;
- qualité de l'air;
- substances toxiques.

Pour en savoir davantage sur l'environnement sain, consultez :

- http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/francais/default.asp. Changement climatique: http://www.ec.gc.ca/climate/home-f.html ou
- http://www.ec.gc.ca/sd-dd consult/SDS200 /index f.cfm. Stratégie de développement durable d'Environnement Canada de 200 -200 :
- Portail sur l'environnement, l'agriculture et les ressources naturelles du gouvernement du Canada: ***
- http://www.environmentandresources.ca.

mondiales de pollution Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources nationales et Le secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain - Protéger les

environnement contre les sources nationales et mondiales de pollution Résultat stratégique: Protéger les Canadiens et leur

gouvernements provinciaux et d'autres partenaires : particulièrement, le secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain, en collaboration avec les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources nationales et mondiales de pollution. Plus collectivités. Le dessein du secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain est de protèger les qui est essentielle à notre santé, notre sentiment de mieux-être et le caractère vivable de nos Notre qualité de vie et notre prospérité à long terme dépendent de la qualité de l'environnement,

de les contrôler par le recours à des connaissances scientifiques fiables; définit les menaces liées aux polluants, ainsi que leurs sources et les méthodes permettant

- adéquats de protection de la qualité de l'environnement; élabore des normes, des directives et des codes de pratiques pour garantir des niveaux
- :uomn[[od choisit et met en œuvre des stratégies appropriées de prévention ou de réduction de la
- administre et applique les règlements pour la prévention et le contrôle de la pollution
- dans les sphères de compétence fédérale;
- surveille les niveaux de contaminants dans l'air, l'eau et les sols;
- internationaux pour la réduction de la pollution; et représente les intérêts du Canada dans l'élaboration d'ententes et d'accords
- fournit des conseils et des outils permettant de prévenir la pollution et d'appuyer le développement et la diffusion des technologies propres. $^{\rm I}$

de façon plus conservatrice et à allèger leur empreinte sur l'environnement. En outre, certains particuliers, de même que des industries du Canada ont commencé à utiliser certaines ressources urbaines et les terres agricoles sont maintenant mieux protégées contre l'érosion. Des de lacs. Même si elle préoccupe toujours, la qualité de l'air s'est améliorée dans certaines régions et l'on remarque une réduction de la concentration des composés acides dans un grand nombre Canada: les concentrations de composés toxiques dans certaines espèces sauvages ont diminué Depuis dix ans, on observe des améliorations dignes de mention dans l'environnement du

Tiré de la description dans le budget principal 2003-2004 du secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain.

Le secteur d'activité de gestion, administration et politiques

Résultat stratégique : Assurer une gestion stratégique et efficace du Ministère pour obtenir des résultats sur le plan de l'environnement

WWW WAR IN	atsibėmm	Résultats i			stsibėmm	Résultats i	
\$W 9'971	\$M 6'EPL	\$M 8'EL	\$W 8'66	\$M 0,72	\$M 2,6S	\$W 0'27	\$M & 02
Dépenses réelles	anoitastionA alestot	Dépenses prévues	Budget principal des sesnedèb	Dépenses réelles	anoitasinotuA aletot	Dépenses	Budget principal des dépenses
	(uqqe əəbor nəi Jevonni 19,290s:				plans stratégiqu seu de politiques		
ėlo	iaire / Résultat	ltat interméd	иsèЯ	èlo	iaire / Résultat	bėmretni tatlı	neèЯ
sqT3 8621 &M		\$M 9,271	\$M 2,871		\$M 8'0ZL		120,1 MS
Équivalents temps plein		Dépenses réelles	sations seles	einotuA stot	Dépenses prévues		ning tegbud negèb seb

Facilitation de la mise en oeuvre de nouvelles pratiques de GI dans fout le Ministère.

Durabilité d'activités et de systèmes ministériels clés.

Les ressources d'EC se sentent valorisées et appuyées dans un milieu de travail qui perfectionne, garde et attire les talents variés dont le Ministère a besoin pour

Le savoir est géré de façon stratégique et facilement partagé au Ministère et à l'extérieur.

parrage au ministere et a l'exterieur. Services innovateurs et à l'écoute fournis à l'interne et à la population canadienne.

Outils disponibles pour améliorer la capacité et les méthodes de gestion d'EC.

s, scdniffer de son mandat.

Meilleure réponse aux besoins en pleine évolution des clients.

Engagement démontré envers l'excellence dans cinq domaines de gestion : dépenses judicieuses, gestion axée sur les résultats, lieu de travail exemplaire, valeurs et gestion axée sur les citoyens (modernisation de la et gestion axée sur les citoyens (modernisation de la

gearony. Établissement du leadership d'EC dans De l'ordre dans la grande maison fédérale.

Amélioration de la capacité d'EC de prendre des décisions intégrées en utilisant de nouveaux outils d'aide à la décision.

Affeinte des buts de la politique environnementale par l'utilisation d'instruments innovateurs comme les instruments et les incitatifs économiques, les démarches volontaires et les outils d'information, lorsqu'il est démontré que ces instruments constituent les moyens les plus efficients, efficaces et pratiques.

La base de connaissances d'EC appuyant la recherche stratégique et le développement durable est améliorée par des indicateurs et des renseignements de meilleure qualité

Améliorer les progrès vers le développement durable en élaborant et mettant en oeuvre des façons innovatrices de collaborer avec des partenaires clés.

Leadership nécessaire pour établir un cadre gouvernemental afin de faire progresser le programme dans un climat de collaboration.

Leadership international relié à des priorités canadiennes.

Plans et priorités

Politique stratégique et instruments innovateurs afin de permettre de fixer l'orientation de l'organisation Partenariats stratégiques et communications

Systèmes et activités nécessaires pour aider les effectifs d'EC à réaliser les programmes et donner les services Conseils, outils et services stratégiques sur les RH afin d'assurer un effectif motivé, qualifié et representative Partage et transfert de connaissances et d'information intégrés à EC, au Canada et à l'étranger avec des citoyens, des clients et des interlocuteurs

Leadership et responsabilisation afin de faciliter la prestation de programmes et de services innovateurs et d'améliorer la gestion du Ministère

avec des médias et des partenaires principaux du secteur privé. Pour en savoir davantage, veuillez consulter la section 5.3.

MODERNISATION DE LA GESTION

Environnement Canada met en œuvre depuis deux ans son Plan d'action pour la modernisation de la gestion (PAMG), visant avant tout à transformer la façon de faire du Ministère en créant la capacité de gestion nécessaire pour réaliser des initiatives de politique et de programme. Le plan vise à saisir les possibilités d'amélioration définies au cours d'une autoévaluation ministérielle des systèmes financiers et administratifs de base, des procédures et des capacités opérationnelles nécessaires pour assurer des bases solides aux méthodes de gestion modernes.

Le PAMG d'Environnement Canada, qui s'inspire des Résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes – Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada, est jusqu'à maintenant le moyen d'assurer l'amélioration continue dans de nombreux secteurs administratifs. Les travaux en cours portent sur l'élaboration d'une deuxième génération du plan initial qui s'appuie sur les progrès réalisés jusqu'à maintenant, mais qui converge aussi davantage sur les attentes établics dans le nouveau Cadre de responsabilisation et de gestion du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor.

En 2003-2004, on a accordé une attention prioritaire à la révision du cadre de planification et de gestion du Ministère, ainsi qu'aux systèmes connexes d'aide à la prise de décision, afin d'appuyer à fond la gestion fondée sur les résultats. Cet effort à débouché sur une structure d'activités de programme qui aidera à la fois à prendre des décisions à l'interne et à rendre des comptes à l'extérieur. La nouvelle structure rend plus transparents le lien entre les activités ministérielles et les résultats clés, ainsi que les liens entre les renseignements financiers et ceux d'autres natures.

Environnement Canada se trouve à la croisée des chemins en ce qui concerne la gestion des ressources humaines. L'impact des nouvelles pressions et le récent Cadre de modernisation des ressources humaines obligeront à prendre d'importantes décisions stratégiques sur la façon de gérer les ressources humaines au Ministère et sur les endroits où ce dernier veut investir pour améliorer sa démarche et ses systèmes à long terme.

En 2003-2004, Environnement Canada a progressé dans l'élaboration un « Plan général des ressources humaines » afin de guider les activités de gestion des ressources humaines. Cette initiative vise à diffuser à la direction et au personnel à tous les niveaux les engagements du Ministère et son orientation générale dans le domaine de la gestion des ressources humaines.

Environnement Canada continuera de veiller à ce que les gestionnaires disposent des outils et de l'expertise dont ils ont besoin pour se conformer aux normes générales établies par les organismes centraux afin d'instaurer une culture de gestion et de responsabilisation saines dans la fonction publique fédérale. À cette fin, il faut notamment créer des capacités améliorées de gestion dans un contexte de réaménagement financier.

stratégie d'investissement dans le gouvernement en ligne du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor. Guidé par EC, et en partenariat avec Santé Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada, le RésEau démontrera l'accès national à des renseignements sur l'eau détenu par de multiples administrations afin de fournir à la population canadienne, et aux gestionnaires chargés de l'eau, un tableau plus solide de la situation de l'eau au Canada et d'appuyer la création d'indicateurs nationaux et d'outils d'aide à la décision en ce qui concerne l'information sur l'eau.

Intervention des Canadiens dans leur environnement: Par des programmes de surveillance communautaire et d'autres programmes à participation volontaire, Environnement Canada offre à la population canadienne la possibilité d'intervenir davantage dans son environnement. Au cours de la période d'examen, le Ministère a donné aux Canadiens un guichet unique d'accès à tous les programmes à participation bénévole d'Environnement Canada en créant un Portail des bénévoles sur le principal site Internet du Ministère à http://www.ec.gc.ca.

Gouvernement en ligne: Environnement Canada demeure déterminé à respecter les délais de 2005 fixés par le gouvernement du Canada dans le contexte de l'Initiative sur le gouvernement en ligne. EC respecte le calendrier et le budget prévus pour atteindre les objectifs de 2005 établis au sujet des services du gouvernement en ligne et dont il a fait état.

Le Ministère continue d'aller de l'avant avec l'Initiative fédérale d'ici à 2005. Cette initiative porte actuellement sur trois d'entre eux ;

- > le volet prévisions des précipitations;
- > les alertes en cas de phénomènes météorologiques violents;
- > les permis d'importation et d'exportation de substances toxiques.

Dans le cas de ces services, le Ministère est en train d'élaborer des points de repère (à l'aide de sondages), des normes et des plans d'amélioration des services afin d'établir la base qui permettra d'améliorer la qualité de ces services. Les plans d'amélioration ont été mis en œuvre à l'automne 2002. Les initiatives comprenaient, par exemple, des éléments tel que la révision de normes sur des produits, de nouvelles techniques de mesure du rendement scientifique et de mouvelles technologies de prestation de services au public et aux médias par Internet. On mesurera chaque année la prestation de services en fonction de normes établies afin d'évaluer les progrès réalisés vers la cible d'amélioration de 10 % de la qualité. Les rapports ministériels sur le rendement à venir présenteront le rendement en fonction des cibles établies. En se fondant sur les résultats de ce projet pilote, Environnement Canada évaluera, à l'automne 2004, la sur les résultats de ce projet pilote, Environnement Canada évaluera, à l'automne 2004, la possibilité d'étendre l'Initiative d'amélioration des services à d'autres services.

Le Service météorologique du Canada (SMC) a commencé à appuyer l'amélioration des services. Pour assurer l'amélioration des services, le Service a lancé des initiatives comme la distribution automatisée et la personnalisation d'information et de produits, le renouvellement du site Web sur la météorologie, l'importance accrue accordée à l'accès public à toutes les données et à tous les renseignements, ainsi que de nouvelles ententes de prestation de services conclues et à tous les renseignements, ainsi que de nouvelles ententes de prestation de services conclues

Conseil des SMA sur l'intégration des S-T

En 2003, dix ministères et organismes à vocation scientifique ont créé le Conseil interministèriel des sous-ministères sur l'intégration des S-T afin de mieux mobiliser, concentrer et intégret les ressources de S-T entre les ministères et les organismes pour s'attaquer aux enjeux transversaux importants pour les Canadiens. Le défi que doit relever le Conseil consiste à créer un environnement où les ressources existantes en S-T sont continuellement redéployés et reliées entre ministères pour atteindre de nouveaux objectifs nationaux. Depuis sa d'intégration accè en prorie de nouveaux objectifs nationaux. Depuis sa d'intégration accè au portefeuille d'initiatives horizontales fondées sur une approche d'intégration accè un portefeuille d'initiatives horizontales fondées sur une approche d'intégration accè au repéces exotiques envahissantes, maladies des espèces sauvages, changement climatique, gestion des océans et S-T dans le Nord. Environnement Canada est chargé des dossiers de l'eau, des espèces envahissantes et des maladies des espèces sauvages.

3 Mise en oeuvre de la stratégie de gestion

GOUVERNEMENT EN LIGNE ET AMÉLIORATION DES SERVICES

Environnement Canada demeure déterminé à mieux servir la population canadienne. Le Canada réussira plus efficacement à atteindre son objectif sociétal que constitue le développement durable, dans la mesure où il lui sera possible d'établir un meilleur lien entre la population canadienne et les activités scientifiques, les politiques, les règlements, l'information et les conseils d'Environnement Canada. Le Ministère demeure déterminé à produire des renseignements et des services opportuns, exacts et pertinents sur l'environnement à l'intention d'un éventail diversifié de clients et de partenaires par tous les moyens de prestation, y compris

Voici les points saillants des progrès réalisés en 2003-2004 :

- Changer la façon de faire du Ministère: EC comprend que c'est seulement en transformant les processus administratifs qu'il réussira à rendre les services du Ministère plus pertinents pour les clients et pour la population. En 2003-2004, les efforts d'EC ont convergé sur la réalisation de plusieurs enquêtes et études afin de documenter et de faciliter les progrès réalisés pour « Mieux servir les Canadiens par Internet ». Ce projet qui commencera au cours de l'exercice 2004-2005 rendra cohérente et uniforme la présence d'Environnement Canada sur Internet.
- Alliances et des partenariats stratégiques: Environnement Canada continue de chercher des alliances et des partenariats nouveaux et à renforcer et exploiter ceux qui existent déjà, car il s'agit des principaux moyens de fournir à la population canadienne les services qu'elle attend de son gouvernement face à un vaste éventail d'enjeux environnementaux. Les partenariats avec d'autres ministères et niveaux de compétence démontrent que le Ministère est déterminé à fournir aux Canadiens des services intégrés d'information sur l'environnement afin de leur permettre d'utiliser les renseignements afin de prendre des décisions responsables sur leur permettre d'utiliser les fin de la période d'examen, le Ministère a obtenu du financement pour le projet RésEau Bâtir le lien avec l'eau au Canada par l'entremise du Fonds de la pour le projet RésEau Bâtir le lien avec l'eau au Canada par l'entremise du Fonds de la

l'établissement des politiques et des pratiques fédérales de gestion en S-T. du système de gestion constituent le mécanisme par lequel le Ministère contribue à formule des conseils spécialisés sur les questions de S-T au gouvernement fédéral. Ces éléments sciences et technologie, élaborée en 1996, et du Conseil d'experts en sciences et technologie qui rendement de ses programmes de S-T qui émanent des principes de la Stratégie fédérale en de S-T. Environnement Canada suit aussi les directives sur l'évaluation de la gestion et du technologie auprès du sous-ministre, ainsi que plusieurs comités internes de gestion des activités gestion clair et efficace, qui comprend le Conseil consultatif externe en sciences et en durable. Le Ministère encourage l'excellence dans ses activités de S-T grâce à un système de

la population canadienne. d'intégrer ses efforts entre les ministères et les disciplines et de se concentrer sur les priorités de gouvernement qui consiste à renforcer les activités scientifiques dans l'appareil gouvernemental, aussi avec d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux afin de promouvoir l'objectif du le secteur privé et les organisations non gouvernementales. Environnement Canada collabore Canada et il étudie de nouveaux modèles de partenariats et de collaborations avec les universités, Le Ministère a déjà créé d'importants réseaux de science et de technologie d'un bout à l'autre du contribution des ressources de l'extérieur et d'établir des synergies avec d'autres organisations. s'acquitter de son rôle dans le domaine des S-T, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger, afin de mettre à Environnement Canada est aussi en train d'élaborer des façons nouvelles et plus efficaces de

PRINCIPALES RÉALISATIONS EN S-T

Contributions scientifiques

planification sont décrites à la section 4, sous chacun des secteurs d'activité. Les principales contributions scientifiques aux secteurs d'activité pendant la période de

Assurer l'excellence continue en S-T

comprennent les suivantes: l'excellence constante de ses travaux en S-T. Les réalisations particulières dans ce domaine Environnement Canada a pris un grand nombre de mesures importantes afin d'assurer

- environnementale, et a participé à leurs travaux. Canada afin d'établir un programme national de recherche en génomique parrainé deux ateliers avec des partenaires universitaires, ainsi qu'un atelier avec Génome recherche en sciences environnementales connexe aux besoins d'EC. Le Ministère a d'influencer leurs décisions et d'augmenter la possibilité d'accroître la cohérence de la Le Ministère a établit des liens avec des universités et les conseils subventionnaires afin
- maintenant considéré tel un chef de file dans ce domaine par les autres ministères. relative aux ENOVE a connu un franc succès et a favorisé la création du réseau. EC est nouveaux organismes vivants sur les écosystèmes (ENOVE). Un atelier sur la recherche Le Ministère a lancé la création d'un réseau fédéral de recherche sur les effets des
- réponse aux rapports VEST, ESTEP et EPAC du CEST. ➤ Le Ministère a participé à fond à la création du Cadre stratégique de S-T fédéral – en

confirme qu'ils souhaitent tous deux améliorer la coopération dans le domaine du changement climatique sur des plans comme le dialogue relatif aux politiques, le mécanisme de développement propre, la technologie propre, la sensibilisation du public, l'efficience énergies renouvelables, la création de compétences, la science du climat, les incidences et l'adaptation, ainsi que d'autres enjeux du changement climatique acceptables pour les deux parties.

Le Canada et le Chili continuent de resserrer leurs liens par l'entremise de la Commission canado-chilienne de coopération environnementale. Au cours de l'année écoulée, on a entrepris plusieurs activités pour renforcer la gestion environnementale dans le contexte d'une relation commerciale qui prend de l'ampleur. Les activités dignes de mention comprennent l'aide technique dans le domaine de la biostatistique qui vise à aider le Chili à améliorer son indice de la qualité de l'air, et une table ronde sur la responsabilité sociale des entreprises entre sociétés minières du Canada et du Chili.

On a adopté une mesure législative pour permettre au Canada de raitifier le Protocole au Traité sur l'Antarctique relatif à la protection de l'environnement (le Protocole de Madrid) afin de protéger l'environnement de l'Antarctique. Le projet de loi C-42 permettra au Canada de raitifier le Protocole de Madrid et de se joindre officiellement à ses partenaires mondiaux pour redoubler d'efforts afin de prévenir la pollution et la dégradation de l'environnement dans l'Antarctique. La Loi concernant la protection de l'environnement en Antarctique, le projet de loi C-42, a reçu la sanction royale le 22 octobre 2003. Le Canada a ratifié le Traité sur l'Antarctique le le a sanction royale le 2003. Le Canada a ratifié le Traité sur l'Antarctique le décembre 2003. Pour plus de détails, voir les communiqués de juin, d'octobre ou de décembre 2003.

Le Protocole sur les polluants organiques persistants (POP) de la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe (CENUE) est entré en vigueur le 23 octobre 2003. Le Canada a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la création des connaissances scientifiques à l'origine du protocole régional. La CENUE regroupe le Canada, les États-Unis, des pays de l'Europe de l'Est et de l'Ouest, ainsi que la Russie. Pour plus de détails, voir le <u>communiqué</u>.

VISER L'EXCELLENCE DANS LE SECTEUR DES SCIENCES À ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA

La science et la technologie (S-T) sont essentielles à Environnement Canada dans la mesure où l'on désire que le Ministère s'acquitte de son mandat, qui consiste à aider les Canadiens à vivre et à prospérer dans un environnement qu'il faut protéger, respecter et préserver. Les activités de S-T représentent environ 70 % des dépenses du Ministère. Ces efforts aident EC à mieux comprendre les relations de causes à effet, à repérer rapidement les enjeux émergents et à trouver les solutions les plus efficaces et les plus rentables aux grands défis environnementaux. Les activités de S-T appuient la capacité du Ministère à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des politiques, de fournir des services importants aux Canadiens et de mettre au point et de transférer de mouvelles technologies à des fins environnementales.

Il est crucial pour la réussite d'Environnement Canada et pour la gestion de l'environnement au Canada que les activités de S-T au Ministère soient de grande qualité, harmonisées avec les objectifs du Ministère et du gouvernement fédéral et reliées à la capacité canadienne et internationale en matière de S-T environnementales. Il faut aussi l'appliquer efficacement pour répondre aux besoins des Canadiens dans les domaines de l'environnement et du développement répondre aux besoins des Canadiens dans les domaines de l'environnement et du développement

Les aspects à améliorer comprennent l'utilisation des instruments économiques, le renforcement de l'observation et de l'application et la rationalisation de la régie de l'eau.

Au cours de la réunion des ministres de l'Environnement du G8 qui a eu lieu à Paris en avril 2003, Environnement Canada a contribué à faire progresser les objectifs et les priorités du Canada en matière d'environnement, la production et la consommation durables, ainsi que d'autres engagements internationaux pris au cours du Sommet mondial de 2002 pour le développement durable. Le Ministère a aussi contribué à l'élaboration du Plan d'action du G8 sur l'eau (axé avant tout sur l'Afrique), qu'ils ont adopté à Evian en juin 2003.

Environnement Canada maintient son leadership en intégrant des considérations environnementales aux accords commerciaux et aux accords parallèles de coopération en environnement au cours des négociations aur l'Accord de libre-échange (ALA) avec les Quatre de l'Amérique centrale (Salvador, Guatemala, Micaragua et Honduras), ainsi qu'avec Singapour. En tenant clairement compte de l'environnement dans les contextes de négociations commerciales, comme l'a fait le Canada dans celui de l'ALENA, avec le Chili et le Costa Rica, on exploite une importante possibilité de prévention afin de renforcer les systèmes de gestion de l'environnement et d'améliorer la protection des écosystèmes mondiaux.

Le 23 juin 2003, le Canada et les États-Unis ont annoncé qu'ils resserreraient leur coopération afin de réduire la pollution atmosphérique transfrontalière en lançant trois projets pilotes d'envergure qui offriront de plus grandes possibilités de coordonner la gestion de la qualité de l'air entre les deux pays. La Stratégie sur la qualité de l'air transfrontalier vise à bâtir sur la réussite de l'Accord Canada-États-Unis de 1991 sur la qualité de l'air, qui a établi un cadre de réussite de l'Accord Canada-États-Unis de 1991 sur la qualité de l'air, qui a établi un cadre de réussite de l'Accord Canada-États-Unis de 1991 sur la qualité de l'air, qui a établi un cadre de réussite de l'Accord Canada-États-Unis de la feduction des émissions dans les deux pays.

Le 31 juillet 2003, au Sommet sur l'observation de la Terre à Washington, DC, le Canada a annoncé qu'il contribuerait par son expertise scientifique et technique à l'élaboration du Système mondial d'observation de la Terre.

En ce qui concerne les relations bilatérales du Canada avec d'autres pays, un des points saillants a été la visite officielle que le ministre de l'Environnement a effectuée en Chine afin de promouvoir le programme environnemental bilatéral du Canada, les objectifs du Canada en matière de changement climatique, l'importance des observations de la Terre, et d'encourager les matière de changement climatique, l'importance des observations de la Terre, et d'encourager les signature du renouvellement du « Protocole d'entente sur la coopération de la visite a été la signature du renouvellement Canada avec l'Administration de la protection environnement » d'Environnement Canada avec l'Administration de la protection environnement de l'État de la Chine (SEPA) et d'un « Protocole d'entente sur la coopération dans le domaine de l'État de la Chine (SEPA) et d'un « Protocole d'entente sur la coopération dans le domaine de l'environnement » avec le Service de protection de l'environnement de Hong.

Cette mission importante a aussi préparé le terrain pour la signature, en octobre, de l'« Énoncé conjoint du Canada et de la Chine sur le renforcement du dialogue et de la coopération en matière des changements climatiques » en présence du premier ministre Wen à Beijing. Cet énoncé réaffirme l'engagement des deux pays envers la ministre Wen à Beijing. Cet énoncé réaffirme l'engagement des deux pays envers la Convention-cadre des États-Unis sur le changement climatique et le Protocole de Kyoto et

humaine, ainsi que les effets des dangers environnementaux sur les enfants. l'élaboration de politiques sur des enjeux prioritaires, comme l'environnement et la santé collaboration avec Santé Canada, aident en outre à suivre une démarche intégrée dans qualité de l'air et le changement climatique. De plus, des relations bilatérales, telle que la instaurer dans l'ensemble du gouvernement une démarche cohérente sur des enjeux tels que la

régional, le Réseau atlantique des sciences environnementales (RASE), est déjà sur la bonne en train d'implanter le Réseau canadien des sciences environnementales (RCSE). Un réseau des sciences et des technologies dans l'ensemble des ministères à vocation scientifique et il est Environnement Canada. Le Ministère continue de chercher à favoriser une meilleure intégration activités de recherche en matière d'environnement au Canada constitue une priorité pour L'établissement de réseaux et de partenariats visant à améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience des

Leadership international

d'enjeux clés comme les produits chimiques et la régie internationale de l'environnement. Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) afin de faire progresser les objectifs du Canada à l'égard diriger la participation du Canada aux travaux du Conseil de régie du Programme des Nations Commission du développement durable des Nations Unies. Environnement Canada continue de poursuite des objectifs de développement du millénaire convenus en 2000, par l'entremise de la humains avancent, particulièrement dans le contexte de la lutte contre la pauvreté et de la enjeux du développement durable comme l'eau, les installations sanitaires et les établissements SMDD, le Canada continue de collaborer dans le système des Nations Unies pour assurer que les pour faire progresser son programme de l'environnement et du développement durable. Après le Sur la scène internationale, le Ministère collabore avec des partenaires multilatéraux et bilatéraux

définir des concepts de projets possibles de coopération hémisphérique. initiatives sur la santé et l'environnement dans les Amériques, ainsi qu'un plan d'action pour les domaines de la santé et de l'environnement. On prépare, par exemple, un répertoire des des Amériques (MSEA), Environnement Canada fait progresser les priorités du Ministère dans Sur d'autres tribunes multilatérales, comme celle des ministres de la Santé et de l'Environnement

concerté pour la conservation de la biodiversité en Amérique du Nord. de la biodiversité, du droit et des politiques, ainsi que dans l'adoption du Plan stratégique les domaines du commerce et de l'environnement, des polluants et de la santé, de la conservation rôle dans l'amélioration de la transparence et de l'inclusion de la mise en oeuvre de projets dans coopération dans le domaine de l'environnement (ANACDE) et de la CCE. Le Canada a joué un procédé à un examen indépendant des 10 années d'activité de l'Accord nord-américain de L'année a été importante pour la Commission de coopération environnementale (CCE), qui a

progrès réalisés pour séparer les pressions environnementales de la croissance de l'économie. législatif et de l'efficience énergétique, l'élaboration de la Stratégie sur la biodiversité et les niveau de la gestion de l'environnement au Canada. On y mentionne l'amélioration du cadre publié le 28 septembre 2004. Le rapport signale, par exemple, des améliorations importantes au la performance environnementale du Canada. Le rapport, comportant 41 recommandations, a été En 2003, une équipe d'examen de l'OCDE est venue procéder à un examen critique de pairs de

précision, voir les parties sur la qualité de l'environnement, la qualité de l'air et les substances toxiques.)

Environnement Canada, en collaboration avec le secteur privé et d'autres ministères, met au point des outils visant à accroître la quantité et la qualité des renseignements sur la performance de l'entreprise durable. La Trousse d'information sur la production de rapport sur le développement durable, affichée sur le Net en novembre 2003 afin d'aider les compagnies canadiennes à rédiger un rapport public sur leur performance en matière de durabilité, en est un bon exemple (http://www.sustainabilityreporting.ca).

Les mesures prises pour réagir au changement climatique ont permis à Environnement Canada de mettre en œuvre de nombreux instruments économiques innovateurs, comme un système d'instruments économiques pour contrôler les émissions dans l'atmosphère au Canada. Cette reconnaissance du rôle important que jouent des instruments fondés sur le marché dans un domaine stratégique de haute visibilité est le fruit du travail entrepris par Environnement Canada domaine stratégique de haute visibilité est le fruit du travail entrepris par Environnement Canada il y a plusieurs années. Le Ministère cherchera à raffiner davantage le système d'échange de droits, notamment les ententes entre les établissements, les liens avec les échanges de droits internationaux et l'élaboration d'un régime de crédits compensatoires. De même, l'Accord sur la droits, notamment les ententes entre les établissements, les liens avec les échanges de droits internationaux et l'élaboration d'un régime de crédits compensatoires. De même, l'Accord sur la stratégiques pour élargir la panoplie des instruments et des outils fondés sur le marché dont le stratégiques pour élargir la panoplie des instruments et des outils fondés sur le marché dont le Ministère dispose pour réagir aux nouvelles situations.

Partenariat et alliances stratégiques

Environnement Canada est d'avis que le partenariat est le meilleur moyen de gérer une responsabilité partagée en matière d'environnement et de développement durable dans tous les secteurs de compétence (aux échelons national et international), les divers portefeuilles gouvernementaux et avec les Premières nations.

EC continue de collaborer avec des organisations non gouvernementales (OMG) de diverses façons, depuis le financement de base pour le Réseau canadien de l'environnement (RCE) jusqu'aux consultations ad hoc et ententes de partenariat, et collabore avec le secteur privé à divers niveaux, par l'entremise des grandes associations industrielles dans le cadre d'initiatives à participation volontaire ou avec les petites entreprises par la voie de divers programmes comme participation volontaire ou avec les petites entreprises par la voie de divers programmes comme délégations canadienne participant à des réunions internationales.

Pour amener le gouvernement fédéral à intervenir au sujet des enjeux relatifs à l'environnement, le Ministère collabore avec d'autres ministères à mettre en œuvre des mécanismes afin de faciliter la coopération interministérielle et de relancer les initiatives dans le domaine de l'environnement. On a établi récemment un cadre environnemental pour aider à coordonner les objectifs environnement attache à l'environnement et au développement durable, le greffier du Bureau du Conseil privé a chargé un comité de sous-ministres, coprésidé par Environnement Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada, d'étudier des enjeux reliés à l'environnement et au développement durable dans un confexte cohérent et en collaboration. Ces relations ont aidé à développement durable dans un confexte cohérent et en collaboration. Ces relations ont aidé à

renseignements sur l'environnement. On a mis au point de nouvelles méthodologies de recherche, de consultation, d'utilisation et d'intégration de données et de renseignements sur l'environnement au Canada et fourni des possibilités de formation afin d'assurer l'innovation constante dans ce domaine.

Le Ministère fait preuve de leadership en ce qui concerne des rapports et des indicateurs environnementaux dans le contexte de projets comme Les indicateurs environnementaux : La série nationale d'indicateurs environnementaux du Canada, la création de nouveaux outils entrant dans la production de rapport, tel que l'indice de la biodiversité et la recherche sur des enjeux émergents, dont les indicateurs de la santé des enfants et de l'environnement.

Le Ministère s'occupe toujours de nombreux aspects de la surveillance environnementale, notamment en appuyant des activités scientifiques crédibles basées dans la population dans le cadre du Réseau d'évaluation et de surveillance écologique (RESE). Le lancement du Réseau canadien de surveillance communautaire et des programmes Attention Nature en partenariat avec la Fédération canadienne de la nature en sont des exemples. Le RESE est la troisième initiative de collaboration la plus importante en matière de sciences et de technologie du gouvernement du Canada.

Des initiatives de gestion plus efficace des connaissances produiront des évaluations plus crédibles de l'état de l'environnement, amélioreront l'accès aux renseignements sur l'environnement servant à la prise de décision, ainsi que la capacité de mesurer les progrès.

Mesures incitatives, instruments et outils novateurs

Pour que le Ministère puisse faire progresser le programme de l'environnement et du développement durable, il est crucial de tenir compte des signaux et des incitatifs du marché qui entraînent des coûts pour l'environnement (des coûts externes) et qui favorisent une activité assurant la conservation et la protection de l'environnement canadien. Cela s'est toujours fait en mode autoritaire, c'est-à-dire au moyen de règlements applicables à des problèmes environnementaux précis. Au Canada et à l'étranger, on reconnaît de plus en plus qu'il faut élargir la palette des outils stratégiques et adopter davantage d'instruments innovateurs et fondés sur le marché qui tiennent compte des coûts pour l'environnement dans le prix des biens et des services.

Il existe d'importantes possibilités de faire comprendre et adopter des instruments fondés sur le marché et d'autres mécanismes non fondés sur la réglementation pour provoquer un changement de comportement face à l'environnement. La réglementation sur l'environnement continuera certes de jouer un rôle important parce qu'elle assure la santé et la sécurité des Canadiens et de leur environnement naturel, mais Environnement Canada prépare de nouvelles politiques et démarches préventives ou moins autoritaires. Ces mesures comprennent notamment les programmes à participation volontaire et les mesures incitatives comme les ententes sur le rendement environnemental (ERE) et les plans de prévention de la pollution (P2). Ces deux outils ont été rendus possibles par la Loi canadienne sur la protection de la façon de gérer les enjeux relatifs à l'environnement, notamment des mesures incitatives liées à la prévention de la pollution, aux situations d'urgence environnementales et à l'application des lois. (Pour plus de pollution, aux situations d'urgence environnementales et à l'application des lois. (Pour plus de

Voici les éléments essentiels du programme de politiques d'Environnement Canada:

- > Savoir (science, renseignements et indicateurs) − pour favoriser la prise de décision et une gestion saine;
- Incitatifs, outils et instruments novateurs pour promouvoir des changements dans les attitudes et les comportements, prendre le virage de la prévention, valoriser davantage le capital naturel;
- Partenariats et alliances stratégiques pour réaliser des économies, assurer l'efficacité et atteindre des résultats concrets;
- Leadership international pour travailler en collaboration avec d'autres pays et organismes internationaux.

Tous ces points figurent dans la stratégie de développement durable d'Environnement Canada. Conformément aux directives du Conseil du Trésor, le présent Rapport ministériel sur le rendement (RMR) contient des données sur le rendement qui présentent au Parlement un aperçu de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de développement durable (SDD) d'Environnement Canada, y compris des efforts que le Ministère déploie en ce qui concerne l'initiative de développement durable dans les opérations gouvernementales.

Voir l'Annexe A.1 - « Stratégie de développement durable »

Savoir

Un des éléments clés de la prise de décision intégrée en matière de développement durable consiste à disposer du bon renseignement, au bon endroit, au bon moment. L'amélioration des renseignements actuels et de la base des connaissances donnerait à EC une assise plus solide pour tenir un débat public éclairé, de même que pour élaborer et évaluer des politiques et des programmes qui tiennent entièrement compte des variables environnementales, sociales et économiques.

Dans son budget de 2004, le gouvernement fédéral a engagé plus précisément 15 millions de dollars au cours des deux prochaines années pour établir de meilleurs indicateurs environnementaux sur l'air pur, l'eau et les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, pour en faire rapport et pour commencer à renforcer la base d'information à l'appui de ces indicateurs.

Environnement Canada investit depuis quelques années dans des stratégies plus efficaces et novatrices de gestion de ses connaissances. À l'interne, le Ministère a adopté une démarche générale et stratégique pour gérer ses données, ses renseignements et ses connaissances. On a créé des communautés de pratique dans des domaines clès comme les indicateurs et la géomatique du développement durable. Le Ministère a créé des outils d'apprentissage organisationnels et préconisé une orientation axée sur l'acquisition constante de connaissances et l'innovation.

Pour ses clients, le Ministère s'est inspiré des recommandations faites dans le Rapport du groupe de travail sur le Système canadien d'information sur l'environnement (SCIE de 2001) afin de compléter les éléments constituants un système multilatéral national « dynamique » de

- communiqué ou le site Web des grands émetteurs finaux. période d'engagement du Protocole de Kyoto (2008 à 2012). Pour plus de détails, voir le fois à l'industrie canadienne et aux gouvernements, sera en place au début de la première niveaux de compétence et du public et qui réduit au minimum les fardeaux imposés à la entièrement mis au point et testé, qui répond aux besoins en information de tous les œuvre par étapes ordonnées. Cette façon de procéder aidera à assurer qu'un système intérieur, « à créneau unique » et harmonisé de déclaration obligatoire afin de la mettre en fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux continueront de collaborer pour créer un système opinions exprimées par les intervenants au cours des consultations, les gouvernements émissions de gaz à effet de serre par les gros émetteurs du Canada. Conformément aux Le gouvernement a annoncé les détails sur la nouvelle déclaration obligatoire des
- communiqué ou le site Web du Défi d'une tonne. sur le changement climatique (PEACC). Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.1, le d'une tonne, les Scouts du Canada ont dévoilé leur Programme d'éducation et d'action possibilités de le faire. Comme exemple du type de partenariats que favorisera le Défi l'information et des outils pour agir face au changement climatique, ainsi que des répercussions sur les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et fournira aux Canadiens de tonne fera mieux connaître comment les choix quotidiens de chacun ont des les provinces et les territoires, les jeunes, les éducateurs et le secteur privé, le Défi d'une sur des initiatives nationales de sensibilisation et des partenariats avec des collectivités, Le gouvernement a lancé officiellement le Défi d'une tonne le 26 mars 2004. Se fondant
- détails, voir le rapport. climatiques: l'investissement fédéral 1997-2002, Rapport d'ensemble. Pour plus de Le gouvernement a déposé à la Chambre des communes, le 11 juin 2003, Changements

Priorités gouvernementales

l'économie et à l'établissement d'une société dynamique et juste. qui contribuent non seulement à la santé de l'environnement, mais aussi à la prospérité de Canada sait que le succès à long terme dépend de sa capacité à trouver des solutions créatrices environnementaux et économiques qui touchent le bien-être des Canadiens. Environnement des enjeux relatifs à l'environnement et les liens entre les divers facteurs sociaux, Pour établir un programme fructueux à cet égard, il est crucial de bien comprendre la complexité

organisations internationales pour favoriser le développement durable à l'échelle mondiale. fédéral de l'environnement et du développement durable et collabore avec d'autres pays et Canadiens. Environnement Canada joue un rôle de chef de file dans l'application du programme prendre des engagements avec des partenaires des secteurs public et privé, ainsi qu'avec les durable à l'ensemble de ses politiques, programmes et activités, à renforcir ses capacités et à Environnement Canada cherche à intégrer de façon concrète les principes du développement

- Dans son budget de 2003, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé un financement frais de 2 milliards de dollars en cinq ans consacrés au changement climatique pour aider à mettre en œuvre le Plan du Canada sur le changement climatique. Le 12 août 2003, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé les détails portant sur un milliard de dollars de cet investissement. Pour obtenir plus de renseignements, voir le budget de 2003, le communiqué d'août, le site Web du Plan du Canada sur les changements climatiques ou la Section 5.1.1 du RMR 2003-2004 d'Environnement Canada.
- Dans le discours du Trône de 2004, le gouvernement a promis de respecter ses engagements prévus au Protocole de Kyoto de façon à produire des résultats à long terme et durables en maintenant une économie robuste et florissante. L'engagement porte notamment sur la consultation des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux et d'autres intervenants afin d'élaborer un « plan national équitable » pour respecter les engagements que le Canada a pris à Kyoto. Pour plus de détails, voir le discours du Trône de 2004.
- En 2003-2004, Environnement Canada a annoncé un investissement de 2,6 millions de dollars dans une série de projets visant à informer les jeunes, les éducateurs et le grand public au sujet du changement climatique et des avantages qu'offrent les mesures de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre. On a annoncé notamment du financement changement climatique (FACC) pour 67 nouveaux projets au Canada afin de fournir aux particuliers du Canada les outils et l'information dont ils ont besoin pour prendre des mesures afin de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, réduire leurs coûts d'énergie et contribuer à l'air pur. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.1, le communiqué de mesures afin de réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, réduire leurs coûts d'énergie et contribuer à l'air pur. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.1, le communiqué de jenergie de contribuer à l'air pur. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.1, le communiqué de dencre de données sur les projets du FACC.
- Le gouvernement du Canada a publié son rapport sur les émissions de gaz à effet de serre pour 2002. Même si les émissions ont augmenté de 2,1 % en 2002, l'économie, elle, a progressé de 3,3 %, maintenant ainsi une tendance décennale à l'amélioration de l'efficience de l'économie sur le plan des gaz à effet de serre. Depuis le début de l'année de référence de Kyoto, soit 1990, l'économie a grossi de plus de 40 % (en fonction du PIB) comparativement à l'augmentation de 20,1 % des émissions de GES. Autrement dit, la courbe des émissions commence à fléchir. Pour plus de détails, voir le document dit, d'information ou le rapport.
- En 2003-2004, le gouvernement du Canada a signé avec ceux du Nunavut, de l'île-du-Prince-Édouard et du Manitoba des protocoles d'entente portant sur la coopération dans le domaine du changement climatique. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.1, l'annonce du Manitoba.
- Le 26 septembre 2003, le gouvernement a lancé la deuxième série d'initiatives d'élimination et de réduction des émissions et d'apprentissage (PPEREA) dotée de 15 millions de dollars. En s'appuyant sur la réussite du premier cycle, le PPEREA a affecté 2,5 millions de dollars, en 2003-2004, pour encourager la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dans le domaine de l'énergie renouvelable. Pour plus de détails,

initiale et, en exprimant l'importance de protéger le patrimoine naturel, aideront à garantir que la faune demeure un élément essentiel au sein du Canada. Pour plus de détails, voir l'Article 5.2, le communiqué ou le sire Web La faune de l'arrière pars.

Environnement Canada collabore de près avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, ainsi qu'avec les provinces et les territoires, afin d'enrayer la possession, le transport, l'exportation et le traffe illégaux d'animaux et de végétaux sauvages. Le Canada a été un des premiers pays à ratifier la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvage menacées d'extinction (CITES). Les agents d'application de la loi d'Environnement Canada affichent un solide bilan de réussite dans l'application des lois d'Environnement Canada affichent un solide bilan de réussite dans l'application des lois dedérales et provinciales, y compris la Loi fédérale sur la protection d'espèces animales ou végétales sauvages et la réglementation de leur commerce international et interprovincial. En mai 2003, des agents fédéraux et provinciaux d'application des lois aur la faune de l'Ontario et du Québec ont déposé des accusations portant sur le trafic par linternet de parties d'animaux sauvages.

- Le gouvernement du Canada a contribué 1 million de dollars au Centre d'écologie de la faune de l'Université Simon Fraser. Le financement vise à appuyer la recherche continue au cours des cinq prochaines années et reconnaît la réputation du Centre pour l'innovation et la recherche dans la définition des besoins liés à l'écologie et à la conservation des espèces d'oiseaux importantes pour le Canada. Pour plus de détails, voir le communiqué ou le site Web du Centre de l'écologie de la faune.
- Le Centre national de la recherche faunique a ouvert officiellement ses portes dans ses nouveaux locaux à l'Université Carleton le 7 avril 2004. Pour plus de détails, voir le communiqué ou le site Web du Centre national de la recherche faunique.
- En février 2004, le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé qu'on proposera des règlements pour interdire éventuellement l'importation, la fabrication et la vente de pesées et leurres peur et contenant du plomb. Les pesées et les leurres perdus pendant la péche représentent environ 18 % du total des rejets directs de plomb dans l'environnement et constituent une menace importante pour les oiseaux aquatiques l'environnement et constituent une menace importante pour les oiseaux aquatiques 30 % des morts signalées chez les huards adultes pendant la saison des amours dans l'est du Canada. Les restrictions sur l'utilisation des pesées au plomb dans les réserves au Canada. Les restrictions sur l'utilisation des pesées au plomb dans les réserves plus de détails, voir le communiqué.

Priorité 3 : Aller de l'avant dans le domaine du changement climatique

Il est important pour la compétitivité du Canada et la santé et la sécurité de la population de s'occuper du changement climatique. La mise en œuvre de réductions à court terme et durables des émissions et l'établissement d'objectifs à long terme afin de réaliser une réduction importante des émissions qui s'impose pour s'attaquer avec succès au changement climatique et le début des travaux en la matière accélèreront un virage vers la durabilité.

- Le 3 mars 2004, le ministre de l'Environnement a lancé des consultations publiques afin d'envisager d'ajouter 63 espèces à la liste de la Loi sur les espèces en péril (LEP). Les 63 espèces comprennent toutes les espèces désignées à risque par le Comité sur le statut des espèces menacées de disparition au Canada (CSEDMC) et qui relèvent de la compétence directe du ministre de l'Environnement. On a affiché sur le registre public de la LEP un document de consultation qui résume en termes simples les menaces touchant chaque espèce et les répercussions législatives immédiates de l'inscription à la liste. Pour plus de détails, voir le communiqué.
- Le Ministère préconise un certain nombre d'initiatives d'intendance qui permettent aux propriétaires fonciers privés, aux peuples autochtones, aux intervenants et aux organismes de conservation de protéger et de maintenir des habitats pour les espèces en péril, y compris le Programme d'intendance de l'habitat pour les espèces en péril et le Programme des dons écologiques.
- Le Programme d'internance de l'habitat (PIH) a entrepris sa quatrième année d'activité en 2003-2004. Le programme a distribué 5 millions de dollars à 37 projets au cours de sa première année (2000-2001), 10 millions à 148 projets au cours de la deuxième (2001-2002), 10 millions à 166 projets d'un bout à l'autre du Canada pendant la troisième (2002-2003). Le programme en est maintenant à quatrième année d'activité et affecte à millions de dollars de financement à 164 projets au Canada. Le financement est affecte à des projets du monde aquatique, des projets autochtones, des organismes anvironnementait anno gouvernementaux, des projets dans le secteur des ressources et à tout un éventail d'autres projets. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.2, le communiqué tout un éventail d'autres projets. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.2, le communiqué ou le site Web du Programme d'intendance de l'habitat
- Le Programme des dons écologiques continue d'attirer des dons de terres écosensibles d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. Depuis 1995, les gouvernements et les organismes de bienfaisance environnementaux d'un bout à l'autre du Canada ont reçu plus de 286 dons écologiques qui totalisent plus de 22 700 hectares de terres dont la valeur dépasse 65 millions de dollars. Plus de la moitié de ces dons écologiques sont déjà désignés comme importants sur les plans municipal, provincial et, dans quelques cas, national et international. Au moins 20 % des dons écologiques effectués jusqu'à maintenant ocomme important des habitats d'espèces en péril et plus de 30 % accueillent des oiseaux migrateurs.
- Plus de 450 kilomètres carrés de la Base des Forces canadiennes (BFC) Suffield, en Alberta, ont été désignés officiellement 51°Réserve nationale de faune (RMF) du Canada. Cette désignation contribue considérablement à l'atteinte de l'objectif du gouvernement du Canada qui est d'établir des zones de protection afin de préserver les habitats fauniques essentiels et de protéger les espèces à risque. À la suite d'une délégation de pouvoir du ministre de l'Environnement à celui de la Défense nationale, il s'agira de la première RMF gérée par un ministère fédéral autre qu'Environnement Canada.
- On a lancé la prochaine génération de messages d'intérêt public sur La faune de l'arrière pays, ainsi qu'un nouveau site Web. Ces moyens aideront à maintenir le lien que des millions d'auditeurs et de téléspectateurs ont établi avec la faune à la suite de la série

- Le nouveau Programme du Fonds pour la science des pesticides (FSP) d'Environnement d'anada investira 7 millions de dollars au cours des cinq prochaines années afin d'améliorer la base de connaissances du gouvernement du Canada qui ont trait à la présence de pesticides d'intérêt prioritaire et à leurs effets dans l'environnement au Canada. Le programme du FSP facilitera des recherches coordonnées à l'échelon national qui viseront à améliorer la capacité du Ministère en matière de protection et conservation de l'environnement par la surveillance, le contrôle et la recherche sur le sort environnemental des pesticides et leurs effets sur l'environnement au Canada.
- Le Plan d'action du Saint-Laurent est en train de réaliser des engagements majeurs étalés sur cinq ans afin de protéger la santé de l'écosystème, de protéger la santé humaine et de mobiliser les collectivités riveraines pour rendre le Saint-Laurent plus accessible et rétablir ses anciennes utilisations. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.2.3., le site Web rétablir ses anciennes utilisations. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.2.3., le site Web du Plan d'action du Saint-Laurent ou le Rapport quinquennal 1998-2003 Saint-Laurent Vision 2000.
- Le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé un financement fédéral de 1,9 million de dollars provenant du Fonds de durabilité des Grands Lacs afin d'appuyer 40 projets de rétablissement dans le bassin des Grands Lacs. Le 18 février 2004, on a affecté un financement de 1,5 million provenant du Fonds de durabilité des Grands Lacs. Pour plus de détails, appuyer 47 projets de remise en état dans le bassin des Grands Lacs. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.2.3, le communiqué ou le site Web du Fonds de durabilité des Grands Lacs.
- Le Canada a réaffirmé son engagement à l'égard de l'Accord sur la qualité de l'eau des Grands Lacs dans la réponse qu'il a donnée aux recommandations de la Commission mixte internationale contenues dans le 1 le Rapport biennal sur la qualité de l'eau des Grands Lacs. Pour plus de détails, voir le 1 le Rapport biennal sur la qualité de l'eau des Grands Lacs et la réponse du gouvernement.

Protection des espèces

L'approche globale d'Environnement Canada face au programme canadien de conservation met l'accent sur la prévention, c.-à-d. sur la gestion, la protection et la conservation des habitats afin d'assurer la santé des écosystèmes et de toutes les espèces sauvages.

On jalon important a été franchi le 5 juin 2003 avec la proclamation de la Loi sur les espèces en péril. L'adoption de la loi concrétise un volet majeur de l'engagement du gouvernement de protéger les espèces en péril et leur habitat et satisfait à certaines des principales obligations internationales du Canada en vertu de la Convention sur la biodiversité, ainsi qu'à une partie de ses obligations intérieures en vertu de la Stratégie canadienne de la biodiversité. La Loi est un élément constituant d'une stratégie en trois volets de protection des espèces en péril. Les deux autres volets sont des programmes d'intendance complémentaires et la coopération fédérale-provinciale-territoriale prévue à l'Accord pour la protection des espèces en péril. Pour plus de détails, voir le l'Accord pour la protection des espèces en péril ou le Registre LE.

années des gouvernements du Canada et de la Colombie-Britannique dans les domaines de l'air propre, de l'eau, de la conservation de l'habitat et des espèces, ainsi que de l'instauration de collectivités durables dans le bassin de Georgia. Pour plus de détails, voir le <u>communiqué</u> ou le <u>rapport</u>.

- Le 2 avril 2003, le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé une contribution de 22,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour l'air pur, l'eau propre, la protection de l'habitat et des espèces, ainsi que l'amélioration de la prise de décisions en matière d'environnement dans la région du bassin de Georgia, en Colombie-Britannique. Conjugué à un investissement continu de 8 à 10 millions de dollars d'Environnement Canada, ce financement appuiera le renouvellement de l'Initiative de l'écosystème du bassin de Georgia, qui devient le Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia. Pour plus de détails, voir <u>le site Web du Plan d'action du bassin de Georgia.</u>
- On a annoncé en 2003 une contribution de 10 millions de dollars sur cinq ans afin d'améliorer la prise de décisions en matière d'environnement dans le nord du Canada. Le financement renouvelle l'Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques (IEM), programme de partenariat qui appuie la recherche visant à améliorer la santé et la durabilité des collectivités et des écosystèmes du nord du Canada. Pour plus de détails, voir le collectivités et des écosystèmes du nord du Canada. Pour plus de détails, voir le communiqué ou le site Web de l'Initiative des écosystèmes nordiques.
- La Colombie-Britannique a annoncé que les gouvernements du Canada et de la Colombie-Britannique et leurs partenaires ont réussi à acquérir 5 004 acres de la tourbière Burns grâce à un partenariat de conservation sans pareil qui regroupe le gouvernement du Canada (28 M\$), celui de la Colombie-Britannique (28,6 M\$), le District régional du Grand Vancouver (10,4 M\$) et la Corporation de Delta (6 M\$). L'entente préserve une zone de 5 004 acres soit cinq fois la superficie du parc Stanley. Cette superficie dépasse légèrement celle que l'on juge nécessaire pour protéger la tourbière à la suite de l'examen de l'écosystème réalisé en 2000. Les quatre paliers de gouvernement établiront une entente de gestion des terres et le District régional du Grand Vancouver sera chargé des opérations et de la gestion des terres. Pour plus de détails, voir le communiqué de décembre 2003.
- Au cours de la réunion de septembre 2003 du Conseil des ministres chargés de la faune, les ministres fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux ont approuvé un plan d'élaboration d'un indice de la biodiversité, approuvé un projet de plan sur les espèces envahissantes et approuvé et publié le *Plan d'intendance du Canada*. Les ministres ont aussi affirmé que les gouvernements provinciaux et le gouvernement fédéral étaient déterminés à collaborer avec le Centre canadien coopératif de la santé de la faune pour gérer les maladies des espèces sauvages.
- Environnement Canada joue un rôle de coordonnateur national et fédéral en ce qui a trait aux espèces exotiques envahissantes. Le Plan national que les dirigeants fédéraux sont en train d'élaborer attache une priorité à trois domaines : prévention de l'arrivée de nouvelles espèces envahissantes, réaction rapide pour faire face à de nouveaux envahisseurs découverts et gestion, confinement, contrôle et éradication si possible après leur établissement.

34,9 millions de dollars et d'une durée de sept ans. Lorsqu'il sera terminé, le réseau s'étendra de St. John's (Terre-Neuve) à Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique) et couvrira 90 % de la population du Canada, et en particulier celle des régions où les phénomènes météorologiques violents sont fréquents.

- En 2003, on a mis gratuitement à la disposition du grand public, par Internet, presque toutes les données météorologiques et hydrologiques historiques du Service météorologique du Canada. Cet accès permet aux utilisateurs d'obtenir des données de qualité en temps réel pour prendre des décisions éclairées au jour le jour. Pour plus de détails, voir le communiqué ou les Archives nationales d'information et de données climatologiques.
- Le 7 janvier 2004, Environnement Canada a annoncé la première étape de la modernisation de son Réseau Radiométéo. L'ajout de la capacité de diffuser les codes de la Norme de gestion de l'information fédérale (FIPS) et du codage de messages par secteurs (SAME) constitue l'amélioration la plus importante. Le Service météorologique du Canada d'Environnement Canada pourra ainsi étendre le rayonnement et la fonctionnalité du Réseau Radiométéo et offrir aux Canadiens qui ont acheté un poste Radiométéo un meilleur système d'avertissement public. Pour plus de détails, voir le Radiométéo un le site Web du Réseau Radiométéo.
- On a publié de nouvelles cartes indiquant les points chauds frappés par les éclairs au Canada. Pour plus de détails, voir le <u>communiqué</u>, les <u>cartes</u> ou la Section 5.3.3 du RMR 2003-2004.

Priorité 2 : Maintenir l'environnement naturel

Environnement Canada continue d'orienter et de promouvoir un programme sur le patrimoine naturel en encourageant la conservation, la protection et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles. En établissant ses priorités, le Ministère continue de tendre vers les approches écosystèmiques plus intégrées de la conservation tout en répondant aux besoins particuliers d'espèces individuelles et de groupes d'espèces. En collaboration avec ses partenaires, Environnement Canada a concentré ses efforts sur les aspects suivants:

- stratégies élargies axées sur l'écosystème;
- ▶ protection des espèces.

Stratégies axées sur l'écosystème

L'approche axée sur l'écosystème est la stratégie qui convient le mieux pour la gestion intégrée et adaptative de l'environnement naturel. Elle oriente l'application de la nature dans un contexte de gestion pratique qui reconnaît que la santé humaine, celle de l'écosystème et la compétitivité sont inséparables et que les changements environnementaux ont des répercussions directes sur le mieux-être humain.

L'Initiative de l'écosystème du bassin de Georgia (IEBG) : On a publié un rapport sur la Perspective quinquennale au cours du congrès de l'Union des municipalités de la Colombie-Britannique. Le rapport porte avant tout sur les réalisations des cinq dernières

ministre a signalé que la collaboration avec la province pour nettoyer le site constitue une priorité pour le gouvernement fédéral.

Météorologie

Le Service météorologique du Canada (SMC) – service de base qui appuie le secteur d'activité des Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales (PME) – fonctionne 24 heures sur 24, 365 jours par année, pour prévoir les conditions météorologiques et environnementales d'un océan à l'autre. Plus de 90 % des Canadiens consultent de l'information météorologique au moins une fois par jour et le site Web météo du Service météorologique du Canada accueille en moyenne 300 000 visiteurs par jour et des pointes importantes les jours de phénomènes météorologiques importantes, comme quelque 430 000 visiteurs par jour lorsque les ouragans météorologiques importantes, comme quelque 430 000 visiteurs par jour lorsque les ouragans quelque 500 000 prévisions météorologiques publiques, 400 000 prévisions destinées à l'aviation, 200 000 autres destinées au secteur maritime, et diffuse quelque 14 000 avertissements portant sur des phénomènes météorologiques violents et 3 500 autres sur les avertissements portant sur des phénomènes météorologiques violents et 3 500 autres sur les avertissements portant sur des phénomènes météorologiques violents et 3 500 autres sur les avertissements portant sur des phénomènes météorologiques violents et 3 500 autres sur les

Environnement Canada travaille en partenariat avec d'autres intervenants pour améliorer la capacité des Canadiens de prévoir les événements météorologiques violents et les dangers connexes, de les atténuer, d'y résister, de s'y adapter et de s'en rétablir en améliorant les temps d'avertissement, l'exactitude et l'utilité des avertissements et la satisfaction à cet égard.

- éventail de services spécialisés. d'urgence des provinces, les médias et les universités auront accès à un plus vaste tourisme, ainsi que les administrations municipales, les organisations d'intervention l'aviation, de l'exploitation forestière, du transport maritime, des transports et du que des groupes qui ont des besoins particuliers comme les industries de l'agriculture, de Canadiens bénéficieront d'information météorologique plus exacte et opportune, tandis température, d'autres paliers de gouvernement et les milieux universitaires. Les renforcer sa capacité de recherche et ses partenariats avec des industries vulnérables à la changera pas. L'investissement permettra au Service météorologique du Canada de 62 endroits au Canada qui desservent la population d'un océan à l'autre - ce qui ne Service météorologique du Canada compte maintenant des bureaux et du personnel à bout à l'autre du Canada - Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Edmonton et Vancouver. Le services de prévision et de recherche à des services intégrés situés dans cinq bureaux d'un de toutes les régions. Le Service météorologique du Canada affectera des membres de ses (SMC) à améliorer la qualité de ses prévisions et du service qu'il fournit aux Canadiens 75 millions de dollars sur cinq ans afin d'aider le Service météorologique du Canada En mars 2003, le ministre de l'Environnement a annoncé un investissement de
- Depuis le printemps 2000, le Service météorologique du Canada a installé de nouveaux radars Doppler aux endroits suivants: Marion Bridge (Cap-Breton, Mouvelle-Écosse); Marble Mountain (Terre-Neuve); Franktown (Ontario); Britt (Baie géorgienne, Ontario); King (Ontario); Sault-Sainte-Marie (Ontario); Spirit River (Alberta); Foxwarren (Manitoba) et Victoria (sur le Mont Sicker, près de Duncan (C.-B.)). Ces nouvelles installations poursuivent la mise en œuvre d'un réseau national de 30 radars Doppler qu'Environnement Canada installe dans le contexte d'un Projet national de radars de

d'urgence environnementale afin de les prévenir et, lorsqu'il s'en produit, de permettre aux équipes d'intervention d'urgence de réagir rapidement et efficacement afin de protéger l'environnement et la santé de la population canadienne en cas d'urgence.

Pour plus de détails, voir les <u>communiqués</u> ou le <u>Règlement sur le dégraissage aux solvants</u>, le site Web du <u>Programme des urgences environnementales</u> ou les <u>Avis sur les plans d'urgences environnementales</u>. Pour plus de détails sur les activités de gestion des risques, voir le site Web du <u>Bureau national de la prévention de la pollution</u>.

- Il convient particulièrement de signaler l'utilisation, au cours de la période visée par le rapport, de moyens innovateurs de gestion des risques. On a publié, en 2003-2004, cinq avis de planification P2, y compris deux avis finals et trois avis P2 proposés : c'est la première fois qu'on l'on utilisera l'instrument de planification P2 pour gérer le risque associé à des substances toxiques. Les avis de planification P2 fixent l'objectif de gestion des risques et les calendriers d'élaboration et de mise en oeuvre des plus efficaces et planification P2 permet aussi à l'industrie de déterminer les mesures les plus efficaces et efficientes de prévention et de contrôle de la pollution pour ses propres établissements. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.
- Au cours de l'année écoulée, plusieurs ententes de performance environnementale (EPE) ont été mises en oeuvre et l'on en a signé une nouvelle, qui s'ajoute à une proposition de Code de pratique environnementale. Une entente de performance environnementale comporte des critères théoriques de base négociés entre les parties afin d'atteindre des résultats précis dans le domaine de l'environnement. Pour plus de détails, voir la Section 5.1.
- Environnement Canada a aussi amélioré sa capacité de surveillance et de production de rapports en investissant dans des programmes comme l'Inventaire national de rejets polluants (INRP). L'INRP recueille et met à la disposition du public de l'information sur les rejets (dans l'atmosphère, l'eau et sur la terre) et le transfert (pour élimination et recyclage) de substances toxiques et d'autres substances préoccupantes provenant des activités industrielles au Canada. Ces renseignements servent à informer le Ministère au sujet de l'efficacité des activités courantes de gestion des risques et à informer la population au sujet des activités industrielles dans ses collectivités.
- Le Canada compte quelque 3 900 stées contaminés qui relèvent de la compétence fédérale. Au cours des dernières années, les ministères fédéraux ont dépensé plus de 100 millions de dollars par année pour évaluer et nettoyer ces sites. Le budget de 2003 a prévu 175 millions de plus en deux ans pour accèlérer les interventions visant les sites qui représentent les risques les plus importants.
- Dans le discours du Trône et le budget fédéral de 2004, le gouvernement s'est engagé à accélèrer les travaux sur les sites contaminés fédéraux. Le budget de 2004 a confirmé l'affectation, en 10 ans, de 4 milliards de dollars aux sites contaminés fédéraux et de responsabilité commune, y compris les mares de goudron de Sydney. Le 27 mars 2004, le ministre de l'Environnement s'est réjoui de voir la Nouvelle-Écosse réaffirmer le financement provincial consacré à la remise en état des mares de goudron de Sydney. Le

- Environnement Canada est à la tête de la stratégie fédérale sur l'eau de différentes façon, notamment en élaborant des politiques; en intervenant directement dans des questions comme les eaux usées municipales ou l'infrastructure; en effectuant des recherches et assurant une surveillance qui éclairent les politiques internationales et nationales; en mettant au point des outils de gestion afin d'appuyer la gestion intégrées des ressources en eau du Canada en collaboration avec d'autres ministères.
- En collaboration avec Santé Canada, les ministres provinciaux et territoriaux de l'Environnement et le Comité sur l'eau potable du Comité de l'hygiène du milieu et du travail (CHMT), Environnement Canada a adopté une stratégie intégrée et détaillée de protection de l'eau potable. Cette approche vise avant tout à assurer que l'eau potable est propre de la source au robinet et que le Ministère peut élaborer et mettre en œuvre des recommandations nationales encore plus robustes sur la qualité de l'eau, la surveillance de l'eau et la recherche.
- Le 25 novembre 2003, les ministres de l'Environnement du Canada ont réaffirmé la priorité attachée aux enjeux liés à l'eau et convenu d'explorer des mesures de conservation, y compris des facteurs économiques, l'éducation du public et le besoin d'une meilleure information. Les ministres ont aussi convenu de conjuguer leurs efforts pour élaborer une stratégie nationale sur la gestion harmonisée des effluents des eaux usées municipales. La stratégie reposera sur les principes de la flexibilité, du respect des responsabilités administratives et d'une démarche à créneau unique pour les municipalités. Pour plus de détails, voir le communique.

sanbixot sasnetsdue

Le budget de 2003 a attribué à Environnement Canada 75 millions de dollars en deux ans pour que le Ministère maintienne ses capacités d'évaluer et de gérer les substances toxiques en collaboration avec Santé Canada. L'investissement aide Environnement Canada à satisfaire aux obligations que lui impose la Loi canadienne sur la protection de l'environnement de 1999.

- Au cours de la dernière année, le Ministère a poursuivi ses travaux pour se conformer à l'engagement qu'il a pris de terminer, d'ici à 2006, la catégorisation des 23 000 substances inscrites sur la Liste intérieure des substances. Un projet pilote visant à mettre au point des méthodes d'évaluation des substances qui passeront à l'étape de l'examen est en outre terminé. Ces priojets pilotes établiront l'approche à suivre dans le cas des futures évaluations des risques portant sur certaines substances inscrites aux Listes I et travaux d'évaluation des risques portant sur certaines substances inscrites aux Listes I et II des substances d'intérêt prioritaire.
- Afin de gérer le risque posé par les substances toxiques nuisibles, Environnement Canada a recours à tout un éventail de moyens : règlements, plans de prévention de la pollution (Plans P2), ententes de performance environnementale (EPE) et codes de pratique, notamment. On a publié cette année des règlements sur le dégraissage aux solvants et les halocarbures fédéraux, ainsi qu'un projet de règlement sur la gestion de l'exportation et de l'importation des déchets dangereux et des matières recyclables dangereuses. Le ministre a aussi annoncé des règlements sur les urgences environnementales qui obligeront les installations industrielles à mettre en oeuvre des plans d'intervention en cas obligeront les installations industrielles à mettre en oeuvre des plans d'intervention en cas

Protection Agency des Etats-Unis, reconnues comme les plus rigoureuses au monde, ont sur les émissions des véhicules et des moteurs routiers avec celles de l'Environmental

A cause de la nature de la pollution atmosphérique, il est essentiel de collaborer avec les progressé.

- l'origine du smog. des précipitations acides et les émissions d'oxydes d'azote et de dioxyde de soufre à transfrontalières et d'échanger des droits d'émission portant sur les polluants précurseurs transfrontalières clès. Ils porteront aussi sur la faisabilité de limiter les émissions émissions dans l'atmosphère et viseront la pollution transfrontalière dans deux régions de l'air entre les deux pays. Ces projets définiront des mesures de réduction des d'envergure qui offrent de plus grandes possibilités de coordonner la gestion de la qualité réduire la pollution atmosphérique transfrontalière en lançant trois projets pilotes le Canada et les États-Unis ont annoncé qu'ils resserreraient leurs coopération afin de Etats-Unis pour réduire les concentrations de polluants toxiques et nocifs. En 2003-2004,
- en appliquant les standards pancanadiens. territoriaux visent à réduire considérablement les émissions de ces polluants d'ici à 2010 l'Est et du Midwest d'ici à 2015. Au Canada, les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et 50 % et 65 % respectivement) des centrales de production d'électricité dans 29 Etats de proposition visant à réduire les émissions de dioxyde de soufre et d'oxydes d'azote (de Environnement Canada a aussi présenté aux Etats-Unis des commentaires sur leur
- Ontario. s'engagent à prendre d'autres mesures pour assainir davantage l'air dans le sud de groupes et des particuliers intéressés, présentent des rapports sur les progrès réalisés et le smog de Toronto est une tribune où les gouvernements, l'industrie, ainsi que des région qui décrit des mesures à prendre afin d'assainir l'air jusqu'en 2004. Le Sommet sur signature de la Déclaration intergouvernementale sur l'air pur 2003 pour Toronto et la participation du Ministère au Sommet annuel sur le smog, par exemple, a débouché sur la Le partenariat et la communication sont des éléments clès du Programme de l'air pur. La
- environnement en meilleure santé en réduisant les émissions nuisibles. concrètes et de contribuer ainsi à instaurer des habitudes de vie plus saines et un Environnement Canada, permet à la population canadienne de prendre des mesures Défi Transport et le Défi d'une tonne. La Journée de l'air pur, coordonnée par sensibilisation au transport durable de l'Association canadienne du transport urbain, le et du changement climatique. Grâce à des campagnes d'appui comme la campagne de population canadienne et de l'inciter à prendre des mesures concrètes au sujet de l'air pur Depuis sa proclamation en 1999, la Journée de l'air pur a permis de sensibiliser la

Conservation et protection de l'eau

être appliquée. qu'une stratégie intégrée et durable de bonne gouvernance entre niveaux de compétence devrait sûr aux Canadiens. Cette vision reconnaît que l'eau est un élément d'un écosystème plus vaste et La vision fédérale sur l'eau vise à fournir de l'eau propre, salubre et garantie et un environnement

Section 4 : Résumé du rendement

4.1 Points saillants des progrès et du rendement

Dans son Rapport sur les plans et les priorités de 2003-2004, Environnement Canada (EC) a établi trois priorités générales pour le Ministère :

- > réduire les répercussions des menaces environnementales sur la santé;
- > maintenir l'environnement naturel;
- > aller de l'avant dans le domaine du changement climatique.

Cette section résume le rendement ministériel dans ces domaines, ainsi qu'en fonction des priorités plus précises établies dans le cadre de responsabilisation du Ministère (voir Section 3.2). La Section 5 du rapport contient plus de renseignements sur les engagements d'Environnement Canada pour 2003-2004 et sur son rendement.

Priorité 1 - Réduire les répercussions des menaces environnementales sur la santé

Le Ministère continue de réorienter sa façon de gérer les enjeux environnementaux qui ont des répercussions sur la santé de la population canadienne. Il sera de plus en plus important, sur de nombreux fronts, de s'attaquer aux enjeux environnementaux et ce sera une façon plus rentable d'améliorer les résultats pour la santé. En 2003-2004, les plans du Ministère portaient avant tout sur quatre domaines critiques :

- > faire en sorte que les Canadiens respirent de l'air pur;
- Faire en sorte que les Canadiens aient de l'eau pur, propre et salubre;
- Protéger les Canadiens contre les substances toxiques et les contaminants de l'environnement;
- aider les Canadiens à réduire leur vulnérabilité face aux phénomènes violents et aux dangers connexes.

Qualité de l'air

Environnement Canada continue de mettre en œuvre le Programme de l'air pur d'une durée de 10 ans établi par le gouvernement. Outre l'affectation de 120 millions de dollars en 2001, le Ministère a reçu 40 millions sur deux ans dans le budget de 2003 et 15 millions dans celui de 2004. Les ressources reçues en 2004 doivent servir à réaliser l'engagement pris dans le discours du Trône de 2004 d'intensifier la détermination du gouvernement de nettoyer l'air en mettant les États-Unis à contribution dans les grandes questions transfrontalières.

Au cours de la période de responsabilisation, la mise en oeuvre du programme de réglementation, et en particulier les travaux visant à harmoniser les normes canadiennes

Dépenses brutes prévues	Éléments	Secteur	Résultat clé	Secteur d'activité directeur	Résultat stratégique	
234,8 M\$	Programme de l'au pur l'Apparame de l'au pur l'Apparame de l'au pur l'Apparame de l'au pur l'Apparame de l'au de mandre de procession de l'apparament des vielnosses et des calcuraits et des calcuraits de l'apparament de l'	Ži.	Atmosphère e	Secteur d'a	Protég environr nationale	
	Para d'Acton Autoria equitable sur le chargement dendère avec des objectés à tog arme et does meaures des objectés à tog arme et does meaures des ormanses à cond theme et collaboration avec les promines, les les mitunes et l'inducibre Acter les Chardens et lière Candens et li	Changement climatique	Atmosphère et qualité de l'air	Secteur d'activité de l'environnement sain	Protéger les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources nationales et mondiales de pollution	
144,3 MS	Évaluation du risque Gestion du risque Polluants sont gérés directement Conformation Surveillance et production de rapports	Substances toxiques	Substances toxiques	nement sain	s et leur s sources e pollution	
118,4 MS	Stratége canadienne de la biodiversité Programme du patrimoinne naturel	Stratégies de conservation élargies	Diversité l			8
	Espècas en péril Popula- tions d'oiseaux migrateurs Habitais	Faune	Diversité biologique	Secte	Conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains	
36,9 M\$	Surveillance et comple rendu de la sulation et des terdances commerciales en du se terdances collentifiques Approches et outils axés sur la science Gestion stratégique de la S-T	Leadership en science des écosystèmes	Santé des écosystèmes	Secteur d'activité de la nature		
6.5	Recherche Gouvernance Sensòlisation Outils et instruments Initiatives enhandionales et bindionales raides à l'eau.	Eau	Écosystèm	a nature		
65,4 M\$	Pogramma d'insursissement du liarca / Managea Diar d'inducea / Managea Diar d'inducea Saint- Lauret D'ar d'inducea des Grants Las Intitutes des boospalames bossau de l'Owat el soujon du bossau de Gouges Para d'action du bossau de Goungia	Initiatives axees sur les écosystèmes	Écosystèmes prioritaires		ains	
194,2 M\$	Surveillance des phénomènes phénomènes de climat, des exus de surface, de la glace et de l'ocone es trabesphérique. Aveilles environnes de des strabesphérique Aveilles environnes de l'argors de la glace et de la granda sur les phénomènes médicondeques de dangers de d'argors de l'armosphère, de l'injurioration logie et de la granda de l'armosphère, de l'injurioration logie et de la mosphéricon de l'armosphère, de l'injurioration logie et de la mosphéricon de l'injurioration de prévisions Securité et minoration de prévisions Securité et minoration de securité et de securité de securité de securité et de securité de securité de securité de securité de securité et de securité de se	Phénománes meléorológiques violents al menades atmosphénques	Réduction des répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques et des dangers connexes	Secteur	Aider les Can manière à optimiser l'ac	
	Activités de pré-seion du SMC Création de Bureaux de services nationaux, sensibilisation accrue et partenant sission du cycle de vie des réseaux de surveillance Recharchennes spécialisées spécialisées spécialisées spécialisées spécialisées spécialisées se répulyajes et recrutement	Créer un Service améliore et durable	ussions des ologiques et inexes	d'activité des prévisions mé environnementales	adiens à s'adapter à leur préserver leur santé et tivité économique et à a de l'environnement	
117,1 MS	Prévisions à court terme pour la population, les industries et les institutions vuinérables Collecte et archivage des données Prévision à long terme et saisonnières Communica bion avec la population et les secteurs vuinérables vuinérables	Améliorer la qualifé des prévisions de quotidiennes à saisonnières	Adaptation aux changements	Secteur d'activité des prévisions méléorologiques et environnementales	Aider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur environnement de manière à préserver leur santé et leur sécurité, à optimiser l'activité économique et à améliorer la qualité de l'environnement	
	Climat et chrangement chrongement chrangement chrongement chrangement chrongement chrangement chrangement chrongement chrongem	Éclairer les politiques par la science	n aux ents	jiques et	onnement de curité, à sr la qualité	
27,0 MS	Piloter Fidablissement du rélablissement du programme sur l'environmement et le développement du durable dans tout de gouvernement Faire mieux connaître et utiliser des instruments stratégiques innverteurs Perfençaises et coordination Donner des coordination Donner des stratégiques en communications sur ministre et à la au ministre et à la haute direction	Politique innovatrice et intégrée	Priorités et plans stratégiques	Secteur d'activiti	Assurer la gest efficace du Min produire d environn	
145,6 M\$	Responsabilisation gerand et gestion des risques cityers chrystes humanes sur les chryers humanes s	Gestion intégrée	Organisation performante	Secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques	Assurer la gestion strategique et efficace du Ministère de façon à produire des résultats environnementaux	

roduits par le secteur d'activité des prévisions létéorologiques et environnementales	Produits par le secteur d'activité de la gestion, de l'administration et des politiques
léments prioritaires Amélioration des services Conditions météorologiques extrêmes et dangers connexes Capacité scientifique	Eléments prioritaires Programme de l'environnement et du développement durable Ressources humaines, savoir et services Gestion moderne
iésultats clés Réduire les répercussions des phénomènes météorologiques violents et des dangers connexes sur la santé, la sécurité et l'économie. Adaptation aux changements quotidiens et à long terme qui se produisent dans les conditions atmosphériques, hydrologiques et des glaces.	Résultats clés Des priorités et des plans stratégiques intégrés en matière de politiques. Organisation bien rodée appuyée par des services communs efficaces et innovateurs.
iésultat stratégique ider les Canadiens à s'adapter à leur environnement de panière à préserver leur santé et leur sécurité, à optimiser sctivité économique et à améliorer la qualité de anvironnement.	Résultat stratégique Assurer la gestion stratégique et efficace du Ministère de façon à produire des résultats environnementaux.
roduits par le secteur d'activité de l'environnement ain	Produits par le secteur d'activité de la nature
Éléments prioritaires Changement climatique Qualité de l'air Substances toxiques	Éléments prioritaires Espèces en péril et oiseaux migrateurs Stratégles de conservation élargies Santé des écosystèmes Conservation et protection de l'eau Initiatives écosystèmiques
Résultats clés Réduction des effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère et la qualité de l'air. Compréhension et prévention ou réduction des menaces à la santé environnementale et humaine posées par les substances toxiques et d'autres substances préoccupantes.	Résultats clés Conservation de la diversité biologique. Compréhension et réduction des incidences de l'activité humaine sur la santé des écosystèmes. Conservation et restauration des écosystèmes prioritaires.
Aèsultat stratégique Proléger les Canadiens et leur environnement contre les sources nationales et mondiales de pollution.	Résultat stratégique Conserver la biodiversité dans des écosystèmes sains

 Pour en savoir davantage au sujet du cadre de planification, de rapports et de responsabilisation d'Environnement Canada, consultez : <u>http://www.ec.gc.ca/introec/org.min.htm</u>.

Les secteurs d'activité ne sont pas isolés les uns des autres. Ils ont en commun des domaines d'intérêt comme la qualité de l'air, l'eau, le changement climatique et ses effets sur l'environnement, et ils conjuguent leurs efforts pour produire des résultats.

Sur le plan organisationnel, le Ministère compte cinq services à l'administration centrale et cinq régions. Les structures organisationnelles d'Environnement Canada recoupent les secteurs d'activité selon une approche matricielle de gestion qui permet de réaliser ses programmes et de suivre des orientations coordonnées et cohérentes dans un contexte axé sur les besoins des clients et qui respecte les diffèrences régionales.

Environnement Canada exécute ses programmes en misant sur ses compétences stratégiques et ses connaissances scientifiques et techniques, combinées à une solide compréhension des facteurs sociaux, culturels et économiques régionaux qui déterminent les attitudes, les perceptions et les comportements. Les bureaux régionaux d'Environnement. Ils travaillent en partenariat avec les provinces, les territoires, les collectivités locales et d'autres groupes dans tout le pays et les encouragent à fixer des objectifs qui tiennent compte des écosystèmes locaux et régionaux. Ils offrent des données scientifiques probantes, des mesures et des occasions de partager les expériences et les leçons apprises. Ils contribuent en outre à accroître la capacité de partager les expériences et les leçons apprises. Ils contribuent en outre à accroître la capacité de partager les expériences et les leçons apprises. Ils contribuent en outre à accroître la capacité de partager les expériences et les leçons apprises. Ils contribuent en outre à accroître la capacité de vie.

Pour en savoir davantage, consultez les sites régionaux d'Environnement Canada aux adresses suivantes :

∢	Région des Prairies et du Nord	http://www.pnr-rpn.ec.gc.ca/index.fr.html
<	Région du Pacifique et du Yukon	Intite:.sec.gc.ca/FR/index.shtml
4	Région de l'Ontario	http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/or-home-f.html
<	Région de l'Atlantique	http://www.atl.ec.gc.ca/index_f.html
<	Environnement Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/tenvhome.html

Région du Québec http://www.qc.ec.gc.ca/

Orientation sciences

de rapports. Environnement Canada utilise son assise scientifique pour : surveillance et l'évaluation, la technologie et la création d'indicateurs, sans oublier la production de la mission du Ministère. Les efforts du Ministère portent notamment sur la recherche, la A Environnement Canada, la science joue un rôle fondamental dans la réalisation de la vision et

- et leurs interactions; comprendre les phénomènes aquatiques, biotiques, terrestres et atmosphériques naturels
- évaluer et déterminer les effets de facteurs de stress environnementaux connus et
- nouveaux;
- de gestion de la pollution; et concevoir et évaluer des politiques éventuelles de prévention, de contrôle, d'adaptation et
- et d'évaluer des mesures portant sur des problèmes environnementaux. diffuser des connaissances scientifiques et fournir aux Canadiens des moyens d'élaborer
- http://www.ec.gc.ca/scitech/default.asp?lang=Fr&n=92CF755E-0. Pour en savoir davantage au sujet des 5-7 à Environnement Canada, consultez:

Cadre de responsabilisation du Ministère

One organisation structurée pour produire des résultats

d'activité axés sur les résultats: Environnement Canada s'acquitte de son mandat grâce aux efforts de ses quatre secteurs

- Environnement sain;
- Nature;
- Prévisions météorologiques et environnementales; et
- Gestion, administration et politiques.

divisés en une série de cibles distinctes et réalisables. Chaque résultat comprend deux ou trois objectifs à long terme plus précis qui, à leur tour, sont Chaque secteur d'activité est structuré de manière à produire un résultat stratégique à long terme.

est soumis le Ministère, ainsi que des priorités à court terme visant à les faire disparaître. stratégique stable, axée sur les résultats, qui sert à guider l'organisation des pressions auxquelles l'information à l'extérieur du Ministère. Les résultats clés établissent aussi une orientation fournissent le cadre de gestion et de responsabilisation internes, ainsi que de communication de Ces secteurs d'activité et leurs objectifs à long terme connexes, appelés « résultats clés »,

engagements en matière de rendement dans tout le Ministère. établissant une responsabilisation partagée à l'égard des priorités, des stratégies et des Chaque secteur d'activité est dirigé par un sous-ministre adjoint qui en assure la direction en

Section 3: Contexte

Profil du Ministère

Raison d'être: Mandat, vision et mission

Mandat

pouvoirs, fonctions et mandat du ministre de l'Environnement comprennent entre autres: enjeux auxquels le Ministère est confronté ont, par contre, évolués considérablement. Les Bien que le mandat d'Environnement Canada a été déterminé en 1971, la porté et la nature des

- fos np 19 la conservation et l'amélioration du milieu naturel, notamment la qualité de l'eau, de l'air
- les ressources renouvelables, notamment les oiseaux migrateurs et le reste de la flore et
- de la faune non indigénes;
- Jes eaux;

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- la météorologie;
- eaux frontalières; et l'application des règles ou des règlements de la Commission mixte internationale sur les
- conservation et la valorisation de l'environnement naturel. la coordination des politiques et programmes du gouvernement canadien pour la

(Loi sur le ministère de l'Environnement)

q, execnter ses brogrammes peuvent être consultés à l'adresse suivante : Les lois et règlements qui confèrent à Environnement Canada son mandat et qui lui permettent

http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroRegs.

Notre vision

generations présentes et futures. l'environnement pour le bien des décisions responsables concernant un Canada où les gens prennent des A Environnement Canada, nous voulons

l'approche stratégique du Ministère vise à :

développement durable une réalité au Canada. A cette fin,

La mission d'Environnement Canada consiste à faire du

- questions relatives à l'environnement durable; assurer une direction nationale et internationale des
- I'environnement; préoccupation nationale, et faire respecter et renforcer les lois et règlements sur agir au nom de tous les Canadiens pour aborder les enjeux environnementaux de
- en protégeant leur santé et leur sécurité, et pour optimiser l'efficience économique; et offrir aux Canadiens les services nécessaires pour qu'ils s'adaptent à leur environnement
- environnement durable et à coopérer avec d'autres qui ont des objectifs similaires. renforcer les capacités de la société à prendre des décisions qui convergent vers un

Section 2 : Déclaration de la direction

de l'Environnement Canada. Je soumets, en vue de son dépôt au Parlement, le Rapport sur le rendement (RMR) de 2003-2004

et transparent du rendement de l'organisation à l'exercice 2003-2004. rendement de 2003-2004. À ma connaissance, les renseignements donnent un portrait global, juste exigences de déclaration énoncées dans le Guide de préparation des rapports ministériels sur le Le document a été préparé conformément aux principes de présentation de rapport et aux

Samy Watson

octobre 2004 Sous-ministre

: won

Date: Titre:

Section 1: Message du ministre

Je suis heureux de présenter le Rapport ministériel sur le rendement 2003-2004 d'Environnement Canada. Le rapport décrit les progrès que nous avons réalisés et met en évidence ce que nous avons réalisés et met en évidence ce que nous avons réalisés et met en évidence ce que nous avons réalisés et met en évidence ce que nous avons accompli afin d'améliorer la qualité de l'environnement dans le but de protéger la santé de la population canadienne, de conserver la nature et d'améliorer la compétitivité de l'économie.



Au cours de la dernière année, le gouvernement du Canada a franchi plusieurs jalons dans le domaine de l'environnement. Dans son budget de 2004, il a engagé quatre milliards de dollars sur une période de dix ans pour nettoyer des sites contaminés fédéraux et partagés, et un milliard de dollars sur sept ans pour appuyer la mise au point et la commercialisation dollars sur sept ans pour appuyer la mise au point et la commercialisation

de technologies environnementales. Le budget a aussi affecté 15 millions de dollars sur une période de trois ans à l'élaboration d'indicateurs et la production de rapports sur les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, ainsi que sur la qualité de l'air et de l'eau.

Le dernier exercice a aussi été une année d'interventions solides face au changement climatique; on a annoncé l'affectation d'un milliard de dollars à la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'action sur le changement climatique pour le Canada. Le lancement du Défi d'une tonne qui a suivi cette annonce visait à mieux faire connaître les répercussions des choix quotidiens de chacun sur les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à fournir une information, des outils et des possibilités qui permettront à la population canadienne d'agir face au changement climatique.

Environnement Canada continuera de collaborer avec tous les paliers de gouvernement, les panadiens, l'industrie, les collectivités autochtones et les organisations non gouvernementales pour s'attaquer aux enjeux environnementaux qui sont importants pour le Canada et pour la population canadienne.

J'encourage tous les Canadiens – citoyens, membres du Parlement et dirigeants de tous les paliers de gouvernement, organisations non gouvernementales à vocation écologique et grandes et petites entreprises de tous les secteurs – à lire ce rapport qui leur fera mieux connaître les moyens qu'Environnement Canada prend afin d'assurer le progrès environnemental dans la recherche de l'amélioration de la santé de la population canadienne, d'un environnement naturel plus sain et d'une économie plus compétitive.

Stéphane Dion C.P., député Ministre de l'Environnement



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La section 1 du Rapport ministériel sur le rendement 2003-2004 d'Environnement Canada contient le message d'introduction du ministre de l'Environnement.

On a demandé au ministères fédéraux et agences gouvernementales d'inclure dans leur Rapport ministèriel sur le rendement 2003-2004 une déclaration de la direction signée par le Sousministre. Vous trouverez la déclaration de la direction à la section 2.

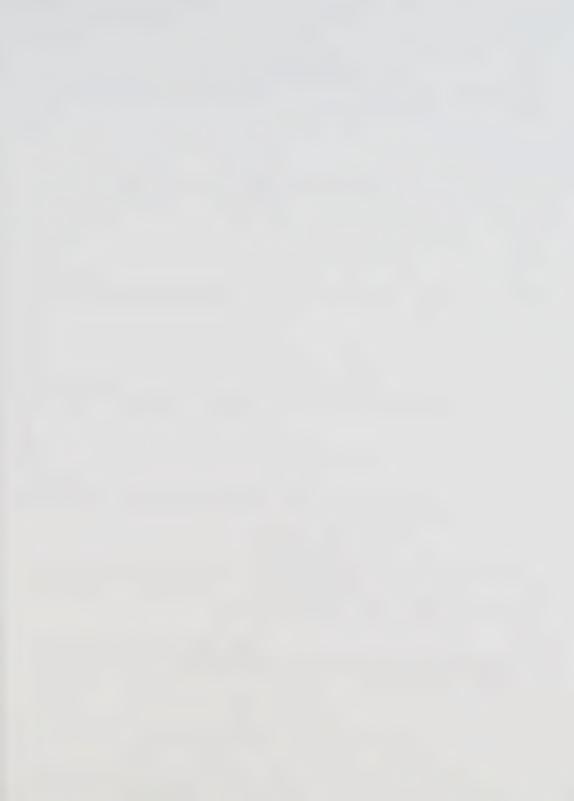
La section 3 présente un aperçu d'Environnement Canada, soit le profil du Ministère, une description de notre cadre de responsabilisation et de l'information contextuelle qui aidera les lecteurs à comprendre notre contexte opérationnel.

Un sommaire du rendement du Ministère pour la période 2003-2004 se trouve à la section 4. Certains des événements les plus importants qui ont eu lieu cette dernière année y sont passés en revue, les points saillants du rendement soulignés et on y trouve aussi des renvois à des sections du RMR et à d'autres documents contenant des renseignements supplémentaires. On aborde aussi dans la section 4 notre méthode de gestion et les priorités pangouvernementales telles que le développement durable et les sciences et technologies.

Dans la section 5, on tente de brosser pour les lecteurs un tableau équilibré du rendement du Ministère, lequel est axé sur les résultats et va droit au but. La section 5 est divisée par résultat stratégique et fournit des renseignements sur notre rendement dans chaque secteur prioritaire. La section 5 contient aussi un compte rendu des progrès cumulatifs réalisés par Environnement canada à l'égard de la mise en oeuvre de stratégies et d'initiatives qui répondent aux préoccupations sociales.

Le Rapport ministèriel sur le rendement 2003-2004 d'Environnement Canada contient un certain nombre d'annexes. L'Annexe A contient les renseignements sur les rapports prévus par la loi. L'Annexe B contient des tableaux qui fournissent des renseignements sur le rendement financier du Ministère en 2003-2004. D'autres renseignements tels que des exigences obligatoires de déclarations relatives aux recommandations du comité parlementaire, aux initiatives horizontales ainsi qu'aux vérifications et évaluations auxquelles nous avons procédé en 2003-2004 se trouvent dans l'Annexe C. Celle-ci contient aussi d'autres renseignements utiles comme un glossaire, un index et des liens vers d'autres ressources électroniques, sites Internet et publications.

Nota : Dans le présent rapport, la forme masculine a valeur de genre neutre et désigne aussi bien les hommes que les femmes.



Rapport ministèriel sur le rendement de 2003-2004

Rétroaction du lecteur

Nous simerions avoir les commentaires des personnes qui ont lu ce rapport. Ils nous aideront à assurer la diffusion d'information pertinente et compréhensible. Veuillez faire parvenir vos commentaires ou votre questionnaire rempli à :

Par courrier:

Gatineau (Québec) KIA 0H3

Direction de la planification ministérielle et de la production de rapports Ressources humaines et Innovations des services Environnement Canada 10, rue Wellington

Par télécopieur : (819) 953-3388 Par courriel : CPR-PMPR@ec.gc.ca

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Environnement Canada

Rapport sur le rendement Pour la période se terminant le 31 mars 2004

Stéphane Dion

Ministre de l'Environnement



Avant-propos

Au printemps 2000, la présidente du Conseil du Trésor a déposé au Parlement le document intitulé Des résultats pour les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : Un cadre de gestion pour le gouvernement du Canada. Ce document expose clairement les mesures qu'entend prendre le gouvernement pour améliorer et moderniser les pratiques de gestion des ministères et organismes fédéraux.

L'approche utilisée par le gouvernement pour offfir ses programmes et services aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes se fonde sur quatre engagements clés en matière de gestion. Tout d'abord, les ministères et les organismes doivent reconnaître que leur raison d'être est de servir la population canadienne et que tous leurs programmes, services et activités doivent donc être « axés sur les citoyens ». Deuxièmement, le gouvernement du Canada s'engage à gérer ses activités conformément aux valeurs les plus élevées de la fonction publique. Troisièmement, dépenser de façon judicieuse, c'est dépenser avec sagesse dans les secteurs qui importent le plus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes. En dernier lieu, le gouvernement du Canada entend mettre l'accent sur les résultats, c'est-à-dire sur les impacts et les effets des programmes.

Les rapports ministèriels sur le rendement jouent un rôle de premier plan dans le cycle de planification, de suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats, par l'entremise des ministres, au Parlement et suivi, d'évaluation ainsi que de communication des résultats à rédiger leurs rapports en appliquant les principes pour l'établissement des rapports publics sur le rendement efficaces (voir le Guide pour la préparation des rapports ministèriels sur le rendement 2004 : https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rmas/dpr/03-04/guidance/table-of-contents f.asap). Selon ces demiers, un rapport ne peut être efficace que s'il présente un tableau du rendement qui soit non seulement cohérent et équilibré mais bref et pertinent. Un tel rapport doit insister sur les résultats - soit les avantages dévolus aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes et à la société canadienne - et il doit refléter ce que l'organisation a pu contribuer à ces résultats. Il doit mettre le rendement du ministère en contexte ainsi que décrire les risques et les défis auxquels le ministère a été en partenates aur le rendement. Le rapport doit aussi souligner les réalisations obtenues en partenation aux canadient et les résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la résultats. Enfin, un tel rapport ne peut être crédible que si le rendement décrit est corroboré par la résultats données pertinentes.

Par l'infermédiaire des rapports sur le rendement, les ministères et organismes visent à répondre au besoin croissant d'information des parlementaires, des Canadiens et des Canadiennes. Par leurs observations et leurs suggestions, les parlementaires et les autres lecteurs peuvent contribuer grandement à améliorer la qualité de ces rapports. Nous invitons donc tous les lecteurs à évaluer le rapport sur le rendement d'une institution gouvernementale en se fondant sur les principes établis et à lui fournir des commentaires en vue du prochain cycle de planification et de rendement.

Le présent rapport peut être consulté sur le Site web du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada à l'adresse suivante : <u>http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dprf.asp</u>

Les observations ou les questions peuvent être adressées à :
Direction de la gestion axée sur les résultats
Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario) KIA 0R5
Ottawa (Dutario) KIA 0R5

Les documents budgétaires

Chaque année, le gouvernement établit son Budget des dépenses, qui présente l'information à l'appui des autorisations de dépenser d'autorisations sont présentées officiellement au moyen d'un projet de loi de crédits déposé au Parlement.

Le Budget des dépenses du gouvernement du Canada est divisé en plusieurs parties. Commençant par un aperçu des dépenses totales du gouvernement dans la Partie II, les documents deviennent de plus en plus détaillés. Dans la Partie II, les dépenses sont décrites selon les ministères, les organismes et les programmes. Cette partie renferme aussi le libellé proposé des conditions qui s'appliquent aux pouvoirs de dépenser qu'on demande au Parlement d'accorder.

Le Rapport sur les plans et les priorités fournit des détails supplémentaires sur chacun des ministères ainsi que sur leurs programmes qui sont principalement axés sur une planification plus stratégique et les renseignements sur les résultats escomptés.

Le Rapport sur le rendement met l'accent sur la responsabilisation basée sur les résultats en indiquant les réalisations en fors priorités.

Le Budget des dépenses, de même que le budget du ministre des Finances, sont le reflet de la planification budgétaire annuelle de l'État et de ses priorités en matière d'affectation des ressources. Ces documents, auxquels viennent s'ajouter par la suite les Comptes publices et les rapports ministériels sur le rendement, aident le Parlement à s'assurer que le gouvernement est dûment comptable de l'affectation et de la gestion des fonds publices.

 $\odot \mbox{Ministre}$ des Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada — 2004

Ce document est disponible en médias substituts sur demande.

Ce document est disponible sur le site Web du SCT à l'adresse suivante : www.tbs-set.gc.ca.

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Environnement Canada

Rapport sur le rendement

Pour la période se terminant le 31 mars 2004







